



SELECTIONS  
FROM THE  
RECORDS OF GOVERNMENT,  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

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# SELECTIONS

FROM THE

## RECORDS OF GOVERNMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

### NATIVE PRESSES.

No. 1.

#### ON THE NATIVE PRESS IN THE NORTH- WESTERN PROVINCES.

No. I.—NOTES ON NATIVE PRESSES IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR 1848.

THE Assistant Secretary to Government submits the following information as the result of enquiries instituted consequent upon the minute recorded by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, dated the 1st June, 1848.

There are at present 17 lithographic presses established in these Provinces, from which newspapers and periodicals in the native languages are issued, independent of such as are conducted by Christian Missionaries at Mirzapore and elsewhere.

No.	DESIGNATION OF THE PRESS.	WHERE ESTABLISHED.	NAME OF THE MANAGER.
1	Mutba-ool-ooloom, ...	Delhi,	Synd Ushraf Ali.
2	Darous Salam, ...	"	Moonshee Noor ood deen Ahmad.
3	Mutba-l-Jaffarceah, ...	"	Imd id Hossein.
4	Mutba-l Sooltanee, ...	"	Roostum Ali Khan.
5	Synd-ool Ukhbar, ...	"	Synd Ubdool Ghafoor.
6	Delhi Oordoo Ukhbar,	"	Motee Lal Pandit.
7	Mutba-l-Meerzaee, ...	"	Hafiz Meerzaee Beg.
8	Agra College Press, ...	Agra,	Mr. Fallon.
9	Zoobdut ool Ukhbar, ...	"	Moonshee Wajid Ali Khan.
10	Usud-ool-Ukhbar, ...	"	Qanar ood-deen Khan.
11	Mutba-l-Ukhbaree, ...	"	Moonshee Khadim Ali.
12	Mutba-l-Hosseinee, ...	"	Buddur-ool Hussun.
13	Oomdut-ool-Ukhbar, ...	Baroilly,	Mr. Tregear.
14	Jam-l-Jumshed, ...	Meerut,	Bahoo Shibchunder.
15	Benares Ukhbar, ...	Benares,	Gobiud Rughonath Thantch.
16	Soodhakur, ...	"	Pundit Rameishur.
17	Simla Ukhbar, ...	Simla,	Sheikh Ubdoolah.

From all of these, except from the *Mutha-i-Meerzaee*, at Delhi, and the *Mutha-i-Hoseinee*, at Agra, newspapers are issued, and of these papers three are in the Persian language—viz., the palace newspaper of Delhi, the *Sooraj-ool-Ukhbar*; the *Sadiq-ool-Ukhbar*, of Delhi, and the *Zoobdut-ool-Ukhbar*, of Agra; three in the Nagree character, the *Benares*, *Simla*, and *Soodhakur Ukhbars*; and the rest are published in Oordoo.

The Meerzaee and Hoseinee presses are devoted altogether to the publication of religious and other works.

Putting aside the *Sooraj-ool-Ukhbar*, which is little known beyond the precincts of the Delhi Palace, the only paper of any standing is the *Zoobdut-ool-Ukhbar*.

**ZOONDUT-OOO-UKHBAR.**—This paper is written in Persian and published every Friday by the proprietor and editor, Moonshee Wajid Ali Khan, who has the character of being a clever and respectable man. It contains two sheets of matter, and is priced at one rupee per mensem. The management has been in the hands of Wajid Ali Khan for the last fifteen years, and of late years he has become the proprietor as well as editor. When it was originally started, it was in some way connected with the English paper, the *Agra Ukhbar*.

At present the average monthly receipts may be assumed at about

			Rs.	Rs.
* Monthly payment from the Bhartpore Rajah,	...	30	Rs.	140
Ditto ditto Ulwar Rajah	...	20	from the	
Ditto ditto Nuwab of Jhujjur,	...	15	sale of the	
Ditto ditto Ditto of Jouna,	...	10	paper, but	
Ditto ditto Ditto of Hyderabad (Deccan),	...	15	more than	
Ditto ditto Seth Luchmee Chund,	...	15		
		<u>105</u>	Rs.	100*
			may be	

added to this as receipts from neighbouring and other princes, anxious to secure the good will of a newspaper which might be otherwise made the vehicle for publishing

information regarding them, not in every instance well suited to meet the public eye. If the monthly expenses are put down at Rs. 40, there will remain a balance of profit of somewhat above Rs. 200, irrespective of receipts on account of advertisements.

The weekly distribution in the month of June, 1848, is stated to have been as follows:—

To Mussulmans,	...	...	...	84
„ Hindoos,	...	...	...	51
„ Europeans,	...	...	...	8
„ Editors of other papers,	...	...	...	14

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The information afforded is generally correct, and for the most part carefully gathered from the English and other papers. The editor does not often hazard his own opinions, or lay himself open to attack, but is a very cautious writer, and in the habit of clothing in flowery language any expressions of dissatisfaction which he may publish. No scurrilous matter finds place in this paper.

In the beginning of 1847, an addition was made to the title of the paper, in consequence it is said of some dispute with the late Mr. Fink, as Editor of the Agra College paper, the *Suddur-ool-Ukhbar*, and it now issues with the highflown heading of “*Zoobdud-ool-Ukhbar, tuhfoot-ool-ukhyâr-o-miqrut-ool-ashrâr.*” The chief of newspapers: valuable to good people, but a scourge for the wicked!

This being the only indigenuous paper of any influence in these Provinces not connected with our colleges and schools, it is naturally looked upon by many educated natives with favor and interest, as the exponent of their views on religious and other subjects, in opposition to the Europeanized opinions which are now becoming so extensively disseminated by means of the periodicals edited by alumni of the Government institutions. This advocacy however is seldom of a direct and open character, but the editor being

a staunch though cautious Mussulman, is not backward to avail himself of opportunities for insinuating opinions agreeable to the Mussulman population.

UKHBAR-ool-HAQAYUQ.—This paper, under the title of *Ukhbar-ool-Haqáyuyq*, took the place of the *Suddur-ool-Ukhbar* in June last, in consequence of the appearance in the latter print of some libellous and objectionable articles, which gave occasion to the issue of orders for regulating the future connection of native presses with the Government Edneational Institntions in these Provinces.

The *Suddur-ool-Ukhbar* was originally projected in 1846 by the late Mr. Fink, many persons chiefly connected with the college becoming shareholders in the press.\* The

\* The number of shares intention was to make the paper was 200, of 5 Rs. each. the vehicle of general and scientific instruction, and this end appears to have been carefully kept in view by Mr. Fink. After his death, Ishree Pershaud, lately a senior scholar and at present a teacher of mathematics in the College, became editor, and under his management the articles noticed above were allowed to appear. His connection with the press was consequently terminated, and a new editor in the person of Mr. Fallon, a supernumerary teacher attached to the College, was appointed. The title of the paper was also changed, and an apology inserted in the opening number of the *Ukhbar-ool-Haqáyuyq*.

The paper under its present editor is respectably conducted; but greater care than is at present evinced should be taken to avoid touching on topics in any way connected with the religious belief of the natives.

Some injudicious remarks regarding the slaughter of kine in the neighbourhood of Hurdwar lately called forth, as was to be expected, a sharp reply from the editor of the Meerut paper, the *Jam-i-Jumshed*, and unless all such topics are carefully avoided, the benefit which might otherwise result from Mr. Fallon's connection with the paper will be much diminished, if not altogether neutralized.

The paper is issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and the present average

	Rs.	A.	P.	monthly expenditure is
Sub-Editor, ... ..	15	0	0	said to be nearly Rs.
Copyist, ... ..	10	0	0	100, as shown in the
Accountant, &c., ... ..	7	0	0	margin, and the receipts
Pressman, ... ..	5	0	0	to Rs. 102-8-0, being the
Spoungeman and 2 Coolies,	8	0	0	price of eighty-two copies
Peon and Chowkeedar, ...	8	0	0	sold as follows:—
Bheestee, ... ..	0	12	0	to Mussulmans, ... 30
Paper, ... ..	22	0	0	„ Europeans, ... 27
Sundries, ... ..	6	0	0	„ Hindoos, ... .. 25
Postage, ... ..	8	0	0	in addition to which 20
House-rent, ... ..	2	8	0	
Wear and tear, ... ..	2	0	0	
Contingencies, ... ..	5	0	0	
	99	4	0	

copies are distributed free of charge.

It has not been thought necessary to disconnect the paper from the College, it being hoped that the warning which has lately been given will provide that due care is taken in future to exclude all objectionable matter.

**MUTBA-OOŁ-UKHBAR.**—This is an Oordoo paper issuing weekly from the Mutba-i-Ukhbaree, at Agra, and edited by Moushee Sheikh Khadim Ali, who is also proprietor. The price per mensem is twelve annas, and the average circulation is reported to be 36 copies, of which—

Mussulmans take	...	...	...	20
Hindoos,	...	...	...	8
Europeans,	...	...	...	2
Editors of other papers, free,	...	...	...	6

The expenses vary from 30 to 40 Rs., and a profit of about 30 Rs. per mensem is said to be obtained from the printing of books and pamphlets; but the newspaper makes nothing, has not much of a name, and the proprietor is understood to be a poor man.

**USSUD-OOŁ-UKHBAR.**—The remaining native paper published at Agra is styled the *Ussud-ool-Ukhbar*, and like the last-mentioned possesses apparently little influence.



The editor and proprietor, Mahomed Qamar-ood-deen Khan, has the character of being a strict Mahomedan and well read in the traditions and history connected with his religion. His paper, in addition to the usual news, generally contains articles on religious subjects.

The circulation is said to be about 52 copies weekly, the price being eight annas a month in advance; 48 copies taken by Mussulmans and 4 by Hindoos. Little profit if any is made on this account, but the editor chiefly looks to the printing of books, &c., for a livelihood, and if his report of the success which has attended the publication of a pocket Koran (Humail) at eight rupees a copy (now passing through the press) is correct, he must find this answer well. Up to the 25th June last he had realized Rs. 3,253, and he had then only completed half the impression. Such a book, neatly got up as this is, no doubt finds favour with his countrymen. This press has not been established for more than ten months.

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From a note by Mr. John Lawrence, then Magistrate and Collector of Delhi, written in April, 1844, it appears that there were at that time but four papers in the native languages issued at Delhi—the *Sooraj-ool-Ukhbar*, in Persian; and the *Syed-ool-Ukhbar*, *Dehli Oordoo Ukhbar*, and the *Mughur-ool-hug*, in Oordoo.

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**SORAJ-OOŁ-UKHBAR.**—The first of these, the *Sooraj-ool-Ukhbar*, probably stands much as it did in 1844, as well in regard to circulation and influence as to the subjects treated and the information afforded, and the following remarks upon it by Mr. Lawrence may be taken to be as applicable to it now as they were then:—

“*Sooraj-ool-Ukhbar*, the King's paper, published in the Palace. All persons connected with it are royal servants. 34 copies are printed once a week, on Sunday, and distributed among the King's followers for the most part, but one copy is sent to the Governor-General, one to the Lieu-

tenant-Governor, and one to the officer commanding the Palace Guards. One rupee is retrenched from the pay of each person to support the paper.

“ It is written in elegant but inflated Persian, and has little in it beyond the local news of the Palace and of the King in particular—when he sleeps, eats, drinks, goes out, comes in, and the like. It is hardly known beyond the precincts of the palace.”

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**SYUD-OOŁ-UKHBAR.**—If the information furnished in 1844 and that now procured can be equally depended on, the circulation of two of the remaining three papers noticed by Mr. Lawrence has very much fallen off within the last four years. In 1844 the receipts of the *Syud-ool-Ukhbar* were Rs. 78 monthly, and the expenses Rs. 55-12-0. 50 copies were printed every Wednesday: 11 distributed free, 39 sold at Rs. 2 per mensem,—32 to Mussulmans, 6 to Hindoos, and 1 to the Governor-General. At present, according to a statement furnished by Mr. Taylor, of the Delhi College, no profit is made on the paper,—the receipts and expenditure being alike Rs. 34 per mensem; while the circulation has fallen to 27 copies, of which 9 are taken by Europeans, 4 by Mahomedans, 5 by Hindoos, 4 distributed gratis, and 5 sent in exchange for other papers. This print was started in 1841, and is said to be the organ of the Soonee sect. The editor and proprietor is Syud Ubdool Ghuffoor. Mr. Lawrence speaks of the intelligence as very inferior and exaggerated, and the tone highly bigoted and polemical; but this can hardly be considered to be the present character of the paper. The two first sheets of the late issues contain little besides items of general news, while the third sheet is regularly devoted to notices of the old buildings at Jounpore.

**DELHI OORDOO UKHBAR.**—In 1844 the number of copies issued weekly of the *Delhi Oordoo Ukhbar* was stated to be 69. This has been now increased by 10, the

distribution being 31 to Mahomedans, 25 to Hindoos, 8 to Europeans, while 9 are given gratis and 6 exchanged for other papers. With regard to receipts and expenditure however there is a considerable discrepancy :

In 1844 the receipts were ... .. Rs. 146

Expenditure, ... .. „ 105

In 1848 the receipts are ... .. „ 80

Expenditure, ... .. „ 50

The management is now in the same hands as in 1844, viz., Moulvie Mahomed Baqur and Motee Lall, a Kashmeeree pundit.

The intelligence afforded appears good, but there is nothing beyond this in the late numbers, except indeed letters against Jaffur Ali, first Sheca Arabic teacher in the College, who is declared to be inefficient and altogether unfit for his situation.

The price of this paper is Rs. 2 per mensem, but it is not so well got up as the *Syud ool Ukhbar*, and is lithographed on a single sheet.

**MUZHUR-OOO-HUQ.**—The *Muzhur-ool-Huq* is in appearance like the *Oordoo Ukhbar*, but smaller, and the price one, instead of two rupees a month. There is very little of original matter published in it, almost the whole of its contents being taken regularly from other papers. Mr. Lawrence calls this the organ of the Sheca sect, and states the circulation in 1844 to be 47 copies, distributed every Sunday ; but this has very much decreased (and deservedly so), the present statement giving a total of only 11 copies issued. The receipts have in like manner fallen from Rs. 102 to 8 per mensem. The monthly expenditure in 1844 was said to be Rs. 25 ; it is now 5.

The paper is edited by Sheikh Imdad Hossein, but Moulvie Mahomed Baqur is said to be the proprietor of this, as he is of the *Oordoo Ukhbar*. This may account for the one copying so freely from the other, but does not excuse

It, though it goes to explain the diminished circulation of the paper.

In addition to the above papers, a monthly, two bi-monthly, and three weekly periodicals have sprung up in Delhi since 1844. Of these the three first\* partake more of the character of magazines than of newspapers,

\* *Oordoo Magazine, or Mohib-i-Hind*.—Published monthly by Ram Chunder, 1st teacher of European Sciences, Oriental Department, Delhi College: circulates 66 copies.

*Furayud-oon-Nazreen*.—Published bi-monthly by the same: circulates 149 copies.

*Tohfat-ool Hadayug*.—Published bi-monthly by Syud Mahomed, Nagree Teacher, Oriental Department, Delhi College: circulates 30 copies.

and it will therefore be sufficient in this place to mention that they are under the management of teachers in the Delhi College,

and are made the means of imparting general information and much interesting and useful knowledge acquired from works of European science and art.

*QIRAN-OOS-SADYN*.—Of the newspapers, the *Qiran-oos-Sadyn* is the highest in character, and furnishes information of a more varied and valuable kind than any weekly in the native languages published in these Provinces. The periodical which probably bears the palm from all is the *Furayud-oon-Nazreen*, which, with the Oordoo magazine published by the same person, must have done much towards introducing the literature, history, and sciences of Europe to the learned among the natives. The *Qiran-oos-Sadyn*, being a weekly paper, could not be expected to supply the same quantity of scientific and literary information as the above periodicals, whose editors have more leisure and are not required to supply information of passing events.

The editor of the *Qiran-oos-Sadyn* is Dhurm Narain, senior scholar of the English Department of the College, and the proprietors are chiefly scholars in that institution.

The income derived is stated to be Rs. 64 per mensem, with an expenditure of Rs. 48. The price per month is Rs. 2, and for the year Rs. 20.

The circulation is given as follows :—

To Europeans, ...	...	...	...	...	16
„ Malomedans, ...	...	...	...	...	8
„ Hindoos, ...	...	...	...	...	6
Distributed gratis, ...	...	...	...	...	20
Ditto in exchange, ...	...	...	...	...	10
Total, ...					60

It is printed at the Mutha-ool-Ooloom, a press lately attached to the College, and since disconnected,—the Committee being of opinion that, owing to the press in question being private property, and therefore not altogether under the supervision of the Committee, it did not appear possible to exercise the control desired by Government over every publication that might issue therefrom, and they had therefore thought it proper to direct the removal of the press from the College premises.

With regard however to the papers and periodicals, the Committee thought the supervision might be exercised, and they determined on the following arrangement as an experiment for three months:—

1st.—The periodicals in question, before publication, will be submitted to the perusal of the first and second Moulvies of the Arabic Department of the College, who are authorized to expunge any passages that may appear objectionable to them.

2nd.—After the publication of the periodicals, a copy of the *Qiran-ool-Sadya* will be forwarded to J. P. Gubbins, Esq., Member of the Local Committee; and a copy of the *Fuwayund-oon-Nazreen* and another of the *Mohib-i-Hind* will be sent to Mr. Taylor, the Officiating Secretary of the Local Committee, who will carefully examine them.

**SADIQ-OL-UKHBAR.**—This paper is published at the Dar-ool-Salam Press, at Delhi, and is edited by Inayat Hosein, son of Noorood-deen Ahmud, late a Moonshee in

the Residency Office. It is written in Persian and issued weekly, lithographed on a single sheet. The circulation is limited to twenty-seven copies, at a charge of one rupee per mensem. It furnishes news of an ordinary kind, and according to the statement given the receipts do not cover the expenditure.

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**FAWAYUD-OOS-SHAYUQEEN.**—This print issues weekly from the Delhi Oordoo Ukhbar Press, at the small charge of four annas a month, and is edited by Pirbhoo Dial.

The principal object in view appears to be to furnish such as do not see the *Government Gazette* with an Oordoo version of it at a cheap rate. It also generally contains questions and answers on law, for the benefit of candidates for moonsiffships; and the charge being so small, it may be expected to increase in circulation as it becomes better known. At present the number of copies issued is about 110; but this hardly meets the outlay, which is stated to be Rs. 22 per mensem. The translation from the Gazette and the lithographing are both good.

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**OOMDUT-OOL-UKHBAR.**—In June, 1847, Mr. Tregear, Superintendent of the Bareilly School, intimated the establishment of a lithographic press at that station, and solicited Government patronage for the weekly newspaper which it was proposed to publish. He stated that the press was "the property chiefly of the students and others connected with the Government school, together with several native gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, and the principal object of the shareholders was usefulness and the establishment in their own city of that art by which so many of them, with the favour of Government, had benefited so greatly."

At first the paper was issued under the superintendence of Moulvie Ubdool Ruhman; but at present the name of Luchmun Pershad is attached to it, and it is printed at the Oomdut-ool-Ukhbar Press, in the Bareilly Mudrussa. The

price is one rupee per mensem, but Mr. Tregear writes that he proposes reducing this so soon as the press shall have paid off all the charges incident on its establishment, and to increase the size of the paper from two to three sheets. One hundred copies are printed, but seventy-six only distributed, as follows :—

In Barcilly—to Europeans,	...	---	11
„ Hindoos,	...	...	12
„ Mussulmans,	...	...	8—31
Out-stations—to Europeans,	...	---	5
„ Hindoos,	...	---	12
„ Mussulmans,	...	...	11—28
Government Schools, &c.	...		8
Exchanged with other papers,	...		9—17
			—
		Total,	76
			—

The average monthly expense is stated to be Rs. 40, and the average receipts Rs. 70.

In reply to the intimation lately given to the Committee that, unless they could answer for the effectual supervision of this paper and the other publications issuing from the press, its connection with the Government school and special patronage on the part of Government should terminate, the Committee reported that they were unwilling to take any responsibility as regarded it, but that they had directed their Secretary to impress on the conductors the necessity and propriety of avoiding such subjects and such style as might be likely to counteract the good effects their paper would otherwise produce, and to remind them that the avowed object of those who established the press was the spreading of useful knowledge amongst the people.

Mr. Tregear took upon himself to supervise all publications issuing from the press, and the Committee trusted that this assurance would induce the continuance of the patronage of Government.

The general character of this periodical is good, and it surpasses most of the papers in neatness of lithography; but it cannot be placed in the first rank in point of usefulness and influence, or as regards the talent with which it is conducted.

In several instances a want of proper care has been apparent on the selection of matter for publication, and a tone and mode of expression has been occasionally allowed to obtain which must have the effect of bringing the paper into disfavour among well-educated natives, who regard the introduction of anything approaching to *slang* as undignified and out of place. Police reports and mere local gossips should be excluded from newspapers connected with Government institutions.

The following remarks will suffice to indicate the description of cases above alluded to. None of a similar character have been met with in the more recent numbers of the paper.

In the issue of the 7th of November, 1847, at pages 187 and 188, an attempt to ridicule the notion of the British being expelled from India is made; but the writer's object is so imperfectly developed that great chance of misconception remains. All such uncertainty should of course have been most carefully avoided.

In the impression for the 22nd of May, 1848, there are two articles which call for notice. One, under the head of Barcilly news, adverts to the inconsistency which allows of widowers marrying again at pleasure but places stringent obstacles in the way of a widow doing the like, and concludes by entering into particulars regarding a certain widow who had been led into evil by this restriction.

The subject of a second article is the comparative excellence of Delhi and Lucknow Oordoo. It purports to be from a correspondent, and contains several phrases and modes of expression which should have been avoided.



In the first column of the issue for the 5th of June will be found a notice of the murder of his wife by a Brahmin, of which the general tone (and especially the expectation in the last line that the culprit would go straight to Paradise, meaning that he would be hanged) is decidedly reprehensible.

JAM-I-JUMSHED.—A paper styled *Jam-i-Jumshed* has been published weekly at Meerut for a year past. It is neatly lithographed and edited in Oordoo by Baboo Shibchunder, who reports the average circulation to be :—

To Hindoos,	...	...	...	...	65
„ Mussulmans,	...	...	...	...	22
„ Europeans,	...	...	...	...	12
Given in exchange,	...	...	...	...	4
					103

The price is one rupee a month, but no account of the expenses has been afforded.

The press appears to be efficient, and judging from the advertisements of books to be published, it would seem that plenty of work is to be obtained. The paper is creditably conducted, but does not usually contain much besides the current news of the day.

At Benares three weekly papers are published—one in Oordoo and two in the Nagree character.

SOODHAKUR-UKHAR, BENARES.—The *Soodhakur-Ukhar* is lithographed in the Nagree character, but partakes more of Oordoo in its language than of Hindee—the article with which the paper is commenced, and which generally treats of some subject of interest, being the only portion which is written in the latter language. It is printed at the Soodhakur Press, by Pundit Rutneshur Tiwarry, and is said to have a circulation of 50 co-

pies taken by Hindoos, 22 by Europeans, and 2 by Mussulmans. The receipts at one rupee per month are stated to be Rs. 74, and the monthly expenditure Rs. 50.

**BENARES UKHBAR.**—The two remaining papers are published by the same individual, Baboo Raghonath Futteh, and issued from the Benares Ukhbar Press. The *Ukhbar* is lithographed in Nagree, though the language is Oordoo. The editor usually gives in each number some translation from Sanscrit books on law. &c.; but besides this, the paper contains little more than local news, and such as is gleaned from other papers.

The receipts at one rupee per mensem are reported to be Rs. 44, or

From Europeans,	...	...	Rs. 23 0 0
„ Hindoos,	...	...	„ 21 0 0

**BENARES GAZETTE.**—The *Benares Gazette*, in Oordoo, is so badly lithographed that it is often scarcely legible. It supplies the current news, but little else.

The monthly charge is one rupee, and the receipts are stated to be—

From Europeans,	...	...	...	Rs. 13 0 0
„ Mussulmans,	...	...	...	„ 5 0 0
„ Hindoos,	...	...	...	„ 8 0 0

Total, Rs. ... 26 0 0

Establishment, ...	Rs. 45 0 0
Paper, ...	„ 12 0 0
Ink, &c., ...	„ 3 0 0
Paid for Newspapers, ...	„ 7 8 0
Postage, ...	„ 10 0 0
Rent, ...	„ 2 0 0
Contingencies, ...	„ 20 0 0
	Rs. 99 8 0

While the total expenses of the press are declared to be Rs. 99-8 0, as noted in the margin, which would give a monthly loss upon the two papers of Rs. 29-8-0. But this

may in some small degree be diminished by charges for advertisements.

SIMLAH UKHBAR.—There is a very well got up paper lately started at Simla, and edited by Sheik Ubdoolah. It has the disadvantage of being lithographed in the Nagree character, although Oordoo is the language employed. The object in using the more clumsy character is to induce the Rajahs and other residents of the hills to patronize it, Hindee being the language in general use; but this would not appear to have gained for it the circulation to which the interest of its articles and the care which has hitherto been exhibited should have entitled it. 22 copies are said to be taken by Hindoos and 8 by Europeans, while 20 are sent free of charge: the monthly income being thus Rs. 30, while the expenses are Rs. 10 in excess.

Every paper in the native languages (omitting such as are edited by Christian Missionaries and devoted to religious subjects) which has been ascertained to be published in these Provinces has now been noticed, with the exception of two,—one styled the *Bagh-o-Bahar*, of which the first number has only lately (within the present month) been received from Benares, and the other, the *Mofeed-i-Hind*, understood to be issued from the Oordoo Ukhbar Press, at Delhi, but which has not hitherto been forwarded to this office. The Benares paper is in Oordoo, and published weekly by Baboo Kidarnath Ghose. The lithographing is distinct, but it would be premature to judge of the paper on so short an acquaintance.

September 30th, 1848. (Signed) A. SHAKESPEAR,  
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W.-P.

## NO. II.—NOTES ON NATIVE PRESSES IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, FOR THE YEAR 1849.

Of the 17 presses which were in existence at the close of 1848, three have been discontinued during the past year.

Within the same period nine new establishments have

## \* DISCONTINUED.

Mutba-i-Synd-ool-Ukhbar, ...	}	at Delhi.
Ditto Mirzaee, ... ..		
Ditto Hooseinee, ... ..		at Agra.

arisen, so that the number now in operation amounts to 23.\*

## ESTABLISHED.

Mutba-i-Qadiree, ... ..	}	at Agra.
Ditto Musdnr-oon-Nuwadir, ...		
Ditto Jam-i-Jumsheid, ... ..		
Ditto Koh-i-noor, ... ..	}	at Lahore.
Ditto Bagh-o-Bahar, ... ..		at Benares.
Ditto Goolzar Humesha Bahar, ...		
Ditto Qadiree, ... ..	}	at Meerut.
Ditto Malwa Ukhbar, ... ..		at Indore.
Ditto Moostfaee, ... ..		at Cawnpore.

From these presses are issued 26 periodicals, of which 24 may be termed newspapers,

while 2 deserve rather to be called magazines: Persian 3, Oordoo 19, Hindee 3, Bengalee 1.

The majority of these publications appear weekly, circulating about 1,500 copies in all, and their total annual receipts amount to about Rs. 15,000.

At almost all these presses books are printed,—the newspaper in the majority of cases being subsidiary to the more profitable trade.

The total number of works published during 1849 was 141, the number of copies 36,400, and the total value nearly Rs. 42,500.

With the exception of about 40 books in Hindee, Sanscrit, and Mahrattee, printed at the Indore and Benares presses, the majority of which contain little besides forms of prayer for the Hindoo population of those towns, these

	No. of Books.	No. of Copies.	Total value.	books* are all in the Arabic, Persian, and Oordoo languages, and consist chiefly of re-
* Works on Medicine, ...	8	2,297	7,058	prints and trans-
Ditto on Morals and Religion, 16	16	5,301	8,361	lations into Oor-
Ditto on History, Science, and Agriculture, 16	16	4,310	10,186	doo of Persian
Ditto Poetry and General Literature, ... .. 27	27	5,045	5,530	and Arabic
Ditto Criminal and Civil Law, &c., ... .. 8	8	2,700	5,300	
Ditto for the use of Schools, 26	26	6,308	2,681	
Total, 101	101	25,961	39,116	

works, among which treatises on medicine and editions of the

Qoran appear to command the readiest sale. Of the original works which have been published, the Futtelhgarh-namch, by Deputy Collector Kali Roi, is perhaps the one which reflects the most credit on the research and ability of its author.

Of the newspapers, the majority contains little besides the current news of the day; and those which aim higher and endeavour to make their pages the media for the introduction of European ideas and knowledge are by no means equal favourites with others which appeal more directly to the feelings and prejudices of the native community.

Their intelligence is generally good, and mostly derived from the English papers, to some article or letter in which the errors and misrepresentations which occasionally occur in their pages may generally be traced.

The editors are in general very cautious in the expression of their own opinions, more especially when the interests of Government are in any way concerned; and this was particularly the case during the late war, when no such objectionable passages appeared in the columns of the native papers as were frequently to be met within those of some of their English contemporaries.

Though the growing number of presses and newspapers seems to point to an increasing demand for this species of information, yet the influence exercised by them over the native mind must as yet be very trifling, both from the narrowness of their circulation and the want of any enlarged views on the part of their editors, who for the most part seem to aim at nothing more than to keep their readers *au fait* with the enactments of the Government and the petty news of the neighbouring localities.

The following table gives a list of all the presses in the North-Western Provinces, with their receipts, &c. The profits of the newspapers are probably underrated in most instances; as no account has been taken of the allowance made to many of them by the neighbouring native chief as a retaining fee for their good will and silence on such transactions as may bounfit to become matters of notoriety.

Place.	Name of Press.	Name of the Newspaper.	Name of the Editor.	Circulation of the Newspaper.	Annual receipts of the Newspaper.	No. of Works printed in 189.	No. of copies struck off.	Total value of Books.
Agra,	Zohdat-ool-Ukhbar,	Zohdat-ool-Ukhbar,	Wajid Alee Khan,	151	1,044	2	500	3,500 0 0
"	Agra College Press,	Ukhbar-ool-Hugayug,	Mr. Fulo,	77	744	1	500	450 0 0
"	Mutha-i-Akbar,	Mutha-ool-Ukhbar,	Sheik Khadim Alee,	38	324	2	450	408 0 0
"	Asud-ool-Ukhbar,	Asud-ool-Ukhbar,	Qumr-ood-deen Khan,	120	006	6	2,025	5,082 0 0
"	Mutha-i-Qadree,	Quth-ool-Ukhbar,	Mohomed Ameer,	48	378	4	2,400	7,350 0 0
"	Musder-oon-Nawadir	Ukhbar-oon-Nawab,	Juwahir Lall,	43	451	1	280	500 0 0
"	Jam-i-Jamshaid,	Jam-i-Jamshaid,	Lately established,			none.		
Delhi,	Mootla-i-Sooltanec,	Siragool Ukhbar,	Hosuram Alee Khan,	35		none.		
"	Delhi Qordoo Ukhbar,	Delhi Qordoo Ukhbar,	Mohomed Hussun,	80	1,484	9	2,223	2,511 0 0
"	Ditto ditto,	Fuwayud-ool-Shayaqeen,	Pirhoo Dyal,	75	225	5	1,500	1,437 0 0
"	Jafar,	Muzhur-ool-Iluq,	Mohomed Alee,	5	80	1	100	150 0 0
"	Duroos-Salam,	Sadq-ool-Ukhbar,	Inayut Hussun,	10	120	7	2,400	2,550 0 0
"	Mutha-ool-Ooloom,	Qirau-ool-Sady,	Moteo Lall,	22	528			
"	Ditto ditto,	Fuwayud-oon-Nazireen,	Ranchunder,	140	300			
"	Ditto ditto,	Mohib-i-Hind,	Ditto ditto,	50	600	20	4,875	6,019 0 0
Meerut,	Jam-i-Jamshaid,	Jam-i-Jamshaid,	Baboo Shibeunder,	106	1,188	8	2,150	3,412 0 0
"	Mutha-i-Qadree,	Mutha-ool-Ukhbar,	Hakeem Mubhoob Alee,	68	732	7	1,760	1,791 0 0
"	Koh-i-Noor.	Koh-i-Noor.	Lately established,			none.		
"	Oomut-ool-Ukhbar,	Oomut-ool-Ukhbar,	Lechmurepshid,	65	686	21	4,117	2,460 0 0
"	Benares Ukhbar,	Benares Ukhbar,	Lately established,			none.		
"	Benares Gazette,	Benares Gazette,	Ditto ditto,	25 } 25 }	902	6	1,048	130 0 0
"	Soodhakur,	Soodhakur,	Rameshur Tewares,	50	600			
"	Goolzar Humesha Buhar,	Goolzar Humesha Buhar,	Deer Singh,	0	0	16	3,232	1,136 0 0
"	Bagh-o-Bahar,	Bagh-o-Bahar,	Radhwanath Ghose,	40	500	2	200	182 0 0
"	Ditto ditto,	Baransee Chunder Oday,	Uma Kant Thuttee,	40	270		0	0 0 0
"	Simla Ukhbar,	Simla Ukhbar,	Sheikh Updoolab,	0	0	none.	0	0 0 0
"	Malwa Ukhbar,	Malwa Ukhbar,	Dhurum Narain,	168	1,128	23	6,320	2,902 0 0
Total,				1,426	13,580	141	36,400	42,451 0 0

## A G R A P R E S S E S .

No. 1.—*MUTBA-I-ZOBDUT-OOI-UKHBAR*.—The *Zoobdut-ool-Ukhbar*, in Persian, retains its character as the most influential and widely disseminated native paper in the North-Western Provinces. The intelligence is correct and principally derived from the English papers, and the Editor's opinion on passing events is always expressed in a moderate and proper tone.

The paper is still under the management of Moonshee Wajid Ali Khan, and 151 copies are circulated at the price of one rupee a month.

Mussulmans,	...	...	...	78
Europeans,	...	...	...	7
Hindoos,	...	...	...	52
Exchanged,	...	...	...	14

Two books have been published at this press during the past year :—

1st.—The "*Mutla-ool-Oolloom-o-Mujmaool-funoon*," a Persian work on the various sciences and handicrafts, compiled by Moonshee Wajid Ali Khan.

2nd.—"*Gooldustah-i-Aujumun*," an Oordoo Grammar, by the same author.

Of each of these, 250 copies were struck off. The whole impression of the first has been sold at Rs. 10 per copy. Of the second, 10 copies have been disposed of at Rs. 4 each.

The editor states the whole expenses of the newspaper to have amounted to Rs. 872 during the year. Should all the copies of the works be disposed of, the total receipts would be—

From Newspapers,	...	...	1,644	0	0
„ Books,...	...	...	3,500	0	0
Total, Rs.			5,144	0	0

### No. 2.—AGRA COLLEGE PRESS.—At the close of 1848

Hindoos take	...	21	the circulation of the <i>Ukhbar-ool-</i>
Mussulmans	...	23	<i>Haqayyq</i> amounted to 102 copies,
Europeans	...	16	and the monthly receipts exceeded
Exchanged, &c.,	...	16	Rs. 100. At the end of 1849 the cir-
Total,	...	77	ulation had sunk to 77 copies,*
			and the receipts to Rs. 62 per mensem, to meet an expendi-
			ture of Rs. 75.

Wages of Establishment,	...	Rs.	51	10	0
Cost of Paper,	...	„	20	0	0
Ink, &c., &c.,	...	„	3	10	0
Total,	Rs.	75	4	0	

The paper was started in 1846 as a joint-stock speculation, but it has realized no profits and must cease were it not for its connection with the College. It is to be regretted that such should be the case, as under the present management it is creditably conducted, and as the little support which is given to it by the people betrays the disregard they have for the acquisition of that European knowledge, for the imparting of which the *Ukhbar-ool-Haqayyq*, from its connection with a Government Educational Institution, was peculiarly well suited.

Only one reprint was issued from the College Press during 1849, viz., the *Bagh-o-Bahar*. Of 500 copies, 60 have been sold at the rate of 90 copies for Rs. 100.

No. 3.—MUTBA-I-UKHBAREE.—The *Mutla-ool-Ukhbarce* in Oordoo, is issued once a week from this press, at a monthly subscription of 36 copies:—

Mussulmans,	...	...	...	...	24
Hindoos,	...	...	...	...	10
Europeans,	...	...	...	...	2

The paper has but little name, and is represented by its editor, Sheikh Khadim Ali, as scarcely paying its expenses.



The proprietor has only edited one work on his own account in the past year,—the *Tuwareekh-i-Agra*, 250 copies of which have been sold at one rupee four annas per copy.

He has also received Rs. 15 for printing 200 copies of the *Tahurrook-ool-Aza*, a small pamphlet on the omeus deducible from involuntary motions in the several parts of the body.

No. 4.—**MUTBA-I-USUD-OOŁ UKHBAR.**—The *Usud-ool-Ukhbar* is rather a magazine than a newspaper. The editor, Qumur-ood-deen Khan, is a staunch Mahomedan, and well read in the history and traditions of his faith. Three out of four pages of the paper are devoted to notices of old Mahomedan notables, &c., while the remainder contains the current news of the day.

The circulation has increased within the past year from 52 to 120 copies, at a subscription of eight annas per mensem :—

Mahomedans take	...	...	...	93
Hindoos	...	...	...	2
Europeans	...	...	...	6
In exchange	...	...	...	19
				<hr/>
				120
				<hr/>

Six books have been lithographed at this press during 1849 :—

1st.—“*Goolistan* :” a reprint, with notes.

2nd.—“*Muzhur-ool-Ajayub* :” an Oordoo work on medicine, by Moonshee Tukhr-ood-deen, of Benares.

3rd.—“*Secundernamah* :” translated into Oordoo by Moonshee Azceem Ali, late of the Agra College.

4th.—“*Miftah-ool-tuwareekh* :” a key to history, in Oordoo.

5th.—“*Pothee Gouramungul* :” an Oordoo account of the marriage of Muhadeo and Goura Parwuttee, in verse, by Dwarka Dass.

6th.—“*Mussayul-i Quwaneen* :” questions and answers on the Civil and Revenue Regulations, by three persons of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut Amla.

Of these works the *Goolistan* alone was printed at the risk of the proprietor of the press. Of it, 525 copies were struck off, and 80 have been sold at one rupee per copy.

For the printing of the others the following sums were received :—

	Copies.	Price per copy.	Paid to press.
" Muzhur-ool-Ajayub," ...	600	2 Rs.	366
" Secundernamah," ...	150	3 "	100
" Miftah-ool-tuwareekh," ...	200	8 "	372
" Pothee Gouramungul," ...	300	2 "	12
" Mussayul-i-Quwanceen," ...	250	6 "	305
			<hr/> 11,154
" Value of Goolistan, ...	...	...	525
Newspaper receipts, ...	...	...	606
			<hr/> Total receipts, ... 2,245 <hr/>

No. 5.—MUTBA-I-QADIREE.—The *Qootoob-ool-Ukhbar*, edited by Mohamed Ameen Khan, is issued from this press, which was only established at the commencement of the year. It contains nothing but current news, and can yield but little profit, as it only numbers 42 subscribers at 12 annas a month.

The editor looks for his profit to the printing of books. Of one of these, a small *Qoran* (Humail), 1,200 copies were printed, which have all been sold at from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per copy.

The sum of Rs. 730 has also been received for the printing of the following works :—

1st.—500 copies of the " *Dewan of Shah Niaz Ahmed*," in Persian and Oordoo, price Rs. 1 the copy.

2nd.—450 copies of " *Touseef Ziraat*," a work on agriculture in Oordoo, by Mirza Kulb-i-Hosseini Khan, Deputy Collector, Etawah, price Rs. 3 the copy.

3rd.—250 copies of the " *Tulkhoosat-i-Mojuddid-i-Naderoo*," a compendium of our Revenue System and Regulations, by the same author, price Rs. 2 the copy.

No. 6.—MUTBA-I-MUSDEER-OON-NUWADIR.—This press has also been established during the past year. The *Ukhbar-oon-Nuwah*, which is issued from it, is edited by Jawahir Lall, an *élève* of the Agra College.

It numbers 43 subscribers at 10 annas a month, and is well got up, containing good deal of general information.

The paper is principally supported by Hindoos, for whom an extra sheet is printed weekly at an additional charge of Rs. 3 per annum, full of all the antiquated and absurd superstition and legends of their faith.

One book is in course of being printed for the proprietors, —a Persian and Arabic Dictionary, with Oordoo explanations, of which 100 copies have been bespoken, at Rs. 2 per copy.

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#### DELHI PRESSES.

No. 7.—MUTBA-I-SOOLTANEE.—The *Siraj-ool-Ukhbar*, or Palace paper, is but little known beyond the precincts of that place.

It contains little besides a diary of the King's proceedings; and its expenses are paid by a small deduction from the salaries of the palace servants, among whom it is distributed.

No. 8.—DELHI OORDOO UKHBAR.—The management of the *Delhi Oordoo Ukhbar* has changed hands during the past year. It is now edited by Mahomed Hossein, son of the late editor. The circulation remains much as it was in 1848, being—

Mussulmans,	...	...	...	34
Hindoos, ...	---	...	...	24
Europeans, ...	...	...	...	3
Exchanged,	---	...	...	19

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80 copies in all.

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No. 9.—FUWAYED-ODS-SHAYUQUEEN.—This print is also issued from the Delhi Oordoo Ukbar Press, at the low charge of four annas a month. It contains little besides an Oordoo version of the *Government Gazette* with a few questions and answers on law, for the instruction of candidates for moonsiffships.

The circulation has diminished within the past year from 120 to 75 copies,—a falling off which the editor, Pirbhoo Dyal, attributes to the heavy tax which our present scale of postage levies on so cheap a publication.

The following works have been published during the period under review :—

	<i>Copies printed.</i>	<i>Price per copy.</i> R. A.	<i>Sold.</i>
1st.—"Mouzah-ool-Quwanoen-i-Deewanee:" a work on the Civil Regulations, by Moulvie Allo Baksh, Moonsiff in Zillah Muttra, in Oordoo, ... ..	200	1 0	230
2nd.—"Time Table," according to Mahomedan, Hindoo, and Christian calculation, from 1838 to 1848, ... ..	100	0 10	33
3rd.—"Ditto," ditto, for 1849, ... ..	100	0 4	95
4th.—"Ditto," ditto, for 1850, ... ..	100	0 4	15
5th.—Circular Orders, &c., of the Sadder Dowanny Adawlut, from 1840 to 1847 inclusive, in eight parts, one for each year, ...	1,200	0 13	400

No. 10.—MUTBA-I-JAFFAREEHAH.—The circulation of the *Muzhur-ool-Haq*, edited by Mahomed Alce, has sunk to five copies. The paper is copied from the *Delhi Oordoo Ukhbar*, and receives little support even from the Sheea sect, of which it was the organ.

The only book published at this press during 1849 was the *Footoohat-i-Hyderiah*, a Sheea answer to a Soonee work, by Moulvie Abdool Haq; 100 copies were printed, of which 55 have been sold at Re. 1-8 the copy.

No. 11.—MUTBA-I-DAROOS-SALAN.—The *Sadiq-ool-Ukhbar*, edited by Inayut Hosein, is written in Persian, and has a circulation of only 10 copies.

The news given is of an ordinary kind, and the paper barely pays its expenses,—the editor looking to the printing of books for his remuneration.

Of these, seven have been published during the past year :—

	<i>Copies printed.</i>	<i>Price per copy.</i> R. A.	<i>Sold.</i>
1st.—"Qoran," in Arabic, ... ..	422	2 0	422
2nd.—"Taleef Shureefee:" a reprint of a medical work in Persian, by Mahomed Shureef Khan, ... ..	330	1 4	30

	Copies printed.	Price per copy. R. A.	Sold.
2 <sup>nd</sup> .—"Insha-i Khaleefah:" a Persian letter-writer, reprinted, ... ..	550	0 4	850
4 <sup>th</sup> .—"Ooross-ool-Momineen:" an Oordoo pamphlet on the propriety of Musalman: widows re-marrying, by Moulvie Qootoob-ood-deen, of Zillah Rohluck, ... ..	330	0 2½	330
5 <sup>th</sup> .—"Insha-i-Fayyaz:" a Persian work on etiquette and modes of address, reprinted, ...	330	0 2½	330
6 <sup>th</sup> .—"Bahar-i-Danish:" a love tale of Jehan-dar Shah, much read by students of Persia, reprinted, ... ..	400	2 0	0
7 <sup>th</sup> .—"Muzhur-i-Jameel:" selections from the <i>Reqaq</i> and <i>Mishkat</i> , Arabic works on the traditions of Mahomed, with an Oordoo Commentary, by Moulvie Qootoob-ood-deen, ...	300	1 0	0

No. 12.—*MUTBA-OOLOOM*.—From the *Mutba-ool-Ooloom* Press are issued the *Mohib-i-Hind* and *Fuwayud-oon-Nazireen* magazines, and the *Qiran-oo-Sadyn* newspaper the two former still edited by Ram Chundur, first teacher of European science in the Oriental Department of the Delhi College; the latter by Motee Loll, senior English student of the same institution.

These three periodicals are superior to any others published in the native languages in these Provinces, both as to the variety and value of their information; and their editors are peculiarly well fitted by education and position for the task of introducing the literature and sciences of Europe to their fellow-countrymen.

It is therefore a subject for regret that their circulation, instead of rising, as might have been expected, should have sunk considerably during the past year.

The *Fuwayud-oon-Nazireen* has fallen from 150 to

Name of Paper.	Monthly income.	Establishment.	Balance.	140 copies; the <i>Mohib-i-Hind</i> from 56 to 50; and the <i>Qiran-oo-Sadyn</i> from 60 to 22, of which 12 are taken by Europeans.
	R.	R. A.	R. A.	
<i>Fuwayud-oon-Nazireen</i> , ...	30	24 8	5 8	
<i>Mohib-i-Hind</i> , ...	50	39 4	10 12	
<i>Qiran-oo-Sadyn</i> , ...	44	44 0	0 0	

The two former still afford a trifling profit, but the latter scarcely pays its expenses, and if its circulation sinks lower, will have to be abandoned, as the *Tohfut-ool-Hadanyuq* (a magazine similar to the *Fumayud-oon-Nazireen*) has already been.

Dr. Sprenger, in noticing the small degree of success which has attended the endeavours to make these periodicals the media through which European ideas and knowledge might be imparted to the natives, attributes it to the heaviness of the postage duty, which confines every periodical to such readers as can be found in, or immediately in the vicinity of, the town in which it is published.

The following works have been lithographed at the Mutba-ool-Ooloom Press during 1849:—

	Copies printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
1st.—“ <i>Intikhab-i-Diwan:</i> ” selections from Oordoo poets, ... ..	150	2 0	0
2nd.—“ <i>Resaloh-i-Qawaid Oordoo:</i> ” an Oordoo Grammar by Mouvie Imam Buksh, of the Delhi College, ... ..	150	2 0	6
3rd.—“ <i>Goolistan:</i> ” a translation into Oordoo, 200	200	0 12	180
4th.—“ <i>Tuzkirat-ool-Kamleen:</i> ” an Oordoo biography of eminent persons, by Ram Chundur, of the Delhi College, ... ..	150	2 8	100
5th.—“ <i>Zukaceedur Tib:</i> ” reprint of a medical work by Zuka-ooliah Khan, ... ..	300	2 0	300
6th.—“ <i>Tohfut-ool-Mouminoen:</i> ” a medical work by Mahomed Moumin, a physician of Delhi in Shahjehan’s reign, ... ..	300	10 0	10
7th.—“ <i>Shurreh Muqamat-i-Hurreereo:</i> ” a Commentary on the Arabic work “ <i>Muqamat-i- Hurreereo:</i> ” by Moonshee Kurraem-ood-deon, Oordoo teacher in the Agra College, ... ..	100	8 0	75
8th.—“ <i>Chismoh-i-Fyz,</i> ” ... ..	100	0 8	0
9th.—“ <i>Fasaneh-i-Ooshaq:</i> ” Persian love-tales, 200	200	0 8	200
10th.—“ <i>Alfaz-ool-Adviyah-ool-Taleef Shar- raqeoc:</i> ” a work on medicine and medical terms, by Shurref Khan, an eminent physician of Delhi, 200	200	2 0	150
11th.—“ <i>Risaloh-i-Moujazat-i Nubbeo:</i> ” the miracles of the Prophet, ... ..	150	1 0	150

			Copies printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
				R. A.	
12th.—"Ruddi-i-Hindoo :"	...	...	200	0 6	110
13th.—"Tuhree-i-Ooqlydas :"	Euclid's	Ele-			
ments of Geometry,	...	...	150	1 0	15
14th.—"Sibba Mon-i-qah,"	...	...	100	1 0	50
15th.—"Risaleh-i-Surreh-ool-Fahum :"	a small				
Oordoo work on arithmetic, by Ram Chundur,	...		300	0 8	200
16th.—"Nuqshah-i-Englistan :"	a map of England,	1000 for Dr. Login.			
17th.—"Risaleh-i-Qoul-i-Fyasl,"	...	...	50 gratis.		50
18th.—"Nuseehat-nameli Burai Moosulmanan :"					
moral precepts for Mahomedans,	...	...	1,000	do.	1,000
19th.—"Hifz-ool-Eeman :"	protection of Faith,		75	0 1	0
20th.—"Tib-i-Ukbur :"	a Persian medical				
work, by Hukeem Mahomed Ukbur,	...		0	0 0	0

## MEERUT PRESSES.

No. 13.—MUTBA-I-JAM-I-JUNSHED.—The intelligence of the *Jam-i-Junshed* during the Sikh campaign was early and good, and its circulation at one time rose to 250 copies.

At the close of the war it sunk to its former level, and now numbers 106 subscribers, at one rupee per mensem :—

Mahomedans,	...	...	...	...	34
Hindoos,	...	...	...	...	57
Europeans,	...	...	...	...	8
Exchanged,	...	...	...	...	7
Total,					106

The paper is well written and creditably conducted, though it contains little besides the news of the day; and the entire profits of the press are stated by the editor, Baboo Shibehundur, to have amounted to Rs. 1,322 during the past year.

Within this period the following works have been lithographed :—

			Copies printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
				R. A.	
1st.—"Turjumeh-i-Quwancen Deowance :"	an				
Oordoo translation of Marshman's Guide to the					
Civil Law,	...	...	100	10 0	76
2nd.—"Kitab-dah-Mukhlzun :"	an account of				
the early part of Mahomedan history,	...		300	2 8	184



*Copies printed.*   *Price per copy.*   *Sold.*  
R. A.

3rd.—"Kuseer-ool-Isadut," or "Kholaseh-i-Ehkamat-i-Foujdaree:" an Oordoo abstract of the Criminal Regulations from the commencement of the "Agra Government Gazette" to the end of 1848, compiled by Moonshee Gholam Nubbee, Nayub Serishtadar in the Saharunpoor Magistracy,	400	3	0	374
4th.—"Madoon-ool-Fyz:" a Persian work, by Sheopershad, on practical arithmetic, algebra and mensuration, both on the English and native methods. It will be of much use to the native employés in our Revenue Offices, ...	...	0	0	0
5th.—Almanac, from 1837 to 1848, ...	100	1	0	52
6th.—Ditto, for 1849, ...	700	0	4	640
7th.—Ditto, for 1850, ...	500	0	4	48
8th.—"Nugshch-i-Zillah Meerut:" a Map of the district of Meerut, ...	50	1	4	12

No. 14.—MUTBA-I-QADIREE.—The first number of the *Miftah-ool-Ukhbar*, edited by Hukeem Muhboob Alee, appeared in May, 1849; 68 copies are now circulated, at a subscription of one rupee a month:—

Mussulmans, ...	38
Hindoos, ...	20
Europeans, ...	3
Exchanged, ...	7
Total, ...	68

The paper is well lithographed and conducted, though it seldom notices other topics than the current news of the day.

Since the establishment of the press, seven works have been printed:—

1st.—"Tufseer-i-Yoosuf:" a commentary on that part of the Qoran named "Yoosuf," translated from the Arabic, ...	300	1	8	300
2nd.—"Hidaynt-ool-Moullimeen:" instructions to teachers in Persian, by Mahomed Noor Oollah Khan, of Buchraon, ...	200	0	6	100
3rd.—"Gooldusteh-i-Firasut:" a Persian work on the points of horses, by Meer Ali Buksh, ...	50	0	3	22

			Copies printed.	Price per copy. R. A.	Sold.
4th.—"Mofurreh-ool-Quloob": a medical work, in Persian, ... ..			200	4 0	200
5th.—"Kileed-i-Danish": a key to wisdom— questions and answers on morals, in Persian, by Ashruf Ali Khan, ... ..			400	0 6	20
6th.—Almanac for 1850, ... ..			300	0 2	300
7th.—"Mirat-ool-Mukhlaoqat, or, the Mirror of Created Things: " a Geneological History of the World, in Persian, ... ..			300	1 0	5

## BAREILLY PRESSES.

No. 14A.—MUTBA-I-OOMDUT-OOŁ-UKHBAR.—The *Oom-dut-ool-Ukhbar* is issued from the press connected with the Bareilly School, and is under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Tregear. It has lately been enlarged, and now contains six sheets, at the same rate of subscription which was formerly paid for four.

The paper is very well conducted—the greater portion of each issue being devoted to articles on subjects of general interest, with illustrative wood-cuts; but it does not appear to be much appreciated by the native community, of whom it only numbers 37 among its subscribers.

The circulation has fallen within the past year from 76 to 65 copies, of which—

Mussulmans take	...	...	13
Hindoos, ... ..	...	...	24
Europeans, ... ..	...	...	14
Government, ... ..	...	...	7
Exchanged, ... ..	...	...	7
Total, ... ..			65

The receipts average Rs. 58, and the expenses Rs. 40 per mensem:—

Wages of establishment, ... ..	Rs. 15
Postage, ... ..	" 6
Subscription to "Delhi Gazette," postage, &c., ..	" 4
Paper, ... ..	" 15
Total, Rs. 40	



				<i>Copies printed.</i>	<i>Price per copy.</i>	<i>Sold.</i>
21st.—"Jama-ool-Khotoob :"	the 12 Arabic					
Khootbas,	read before prayers on	Fridays			R. A.	
and other festivals,	...	...	...	100	0 11	100

## BENARES PRESSES.

No. 15.—MUTBA-I-BENARES-UKHBAR.—From the Benares Ukhbar Press are issued the *Benares Ukhbar*, in Hindee, and the *Benares Gazette*, in Oordoo, both edited by Baboo Gobind Rughonath Thuttee. Their united circulation amounts to about 50 copies, and the entire receipts of the past year are stated to have been as follows:—

<i>Benares Ukhbar</i> ,	...	...	Rs.	376
<i>Ditto Gazette</i> ,	...	...	"	281
Paid by Nypal Rajah,	...	...	"	136
For advertizing Holloway's pills,	...	...	"	86
Other advertisements,	...	...	"	25

Total, Rs. 904

Both these papers are of a very disreputable type, many of their numbers containing scurrilous attacks upon individuals, by name or inuendo.

The following works have been printed at this press during 1849:—

				<i>Copies printed.</i>	<i>Price per copy.</i>	<i>Sold.</i>
1st.—"Miftah-ood-Duqaynuq :"	a pamphlet on					
medicine, as treated by Aristotle,	translated					
from Arabic into Oordoo by Kashee Dyal,				212	R. A. 0 2	160
2nd.—"Siraj-ool-Hidayut :"	a small Oordoo					
treatise on arithmetic, by Kashee Dyal,	...			212	0 2	70
3rd.—"Kurreeamah," or "Pundnamah :"						
moral sentiments in Persian, by Sadec,	...			212	0 2½	36
4th.—"Turjeca-band." moral sentiments in						
Persian verse,	...	...	...	212	0 2½	16

		<i>Copies printed.</i>	<i>Price per copy. n. a.</i>	<i>Sold.</i>
5th.—"Khaligbaree:" a Persian poetical vocabulary, by Ameer Khoosroo, of Delhi, ...	...	50	0 2	22
6th.—"Risaleh-i-Khoosh Nuwasseesee:" the rules of Calligraphy, ...	...	150	0 0½	22

No. 16.—MUTBA-I SOODHAKUR.—The *Soodhakur Ukh-bar*, in Hindee, is still edited by Pundit Rutneshur Tewaree, but the circulation has fallen off from 74 to 50 copies.

The paper is well conducted and contains a good deal of general information; but its receipts are said barely to cover its expenses, and, as no books have lately been printed at the press, it must be in a far from flourishing condition.

No. 17.—MUTBA-I BAGH-O-BAHAR.—The *Bagh-o-Bahar* Press was established in the early part of last year by Baboos Kedarnath Ghose and Kalee Pershad.

Two papers are issued from it weekly, the *Bagh-o-Bahar*, in Oordoo, and the *Baranshee Chunder Odey*, in Bengalee—the former of which has 40 subscribers, at Rs. 14 per annum; the latter 45, at 8 annas a month. Neither of them contains much besides the current news.

The first number of a magazine, the *Mirut-ool-Ooloom*, appeared from this press in August last. The periodical was edited by Moonshee Hurbuns Lall, and was intended to contain articles on modern history, English modes of agriculture, &c.

It was to be issued monthly, at a yearly subscription of Rs. 6; but it only lived through three numbers and was discontinued in November, as the receipts had never covered the expenses.

But two books were lithographed at this press during 1849:—

1st.—"Nowrutunn:" selections from Hindoostanee authors on various subjects, by Mahomed Buksh.

22d.—"Wasokht-i-Amanut:" Oordoo amatory poetry, by Amanut.

Fifty copies of each of these have been sold, at two rupees eight annas the copy for the former, and six annas for the latter.

No. 18.—MUTBA-I-GOOLZAR-I-HUMESHA BAHAR.—The Goolzar-i-Humesha Bahar Press was established at the commencement of last year by Beer Singh, son of Moonshee Boodh Singh Khuttree, whose attainments as a scholar in the learned languages of the East are very highly spoken of. The press was originally intended to have been worked as a joint-stock speculation, but the plan has not succeeded, owing as the manager observes to the want of confidence in such concerns, engendered by the mishaps of the Benares Bank, &c.

No newspaper is issued from this establishment, the business of which has hitherto been confined to the printing of books; and the returns have not as yet repaid the expenditure, which has amounted to about Rs. 1,400.

In his report, the manager complains much of the little encouragement afforded to learned natives by their own countrymen, and expresses a hope that he may obtain some assistance towards the publication of several works written by his father and likely to be generally useful, the printing of which will not be remunerative unless the Government be prepared to take a considerable portion of the impressions.

Up to the present date sixteen works have been lithographed at this press:—

	<i>Copies printed.</i>	<i>Price per copy.</i>	<i>Sold.</i>
1st.—“Usht Adhyoi:” a reprint of the original work on the Elements of Sanscrit Grammar, upon which all other works on the subject are founded,	300	R. A. 1 . 4	3
2nd.—“Siksha :” an introduction to Sanscrit grammar, ... ..	300	0 2	2
3rd.—“Parashuree :” reprint of a Sanscrit work on astrology, ... ..	300	0 8	10

	Copies printed.	Price per copy. R. A.	Sold.
4th.—"Mannernhase:" a Hindee work on the beauties of Bhakta prosody, with extracts from the Ramayan, ... ..	100	0 12	5
5th.—"Muheemun:" prayers to Shivr, in Sanscrit, by Pandit Pooshpdant, ... ..	150	0 8	1
6th.—"Mugh Doot:" reprint of a poetical love-tale, in Sanscrit, by Kaleelass, with notes by Mallinath, ... ..	150	0 8	1
7th.—"Partho Poofun:" prayers to Mahadeo, in Sanscrit, ... ..	191	1 4	2
8th.—"Majmoon-char-Ushtuck:" four ushtucks, or small prayer-books, in the Tilungee character,...	100	0 1½	21
9th.—"Rules of the Press," in Hindee, part 1st,	50	0 6	6
10th.—"Moonshee Boodh Singh's Rules for a Persian Press," part 1st, ... ..	50	0 3	18
11th.—"Ditto," part 2nd, ... ..	50	0 1½	9
12th.—"Mirat-ool-Meezan:" on the conjugation of Arabic verbs, in verse, ... ..	300	0 8	2
13th.—"Dustoorat-i-ganj-i-Hisab:" elements of arithmetic, part 1st, by Moonshee Boodh Singh, in Oordoo, ... ..	50	0 2	17
14th.—"Taleemat i-Khut-i-Goolzar:" specimens of calligraphy, ... ..	1,000	0 1½	0
15th.—"Oodehhabriandh:" Hindee anagrams—verses which convey a meaning whichever way they may be read, ... ..	100	0 0	0
16th.—"Tuswcerat-i-Surnswuttee:" pictures of the Goddess Surnswuttee, ... ..	50	2 pie.	0

No. 19.—SIMLAH UKHBAR.—Copies of the *Simlah Ukhbar* were received up to October of the past year; but since that date the paper has been discontinued.

This is not to be wondered at, as at the close of 1843 the monthly expenses were stated to exceed the income by Rs. 10, and since then the circulation had not increased to the degree which might have been expected from the interest of the articles and the care which the editor, Sheikh Abdool-lah, bestowed upon a publication which ranked higher than any other published under purely native management in the N.-W. Provinces.

No. 20.—INDORE PRESS.—The *Mulwa Ukhbar* was established in the commencement of last year, under the auspices of Mr. Hamilton, the Resident at Indore.

It is edited by Dhurm Narain, late a senior scholar of the Delhi College, and is creditably conducted, though it contains little besides the current news.

The paper numbers 108 subscribers, at one rupee a month, and the editor states that if all the copies of the works printed are sold, there will remain a profit of Rs. 1,600 upon the year.

The following works have issued from this press:—

	Copies printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
		n A.	
1st.—"Vinklish Stoter:" a hymn in praise of Vishnoo, in Marahtee, ... ..	500	0 3	500
2nd.—"Baloopderh Kutha:" moral precepts for youth, in Marahtee, ... ..	100	0 4	100
3rd.—"Bukkur:" a compilation into Marahtee from the Ramayen, containing an account of Lahoo and Unkoosh, the two sons of Ram,...	100	0 3	77
4th.—"Unkleep:" a treatise on arithmetic in the Marahtee dialect, but Hindee character,...	250	0 2	250
5th.—"Sheo-leela-Umrut:" the actions of Shih, in Marahtee, ... ..	240	2 8	24
6th.—"Vishu-Sahasur-Nam:" a prayer-book repeating the thousand names of Vishu, in Sanscrit, ... ..	250	0 2	36
7th.—"Muheemuu Stoter:" prayers to Shih, in Sanscrit, by Pundit Pooshpdunt, ... ..	500	0 1½	120
8th.—"Punchaug:" Hindoo almanac for 1906 Sumbut, ... ..	1,000	0 2	971
9th.—"Ditto," for 1907 Sumbut, ... ..	600	0 2	300
10th.—"Punch Ruttun:" the five Jewels, containing selections from the vedas, prayers, and extracts from the Mula Bharat, ... ..	200	2 0	173
11th.—"Bytal Pucheesec," ... ..	240	0 0	0
12th.—"Singhasun Butteesec," ... ..	240	1 0	78
13th.—"Sumoodrie:" a key to telling for tunes from the lines of the palms of the hand, in Sanscrit, ... ..	300	0 2	14



	Copies printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
	R A.		
14th.—"Domyunteo Soyamber:" a Marahtee poem on the marriage of Domyunteo Ranoë, ...	0	0 0	0
15th.—"Punch-o-Pakhyun:" a Marahtee translation of the Hindee Rajneet, ...	200	1 0	46
16th.—"Shook Buhuttree:" tales of a parrot, in Marahtee, similar to the Persian Tooteenamah, ...	250	1 0	27
17th.—"Risaleh-i-ilm-i-Naho:" a Persiangrammar, by Moulvie Imam Buksh, of the Delhi College, ...	200	0 4	14
18th.—"Gopee Geet:" songs of the milk-maids translated into Marahtee from Sanscrit, ...	200	0 1	11
19th.—"Shaliwahna-ehi-Bukkhur:" the history of Rajah Salivahun, the cotemporary of Rajah Bikrmajeot, in the Marahtee language, ...	300	0 0	0
20th.—"The Geography of Hindoostan," in Marahtee, ...	100	0 2	81
21st.—"Anung Rung:" ...	150	1 12	131
22nd.—"Sringer:" on the qualities of women, ...	200	0 2	70
23rd.—"Persian Primer," ...	200	0 2	20

All the native lithographic presses in the North-Western Provinces have now been noticed, with the exception of three,—the Koh-i-Noor, at Lahore, the Jam-i-Jumshaid, at Agra, and the Moostafaeë, lately transferred from Lucknow to Cawnpore. All these have been established within the last few weeks, and it would consequently be premature to express any opinion on their operations.

(Signed) R. THORNTON,  
Assist. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P.

### NO. III.—NOTES ON NATIVE PRESSES IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, FOR THE YEAR 1850.

In bringing before the Lieutenant-Governor for his perusal the note annually prepared on the Native Presses of the North-Western Provinces, the Officiating Assistant Secretary begs to apologize for the delay which has occurred in

its preparation. The cause was chiefly the tardiness—accidental, he believes, rather than intended—on the part of some of the proprietors in forwarding the required returns. The presses in operation at the close of 1850 were 24, which shows an increase of one on the preceding year. The number of newspapers is the same as it was last year, viz. 26 :—

Persian,	...	...	...	2
Oordoo,	...	...	...	20
Hindee,	...	...	...	3
Bengalee,	...	...	...	1

The general character of these journals appears to remain much as before.

The news which they contain is of a frivolous and miscellaneous description—some of the more ambitious translating occasional paragraphs out of the English local papers, whilst the rest are satisfied with retailing the small talk of the bazaar.

In addition to intelligence, some editors add disquisitions on points of faith, with extracts from religious writers; whilst the more enlightened offer papers on general information, mixed with biography and science of the same nature, on a smaller scale, as the contents of the *Penny* or *Saturday Magazines*. They appear generally to be under the superintendence of quiet and respectable persons, though it is thought right here to mention as an exception the *Benares Ukhbar*, conducted, or—rather miscondcted, by Gobind Rughonath. This paper is frequently personal and abusive, and the editor is said to drive the nefarious trade of selling his silence.

His influence, however, must be very small; for the circulation of the paper is only 26, and there is no symptom

of ability mingled with his licentiousness. In a passage now lying on the table, Mr. St. George Tucker, who was then employed at Benares, not having in the editor's opinion apprehended the merits of a case which had been before him, he remarks—"But to advance reason to a Tazeh Villaitee is as foolish an attempt as giving a looking-glass to a blind man, or gold to a buffalo." Such is a sample of his rough but innocuous satire. But considering the excessive tenderness of the native mind on the point of "izzut," it is wonderful that more unprincipled persons have not traded upon their sensitiveness; and considering how short a time the press has been at work and the number of journals already established, it speaks very highly for public good behaviour that only one instance of abuse by the press of that freedom which it enjoys has to be recorded. But whilst these newspapers certainly have all claim to decency and propriety, yet, as tests of the state of opinion amongst the native community, as a means in any way of enabling Government to look upon its own measures from a native point of view, or as a medium of the communication of their wants and wishes by the body of the people to their rulers, they appear utterly valueless. It is perhaps to be desired that this was not so, for a way seemed to open through the press of lessening that ignorance of each other, engendered by incompatibility of habits which exists between the supreme and the subject communities, and which conversational intercourse, so restricted on the native side by ultra-deference and self-interested alarm, has done so little to remove. The books are fewer this year in number than in the preceding,\*

\* 141 in 1849; 136 in 1850. and still remain of inferior description. Several works on fortune-telling and palmistry are observed with regret; religious works perhaps form the staple, and the endless *Kureema Khaliq Baree*, &c., of course abound.

*Mirut-i-Dowlut-i-Abbassiyeh, Hidāyut Nāmah Pymāyash, Mujmah-ool-Fawayud,* and *Tārcekh-i-Punjaub*, may be

\* The first two from the Delhi Oordoo Ukhbar Press, and the other two from the Bareilly Oomdut-ool-Ukhbar Press.

mentioned amongst the most respectable of the publications.\* The testing of certain matters by their morality (as for example abusive songs at marriages) was noticed with pleasure in a little pamphlet named *Jowahir-i-Māānce*, by Luchmun Pershand, of Bareilly.

This little brochure is amusingly comprehensive, for it commenees with the attributes of the Supreme Being, and ends with chloroform, being the reverse process to Bishop Berkeley on Tar Water.

But anything like originality is refreshing, when its contrary is so much the failing.

A detailed account of each press, and its publications, is now given.

<i>Number.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Name of Press.</i>	<i>Name of Newspaper.</i>	<i>Name of Editor or Manager.</i>
1	Agra.	Zoobdut-ool-Ukhbar.	Zoobdut-ool-Ukbar.	Wajid Allee Khan.
2	"	Agra College Press.	Ukhbar-ool-Hugaynq.	Mr. Fallon.
3	"	Mutba-i-Akbaree.	Mutba-ool-Ukhbar.	Sheikh Khadim Aloo.
4	"	Asud ool-Ukhbar.	Asud-ool-Ukhbar.	Qumr-ood-deen Khan.
5	"	Mutba-i-Qadiree.	Qootb-ool-Ukhbar.	Amoer Khan.
6	"	Musdor-oon-Nuwadir.	Ukhbar-oon-Nuwah.	Hakeem Juwahir Lall.
7	"	Jam-i-Jumsheid.	None.	Shibehunder Nath.
8	Dolhi.	Mutba-i-Sooltanoe.	Siraj-ool-Ukhbar.	Roostum Aloo Khan.
9	"	Oordoo Ukhbar Press.	Dolhi Oordoo Ukhbar.	Mahomed Hussun.
10	"	Mutba-i-Jaferia.	Muzhur-ool-Huq.	Mahomod Alec.
11	"	Dar-ooos-Salani.	Sadiq-ool-Ukhbar.	Noor-ood-deen Uhmed.
12	"	Mutba-ool-Ooloom.	Qiran-ooos-Sadyn.	Moulvie Ushruf Alec.
13	"	Ditto ditto.	Fuwayud-oon-Naziresu.	Ramchunder.
14	"	Ditto ditto.	Mobib-i-Hind.	Ditto ditto.
15	Meorut.	Jam-i-Jumsheid.	Jam-i-Jumsheid.	Ram Shunker.
16	"	Mutba-i-Qadirec.	Miftah-ool-Ukhbar.	Muhboob Alec.
17	Lahore.	Koh-i-Noor.	Koh-i-Noor.	Hursookh Rai.
18	"	Durya-i-Noor.	Durya-i-Noor.	Mohib-ood-deen Hosein.
19	Benares.	Benares Ukhbar.	Benares Ukhbar.	Gobind Rughonath.
20	"	Ditto.	Benares Gazetto.	Ditto.
21	"	Soodhakur.	Soodhakur.	Tewareo Rutnashur.
22	"	Bagh-o-Bahar.	Bagh-o-Bahar.	{ Kodernath Ghose & Ka- lee Purshad Banoorjee.
23	"	Ditto.	Chundoosey.	
24	"	Muffad-i-Hind.	Saireen-i-Hind.	Hurbuns Lall.
25	Baroilly.	Oomdut-ool-Ukhbar.	Oomdut-ool-Ukhbar.	Lachmunpershad.
26	Cawnpore.	Mutba-i-Moostufae.	None.	Moostfa Khan.
27	Simla.	Simla Ukhbar Press.	Simla Ukhbar.	Sheikh Ubdoolah.
28	Indoro.	Maharaj Hoolkar's Press.	Malwa Ukhbar.	Dhuram Narain.
				Total, ...

<i>Circulation of Newspaper.</i>	<i>Annual Re- ceipts of the Newspaper.</i>	<i>No. of Works Printed during 1859.</i>	<i>No. of Copies struck off.</i>	<i>Total Value of Books.</i>	<i>REMARKS.</i>	
129	1,548 0 0	None.				
60	1,080 0 0	None.				
35	324 0 0	1	100	75 0		
125	750 0 0	11	5,040	11,715 0		
33	297 0 0	5	2,378	6,524 12		
47	352 8 0	5	1,090	1,001 12		
...	...	12	9,445	1,851 5	Including forms and tables, &c.	
...						
73	1,752 0 0	8	3,355	6,593 12		
5	60 0 0	1	300	37 8		
28	504 0 0	6	2,300	...	Not given in the re- turns.	
31	744 0 0	11	2,800	2,325 0		
52	624 0 0	None.				
33	99 0 0	None.				
71	852 0 0	5	1,719	875 11		
40	480 0 0	11	4,359	1,475 0		
227	4,056 0 0	10	8,600	3,690 0		
101	1,212 0 0	7	5,316	552 2		
23	345 0 0	}	3	827	651 8	
17	204 0 0					
40	480 0 0					
}	34	403 0 0	4	11,750	453 0	Including the Urz Irsals and forms of one or two sheets each.
	75	450 0 0	5	1,590	1,247 13	
	56	672 0 0	3	540	747 8	
	0	...	12	7,000	2,310 15	
	66	792 0 0	4	900	191 4	
95	1,140 0 0	12	3,000	1,275 0		
1,497	19,255 8 0	136	72,400	43,528 14		

## AGRA PRESSES.

MUTBA-I-ZOBDUT-OOL-UKHBAR.—The *Zoobut-ool-Ukhbar*, in Persian, has continued through the past year under the management of Moonshee Wajid Alee Khan, and retains its character as the best conducted and the most influential native newspaper in the North-Western Provinces. The circulation of this paper has fallen off during the past year by 22,—being 151 at the end of 1849, and 129 at that of 1850. The 129 copies are distributed as follows :—

To Mussulmans,	...	...	...	...	49
„ Hindoos,	...	...	...	...	57
„ Europeans,	...	...	...	...	8
Exchanged,	...	...	...	...	15

No books have been printed at this press in 1850.

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AGRA COLLEGE PRESS.—The newspaper printed at this press is called the *Ukhbar-Ool-Hugayug-o-Taleem-ool-Khalayug*. It is conducted by Mr. Fallon, the supernumerary teacher in the Agra College. It is chiefly scientific, and retains the same character as last year.

Its circulation has decreased during the past year to 60 copies, distributed as follows :—

Hindoos,	...	...	...	...	18
Mussulmans,	...	...	...	...	14
Christians,	...	...	...	...	13
Free, or exchanged,	...	...	...	...	15

No books have been printed during the past year.

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MUTBA-I-UKHBAREE.—The *Mutba-ool-Ukhbar*, in Oor-doo, is issued from this press, at a monthly subscrip-

tion of twelve annas. It has but little reputation, and a circulation of only 36 copies, and is represented by Sheikh Khadim Alec, its editor, as barely paying its expenses.

The circulation of this paper is the same as it was last year, being 36 copies, distributed as follows:—

To Mussulmans,	...	...	...	...	23
„ Hindoos,	...	...	...	...	10
„ Europeans,	...	...	...	...	3

The proprietor has edited in the past year only one work, the *Oorooz-Zahedia*, a work on Oordoo prosody, of which 100 copies were printed, most of which have been sold at twelve annas per copy.

MUTBA-I-USUD-OOI-UKHBAR.—The *Usud-ool-Ukhbar*, in Oordoo, has a circulation of 125 copies, distributed as follows:—

To Mussulmans,	...	...	...	...	84
„ Hindoos,	...	...	...	...	16
„ Europeans,	...	...	...	...	8
Exchanged,	...	...	...	...	17

The circulation has increased upon that of the last year by five. The paper is edited by Qumr-ood-deen Khan, and contains little else than extracts and compilations from old Mahomedan authors: its circulation is consequently almost entirely restricted to persons interested in that sort of information.

A glance over the prefixed statement will show a very striking fact opposite this press,—*viz.*, the value of the books printed at it in the past year, amounting to Rs. 11,715.

Eleven works have been lithographed at this press during 1850.

*Copies printed.*    *Price per Copy.*    *Paid to Press.*

1st.—“ Ufsaneh-i-Rungeen:” an Oordoo work on general subjects, by Nuwab Umjud Alec Khan, of the Futtehpore District,	...	...	240	R. A.	R.
				1 0	70



Copies Printed. Price per copy. Paid to Press. R. A. R.

2nd.—"Fuzayal-oosh-shohda:" a Mahomedan Martyrology, in Oordoo, by Mirza Kulb-i-Hosein Khan, Deputy Collector of Etawah. The work is of much repute among the Shceas, of which sect the author is a member, ... ..	250	2	0	162
3rd.—"Tabcernameh-i-Khwaab:" the science of interpretation of dreams, in Oordoo, ... ..	200	0	4	15
4th.—"Tusrooh-eol-Unfas:" a work on the science of fortune-telling, compiled from the Hindoo Surodha, by Syud Ahmed Alee (in Oordoo), ... ..	300	0	4	22
5th.—"Nisab i-Ghureeb:" a Persian Vocabulary in Oordoo verso, by Syud Ahmud Alee, ... ..	300	0	4	20
6th.—"Rissaleh i-Moulood Shureef:" an account of the birth of Mahomed, compiled in Oordoo, by Syud Hayat Alee, of Shekoabad, ... ..	275	0	4	32
				<i>Sold.</i>
7th.—"Hamail:" Pocket Qoran, in Arabic and Oordoo, ... ..	1,225	8	0	1,100
8th.—"Siparhe-i-Umm:" one of the thirty sections of the Qoran (in Arabic), ... ..	1,200	0	4	800
9th.—"Tusheeh-eol-Mussayul:" explanation and commentaries on 100 questions on the Mahomedan religion, by Fuzal Russool, of Budaou (in Persian), ... ..	300	1	8	41
10th.—"Khaliq-bary:" reprint of the Persian Poetical Vocabulary of Ameer Khoosroo, the Dehlian, ... ..	250	0	2	30
11th.—"Sifvut-eol-Musadir:" a reprint of the Amudnamah, or conjugations of Persian verbs, ... ..	500	0	4	50

Besides these eleven works, many tables and forms have been printed at this press during the past year.

MUTBA-I-QADIREE.—The *Qootub-eol-Ukhbar*, edited by Mahomed Ameer Khan, is issued from this press. It contains nothing but current news, and numbers 33 subscribers at 12 annas a month. The subscribers last year were 48: the decrease therefore in the circulation of this paper is considerable.

The following five works have been printed at the Qadi-ree Press during the past year :—

	<i>Copies printed.</i>	<i>Price per copy.</i>	<i>Sold.</i>
		<b>R. A.</b>	
1st.—“Qoran,” in Arabic and Oordoo, ... ..	1,200	5 0	500
2nd.—“Ishtialnk-i-Ishq :” Oordoo love poetry, by Moonshee Fida Alee, ... ..	128	0 7	0
3rd.—“Meezan-i-Farsee :” rules and declensions of Persian verbs (in Oordoo), ... ..	300	0 5	3
4th.—“Sipareh-i-Umm :” a chapter from the Qoran (in Arabic), ... ..	500	0 4	0
5th.—“Furhung-i-Kootub-i-Mootdu-vileh :” a Persian dictionary, ... ..	250	1 0	0

**MUTBA-I-MUSDER-OON-NUVADIR.**—The paper issuing from this press, called the *Ukhbar-oon-Nuwah-o-Nuzhoot-ool-Urvah*, has not fulfilled the expectations which were formed of it by the Hindoo community. At first it published a weekly supplement on religious subjects, exclusively for the Hindoo portion of its subscribers. This plan has been discontinued. Jowahir Lall has become sole proprietor of the whole concern during the past year.

The following works have been printed at this press in 1850 :—

	<i>Copies Printed.</i>	<i>Price per copy.</i>	<i>Sold.</i>
		<b>R. A.</b>	
1st.—“Kholasch-i-Government Gazette :” an abstract of the Gazette from 1840 to 1849, compiled by Moonna Lall, Tehseeldar of Ferozabad, in Oordoo, ... ..	140	3 0	100
2nd.—“Kitab-i-Hâlat Dehee :” the customs and rules of village communities, compiled by Jmal-ood-dcen Hnssun, Depnty Collector of Mynpoory, ... ..	100	2 0	100
3rd.—“Risaleh-i-Johuroot Turkeeb :” poetical work on Persian grammar, with a glossary of Arabic and Persian words, in Persian, ... ..	100	0 6	16

		Copies printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
	R. A.			
4th.—"Pothee-Jyn Muttee:" an account of the Jyn religion, printed in Hindoe for Seith Humeer Mul,	...	500	0 8	500
5th.—Another of the same sort,	...	250	0 6	250

**MUTBA-I-JAM-I-JUMSHEID.**—The proprietor of this press—  
Baboo Shibehunder Nath—was formerly manager of one  
of the same name at Meerut. He established the press  
at Agra at the close of 1849. There is no paper connected  
with this press, but the following works have been print-  
ed there during the year:—

Lithographed under orders of Mr. H. S. Reid, Visitor-General of Schools, N.-W. P.	1st.—"Nugshat Uzla:" Dis- trict Maps in Hindoe and Oordoo,	3,500 copies for Rs.	195	
	2nd.—"Burn Mala:" Hindoe primer,	...	500	82
	3rd.—"Mahajunee Sar:" a Hindoo Mahajun's Manual, by Pundit Sree Lall,	...	500	40
	4th.—"Hijjo-ki-Kltab:" an Oor- doo primer,	...	300	7
	5th.—"Putr Malika:" a Hindoe letter-writer, by Pundit Sree Lall,	...	2,000	100

		Copies Printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
	R. A.			
6th.—"Bagh-o-Bahar,"	...	275	1 4	25
7th.—"Juntree:" an Oordoo Almanac, for 1906-7 } Sumbut,	...	350 300	0 4 0 4	250 50
8th.—"Deewân-i-Nuzcer:" part of the poetical works of Nuzcer (in Hindoe),	...	300	0 8	175
9th.—"Deewân-i-Umjud Allee:" poetical works of Umjud Allee (in Persian),	...	300	2 0	100

Besides these works, 1,800 copies of a series of *Taleems*  
in Oordoo and Persian writing, and 200 of a *Nugsha*  
*Sarodha* have been printed at this press during the past year.

#### DELHIE PRESSES.

**MUTBA-I-SOOLTANEE.**—The *Siraj-ool-Ukhbar*, or Palace  
paper, in Persian, has no circulation beyond the precincts

of that place. The press is supported by small deduction from the salaries of the royal servants.

**OORDOO UKHBAR PRESS.**—The *Oordoo Ukhbar* is still edited by Mahomed Hoossein. The paper is well conducted, and the intelligence principally taken from the *Delhi Gazette*;" but its circulation has fallen slightly during the past year, and now only numbers 73 copies:—

Mahomedaus,	...	...	...	...	30
Hindoos,	---	...	...	...	18
Christians,	...	...	...	...	6
Exchanged,	...	...	...	...	19

The proprietor has edited nine works during 1850.

		Copies printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
			R. A.	
1st.—"Qoran," in Arabic,	...	450	6 0	30
2nd.—"Shums-ool-Eman:" a work on the Mahomedan faith, by Mahomed Moohee-ood-deen, in Oordoo,	...	200	0 4	105
3rd.—"Mirrat-i-Dowlut Abbasiyeh:" a history of the house of Abbasides in India and the adjacent countries, by Lalla Dewlut Rai (in Persian),	...	105	2 8	102
4th.—"Hidayut Nameh-i-Pymayush:" directions to surveyors, by Kaley Roy, Deputy Collector, in Oordoo,	...	200	0 8	106
5th.—"Moullim-ool-Hisab:" (Oordoo) treatise on arithmetic,	...	1,500	0 7	1,500
6th.—"Budr-i-Moonceer:" poetry, by Meer Hussun,	...	600	2 0	600
7th.—"Isbat-ool-Ajaz:" the miracles of Mahomed, by Moulvie Shujaut Aloe, in Oordoo verse,...	...	100	0 4	35
8th.—"Muzkur-ool-Huq:" an account of the different Mahomedan ceremonies, with quotations from the original Arabic, in Oordoo,	...	200	8 0	19
9th.—"The Principles of Hydrostatics:" translated from a work of Thomas Webster into Oordoo by Ajoodhya Pershaud,—in course of printing.				

MUTBA-I-JAFERIA.—The circulation of the *Muzhur-ool-Hugg* remains, as at the close of the last year, five copies. The editor has only printed one work during the period under review—*Juwahir-i-Munzooman*,\* a poem on the Mahomedan religion, in Oordoo.

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MUTBA-I-DAR-OOS-SULAM.—The management of this press has changed hands during the past year, and the *Sadiq-ool-Ukhbar* is now edited by Noor-ood-deen Ahmed, the Head Moonshee of the Residency at Delhi, who has reported the circulation to amount to 28 copies, the subscription for which does not cover the expenses of the paper by two rupees.

Six works have issued from this press during 1850 :—

	Copies printed.
1st.—“Humail,” Arabic, ... ..	600
2nd.—“Yoosuf Zuleekha :” the poem of Joseph and Zuleekha (in Persian, with notes), ... ..	420
3rd.—“Ditto :” a smaller edition, without notes,... ..	420
4th.—“Rissaleh-i-Rudd Wahabeeah :” an account of the sect of the Wahabees, ... ..	330
5th.—“Qawaneen-ooz-Ziraat,” ... ..	200
6th.—“Furhut-ooz-Sibyan,” ... ..	330

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MUTBA-I-OOO-OOLOOM.—From the Mutba-i-ool-Ooloom Press are issued the *Qiran-ooz-Sadya* newspaper, and the *Mohib-i-Hind* and *Fuwayud-oon-Nazireen* magazines ; the former edited by Syud Ushruf Ali, and the two latter by Ram Chundur, First Teacher of European Sciences in the Oriental Department of the Delhi College. The circulation of these three periodicals, which are far superior to any others published in these Provinces, has sunk

very low, and they are now only supported by their European circulation; the Native circulation is almost nothing.

The *Qiran-oos-Sadya* has but 19 paying subscribers, ten of whom are Europeans: its whole circulation amounts to 31 copies.

The *Mohib-i-Hind* has fallen from 50 to 33 copies, of which 13 are taken by Europeans; and the *Fuwayud-oon-Azireen* from 140 to 52 copies, of which only 21 are purchased by natives.

Ten works have been lithographed at the Mutba-i-ool-Ooloom during 1850:—

Copies printed. Price per copy. Sold.

R. A.

1st.—"Ukhlaq Julalee" (Oordoo),	...	200	1 0	125
2nd.—"Bagh-o-Bahar,"	...	150	1 8	0
3rd.—"Chasmeh-i-Fyz,"	...	100	0 8	12
4th.—"Moofeed-oos-Sibyan,"	...	300	1 8	50
5th.—"Geography,"	...	150	0 8	50
6th.—"Mookhtusir Nafah-dar-Fiqah,"	...	200	2 0	100
7th.—"Abul Fuzl,"	...	300	2 0	0
8th.—"Doh-Mujlis,"	...	200	0 8	100
9th.—"Kitab Pymayush,"	...	300	{ for Roorkee College.	
10th.—"Puttra" for 1850,	...	500		60
11th.—"Juntree" for 1850,	...	400	0 0	0

12th.—"Rissalah-i-Muqnatoos:" Oordoo translation of a treatise on magnetism, from the Library of Useful Knowledge, by Synd Kumal-ood-deen, of Lucknow.

### MEERUT PRESSES.

JAM-I-JUMSHED.—This press, since its being left by Shibchunder, is managed by Ramshunkur. The circula-

tion of the *Jam-i-Jumshaid* has fallen from 106 to 71 copies, at one rupee a month, distributed as follows:—

Mahomedans,	...	...	24
Hindoos,	...	...	37
Europeans,	...	...	5
Exchanged,	...	...	5

The following works have been printed at this press during the past year:—

	Copies printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
		R. A.	
1st.—“ <i>Musnuwee Meer Hussun</i> ,”	...	264	1 8 33
2nd.—“ <i>Pothoo Adit Hirdey</i> ,”	...	545	0 3 86
3rd.—“ <i>Juntree</i> ” for 1850,	...	300	0 4 251
4th.—“ <i>Ditto</i> ” for 1851,	...	490	0 4 148
5th.—“ <i>Nuqsak-i-Punjaub</i> ,”	...	120	1 8 60

**MUTBA-I-QADIREE.**—The circulation of the *Miftah-ool-Ukhbar*, edited by Hukeem Mahboob Alee, has fallen from 68 to 40 copies. The editor says he lost Rs. 400 in the year, and is going to close:—

Mahomedans,	...	...	17
Hindoos,	...	...	14
Christians,	...	...	2
Exchanged,	...	...	7

The following works have been printed at this press during the past year:—

	Copies printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
		R. A.	
1st.—“ <i>Bahr-ool-Haqeeqat</i> ,” poetical tales,	...	350	1 8 160
2nd.—“ <i>Juntree Sood</i> ,” table of calculating interest,	...	400	0 6 27
3rd.—“ <i>Kurooma</i> ,” moral verses in Persian,	...	400	0 2 27
4th.—“ <i>Nam-i-Iluqq</i> ,” an account of the Maho- medan ceremonies, in Persian verse,	...	400	0 3 28

	<i>Copies printed.</i>	<i>Price per copy.</i>	<i>Sold.</i>
		R. A.	
5th.—"Khaliq Barce:" Persian poetical vocabulary, by Ameer Khoosroo, of Delhi, ...	400	0 3	29
6th.—"Sipareh Alif Lam Meem:" one of the 30 Sections of the Qoran, ...	400	0 2½	14
7th.—"Sipareh Umm:" ditto, ...	400	0 2	17
8th.—"Muhmood Nameh," reprint of a short Persian love poem, by Muhmood, of Ghuznee, ...	400	0 2	17
9th.—"Insha-i-Fayyuz:" Persian letter-writer, ...	400	0 5	23
10th.—"Insha-i-Dilkoosha:" ditto, ...	400	0 8	4
11th.—"Juntree," 1851, ...	400	0 4	4

### LAHORE PRESSES.

KOH-I-NOOR.—A newspaper is published twice a week at this press, by Hursookh Rai. It has a very large circulation—in fact, the largest of any in the Provinces, numbering in all 227. It was started under the patronage (so the editor states) of the Board of Administration of the Punjaub. The following books have also issued from this press, entirely of an official nature, and by direction of the Board :—

	<i>Copies printed.</i>	<i>Price per copy.</i>	<i>Sold.</i>
		R. A.	
"Qanoon-i-Deowanee," ...	800	1 4	468
"Dustoor-ool-Umul-Jageerdaran," ...	400	0 6	326
"Ditto Pymayush-i-Kishtwar," ...	2,600	0 9	2,500
"Ditto Feishikaran Pirtal," ...	600	0 2½	500
"Ditto Turteeb Nuqshia o-Khusreh," ...	2,100	0 2½	2,000
"Ditto Tehseoldar Pirtal," ...	600	0 2½	500
"Ditto Hakiman Pymayush," ...	300	0 2½	200
"Ditto Kyfint Hysint Dehee," ...	600	0 2	500
"Juntree," 1851, ...	300	0 5	200
"Kushaf-ool-Uta," ...	800	1 4	245

DURYA-I-NOOR.—This paper was started at the very close of the year. It is a handsome print of three sheets,



and, as it already numbers upwards of a hundred subscribers, promises to take a leading position in the Provincial press. Its editor's name is Syud Nujub-ood-deen Hussun. It is published every Sunday.

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### BENARES PRESSES.

**BENARES UKHBAR PRESS.**—This is still managed by Gobind Rughonath. Two newspapers are published here,—the *Benares Gazette* and the *Benares Ukhbar*. The circulation of the *Ukhbar* is 23, and the *Gazette* 17. Neither of these papers are of a high character: it is generally reported that the *Ukhbar* is in the pay of the Rajah of Nypal; it is frequently personal and abusive.

The following books have been published during the past year at this press:—

				Copies printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
					R. A.	
"Sook Buhuttree,"	...	...	...	551	0 12	200
"Singhasun Butteesee,"	...	...	...	151	0 12	145
"Rag-kee Pothee,"	...	...	...	125	1 0	0

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**SOODHAKER PRESS.**—This press publishes one newspaper—the *Soodhaker*—weekly. Its circulation is 40 copies, though how distributed as to Hindoos and Mussulmans, the editor has failed to inform us. It is a very loyal paper to the Government. No books have been printed at this press.

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**BAGH-O-BAHAR.**—The circulation of this paper is 34 copies:—

Hindoos,	...	...	...	...	...	17
Mahomedans,	...	...	...	...	...	5
Europeans,	...	...	...	...	...	5
Exchanged,	...	...	...	...	...	7

The following works have been printed at this press in 1850:—

1st.—“Ghar Nameh.”

2nd.—“Hidayut-ool-Moobtudeo:” Oordoo instructions.

3rd.—“Bengalee Puttra” (in Bengalee).

4th.—“Letters of the English Alphabet.”

Besides these books, the proprietors have lithographed 10,000 copies of *Urz-i-Irsal*, and 1,000 English forms, for the Collector and Lientenant Garforth respectively.

**MUFAD-I-HIND.**—*Sayurcen-i-Hind* was started six months ago, by Hurbuns Lal. Its circulation amounts to 75 copies, distributed as follows:—

Hindoos,	...	...	...	...	...	42
Mussnlmans,	...	...	...	...	...	9
Christians,	...	...	...	...	...	24

The following works have issued from the Mufad-i-Hind during 1850:—

*Copies printed.*    *Price per copy.*    *Sold.*

R.    A.

1st.—“Muntukhub-ool-Nasaych:” selections on general subjects,	...	...	...	...	300	0	10	16
2nd.—“Silsilah-i-Taleem,”	...	...	...	...	450	2	2	100
3rd.—“Alce Huzeen’s Life,” in Oordoo,	...	...	...	...	300	2	0	100
4th.—“Qawaid-i-Londonee,”	...	...	...	...	300	1	0	0
5th.—“Puttra,” in Hindce,	...	...	...	...	240	0	6	0

# BAREILLY PRESSES.

**MUTBA-I-OOMDUT-OOI-UKHBAR.**—This press produces one weekly newspaper in Oordoo, called the *Oomdut-ool-*

*Ukhar*, conducted by Luchmun Pershand. The circulation is 56 copies:—

Europeans,	...	...	...	...	...	16
Hindops,	...	...	...	...	...	18
Mussulmans,	...	...	...	...	...	11
Given away,	...	...	...	...	...	4
Exchanged,	...	...	...	...	...	5
Filed,	...	...	...	...	...	2

This is a respectable paper, not remarkable for any distinguishing feature. The following books have been published at this press during the past year:—

	Copies printed.	Price per copy.		Sold.
		R.	A.	
1st.—"Juwahir Maaco," ... ..	190	0	4	73
2nd.—"Mujma-ool Fuwaynd:" compiled from English works, by Pandit Deboo Pershad, Senior Scholar of Bareilly School, ... ..	200	0	8	70
3rd.—"Tarcekh-i-Punjaub:" by ditto, ... ..	150	4	0	75

#### CAWNPORE PRESSES.

MUTBA-I-MOOSTAFABEE.—This press was removed from Lucknow at the end of 1849. There is no newspaper connected with this establishment, which is under the management of Moostafa Khan, its proprietor, and Ruhman Khan, his agent. The press retains the celebrity which it possessed at Lucknow, both for the standard character of the works published and for the manner in which the printing is executed.

A list is subjoined of works published from this press during the past year:—

	Copies printed.	Price per copy.			Sold.
		R.	A.	P.	
1st.—"Dewanee-i-Nuveidce," ... ..	600	0	2	9	100
2nd.—"Kurroema," ... ..	600	0	2	9	240
3rd.—"Insha-i-Fayug," ... ..	500	0	7	0	100
4th.—"Quwaid Bughdadce," ... ..	400	0	2	0	50
5th.—"Huft-Zabital," ... ..	600	0	3	0	100

				Copies printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
					R. A. P.	
6th.	—“Dowlut-I-Hind,”	...	...	600	1 8 0	100
7th.	—“Dustoor-oos-Sibyan,”	...	...	600	0 5 0	150
8th.	—“Tushreeh-oool-Huroof,”	...	...	600	0 3 0	250
9th.	—“Primer,”	...	...	600	0 2 3	200
10th.	—“Chuhul Hudees,”	...	...	600	0 1 6	100
11th.	—“Khalqbaree,”	...	...	700	0 2 9	200
12th.	—“Meezan-o-Moonshelb,”	...	...	600	0 8 9	100

## SIMLA PRESSES.

SIMLA UKHBAR PRESS.—The proprietor of this press is Bahoo Sheo Pershand, of the Agent's Office. There is a bi-monthly newspaper published at this press, in Hindce, price one rupee a month.

The number of subscribers is 61, and of copies sold 66, thus—

Hindoos,	...	...	...	...	36
Mussulmans,	...	...	...	...	3
Europeans,	...	...	...	...	27

This journal contains articles of general and interesting information, while, in addition to the news, there is also a good nirucknamah of market prices attached, and on the whole the character which it supports places it very high amongst the papers of the Provinces.

The following works have been issued from the press during the year under review :—

				Copies printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
					R. A.	
	“Lurkon-ki-Poostuk.”					
	“Burn Mala,” No. 1,	...	...	300	0 1	300
	“Burn Mala ki Teeka,” No. 2,	...	...	200	0 1½	200
	“Kubancee,” No. 3,	...	...	100	0 3	100
	“Hissab,” No. 4,	...	...	300	0 4	300

N. B.—The publication of the *Simlah Ukhbar* was suspended for some months in 1850, in consequence of the absence of the proprietor.

## INDORE PRESSES.

MAHARAJ HOLKAR'S PRESS—MALWA UKHBAR.—The *Malwa Ukhbar* is still edited by Dhurm Narain. Its cir-

ulation amounts to 95 copies, distributed as follows:—

Mahomedans,	...	...	...	...	28
Hindoos,	...	...	...	...	50
Europeans,	...	...	...	...	17

And the undermentioned works have been published at this press during the past year:—

	Copies printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
		R. A.	
1st.—"Puttra:" Hindoe Almanac, ...	600	0 2	500
2nd.—"Tuzkira-i-Shal Wohun:" the history of Shal Wohun, who succeeded Bikramjeit (in Marahtee,) ...	100	0 2	59
3rd.—"Tareekh-i-Khandan-i-Scindia," in Oordoo, compiled by Dharm Narayun, ...	200	0 8	50
4th.—"Ditto," in Hindoe, ...	200	0 8	45
5th.—"Gunpagee," ...	300	1 0	25
6th.—"Kash Khoord:" Sanscrit dictionary, ...	100	0 1	35
7th.—"Neoti Vinode:" a Hindoe account of the Ancient Britons, with a description of the City of London, ...	200	0 4	50
8th.—"Masnuveo Sukht-i-Jigur:" poetical love- tale, by Moonshee Balmokund, of Secundradad (in Oordoo), ...	200	0 12	70
9th.—"Rugho Vunsh:" history of the descend- ants of Rajah Rugho, in Sanscrit poetry, ...	200	0 6	41
10th.—"Subha Bilas:" selections from the best Hindoe poets, ...	200	0 6	40
11th.—"Rissaleh Hissab," ...	200	1 0	10
12th.—"Tareekh Ravun:" history of Ravun, ...	100	0 3	17
13th.—"Koomar:" part 2 of the Sanscrit poeti- cal work commonly called the "Koomar Kabya," with notes and commentaries, ...	300	1 0	20
14th.—"Magh:" part 1st of the Sanscrit poetical work, "Magh Kabya," ...	230	0 15	0
15th.—"Kirat:" part 1st of the Sanscrit poetical work, ...	200	0 15	0
16th.—"Gunit Bidya," ...	200	0 15	0

(Signed) J. W. SHERER,

Offg. Asstt. Secretary.

# No. IV.—NOTES ON NATIVE PRESSES IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR 1851.

I HAVE the honour to lay before the Lieutenant-Governor the usual annual notice of the Native Presses in these Provinces. The past year has been so far discouraging that it does not seem to show any real advance in either the character and influence of the newspapers or the value of the published books. At the close of the year our list numbered 32 presses, at 30 of which a newspaper was published. Out of these, two are at Lahore and one at Loodhiana.

## PRESSES ESTABLISHED DURING 1851.

Duqeeq-ool-Ukhbar Press,... at Delhi.  
 Jam-i-Jahan Numa, ... „ Meerut.  
 Recorder Press, for the } „ Benares.  
     Benares Hurkara, ... }  
 Kashce Press, ... „ „ Ditto.  
 Noor Ala Noor ditto, ... „ „ Loodhiana.  
 Sufdarce ditto, ... „ „ Bhurtpoor.

## DISCONTINUED DURING 1851.

Jam-i-Jumshaid Press, ... at Meerut.

## PAPERS ISSUED DURING 1851.

Duqeeq-ool-Ukhbar.  
 Jam-i-Jahan Numa.  
 Hurkara.  
 Kashce Barta Prakashika.  
 Noor Ala Noor.  
 Muzhur-oos-Suroor.

## DISCONTINUED DURING 1851.

Mohib-i-Hind.  
 Jam-i-Jumshaid.  
 Chundr Oodey.

During 1851 there have been six new presses established and one broken up. There have also been six new newspapers started, and three discontinued. One of the new presses is at Bhurtpoor, and has the support of the Raja. But, though the number both of presses and papers has increased, the increase in the general circulation is dis-

proportionately small: 1850 showed 1,513, and 1851 shows 1,539. The number of published works is 126, to 136 of 1850—which may, however, be considered as about equal, for certain forms, &c., not occurring this year, were counted amongst the books of 1850. Much, I fear, cannot be said for the quality of the works: the eye searches the list in vain for much that is useful. A reprint of a *Materia Medica*, a mathematical text-book or so, and a stray gram-

mar-or letter-writer have to be put into the scale against a load of astrology, miracles, love-tales, &c. The character of the newspapers remains the same: some few, especially the *Simla Journal*, give useful *Penny Magazine* articles; but the rest content themselves with trifling news, extracts from poems, religious books (these wholly Mahomedan), and the like. I may mention a circumstance which seems to show that these papers in no sort of way represent public opinion amongst the native community. When the Act appeared last summer for legalizing the exaction of tolls on the high roads, I was given to understand that considerable alarm was excited amongst the native public,—partly, indeed, from a misunderstanding, for some thought the maximum rates mentioned in the Act were the actual ones to be put in force forthwith on all the roads. I therefore particularly watched the native press at that time, and asked Moonshée Ismael to bring me a careful list of all articles, that if the subject of tolls was introduced I might see what was said about it; but it was not alluded to in any way. This either shows that my information was wrong, or that we cannot trust the Press as the least criterion of what the community is feeling or thinking. I think the latter is the truth. Might I venture to suggest (the idea may be utopian) that perhaps, if a native newspaper were established under superintendence from our side, and the way was led to proper and allowable discussion on matters affecting native interests, that some response might be elicited from theirs. And if, indeed, the subject community could offer no suggestions which might be deemed worthy of notice, yet at least something would be gained if merely their prejudices could be learnt, whilst we, thus in possession of their misapprehensions, might on our part offer some explanation. I trust I shall not be thought attaching too great a value to anything of my own if I take the liberty of forwarding with this notice a prospectus of a plan of the sort which I

thought of trying some little time since, as well as a specimen copy of the kind of paper proposed. Some native friends had told me they could not understand the "bonus fund," and that the "sabib log" selling their appointments was to them a new thing. This subject was selected, therefore, for a short article, explaining what was the nature of the fund, and exonerating those who had joined it from mercenary motives. This is a trifling point, perhaps hardly worth the mention; but still a mistake is better removed than unremoved, of however slight a nature. The other article is a translation of Bacon's Essay on Death, selected as a beautiful piece of morality, and as pleasing to a native mind, by its depth and subtlety. The blank space was for news. The probable expense arrested the carrying out of the plan. I must again apologize if I have here introduced irrelevant matter; but, feeling assured that this list is annually directed to be prepared, not with the mere wish of ascertaining the statistical condition of the presses, but with the view of watching the growth of intelligence and thought amongst the people, thus much has been ventured to be said.

In conclusion, no instance has to be recorded of the freedom of the press degenerating into license. Attention has indeed been called in this list to an article published in a Benares paper hostile to the educational efforts of the Missionaries of that place; but the language is quite temperate, and, proceeding from a Hindoo, equally natural.

The following is a correct list of the presses:—



Number.	Place.	Name of Press.	Name of Newspaper.	Name of Editor.
1	Agra,	Mutba-i-Zoobdnt-ool-Ukhbar, ...	Zoobdnt-ool-Ukhbar, ...	Wajid Alee Khan, ...
2	"	Agra College Press, ...	Ukhbar-ool-Huqayyq, &c.,	Messrs. Fallon & Beale, Sheikh Kadim Alee, ...
3	"	Mutba-i-Akbureo, ...	Mutba-ool-Ukhbar, ...	Qumr-ood-deen Khan, ...
4	"	Mutba-i-Asud-ool-Ukhbar, ...	Asud-ool-Ukhbar, ...	Ditto, ...
5	"	Ditto ditto, ...	Mlar-oosh-Shoura, ...	{ Wuzeer Khan and Ahmed Khan, ... }
6	"	Mutba-i-Qadireo, ...	Qootb-ool-Ukhbar, ...	Juwahir Lall, ...
7	"	Masder-oon-Nuwadir, ...	Ukhbar-oon-Nawah, &c.,	Shibehunder Nath, ...
8	"	Jam-i-Jumshold, ...	None,	
9	Delhi,	Mootba-i-Sooltanec, ...	Saraj-ool-Ukhbar, ...	Synd Hosein, ...
10	"	Oordoo Ukhbar Press, ...	Delhi Oordoo Ukhbar, ...	Nahomed Alee, ...
11	"	Mutba-i-Jaferia, ...	Muzhur-ool-Huq, ...	Noor-ood-deen-Ahmed, ...
12	"	Dar-oo-Salam, ...	Sadiq-ool-Ukhbar, ...	Usghur Alee, ...
13	"	Mutba-ool-Ooloom, ...	Qiran-oo-Sadyn, ...	Ramehunder, ...
14	"	Ditto ditto, ...	Enwayud-oon-Nazireen, ...	
15	"	Mutba-Dugoeq-ool-Ukhbar, ...	Dngoeq-ool-Ukhbar, ...	Pirya Dass, ...
16	Meerut,	Mutba-i-Qadireo, ...	Miftali-ool-Ukhbar, ...	Muhbookh Ali, ...
17	"	Mutba-Jam-i-Jehan-nooma, ...	Jam-i-Jehan-nooma, ...	{ Choonnee Lall and Eeslree Sahoy, }
18	Lahore,	Mutba-i-Koh-i-Noor, ...	Koh-i-Noor, ...	Hursookh Roi, ...
19	"	Ditto Durya-i-Noor, ...	Durya-i-Noor, ...	Soonder Lall, ...
20	Bonares,	Ditto Benares Ukhbar, ...	Bonares Ukhbar, ...	Gobind Hughtonath, ...
21	"	Ditto ditto, ...	Benares Gazette, ...	Ditto, ...
22	"	Ditto Soodhaknr, ...	Soodhakur, ...	Bindaban, ...
23	"	Ditto Bagh-o-Bahar, ...	Bagh-o-Bahar, ...	Kalee Pershad, ...
24	"	Ditto Musad-i-Hind, ...	Sayareen-i-Hind, ...	{ Hurbuns Lall and Bhyro Pershad, }
25	"	Reoordor Press, ...	Benares Hurkara, ...	Mr. Voss, ...
26	"	Kashee Press, ...	Kasheebarta Prakashika, ...	Kashoe Dass Mittr, ...
27	Bareilly,	Mutba-i-Oomdnt-ool-Ukhbar, ...	Oomdnt-ool-Ukhbar, ...	Luehmooopershad, ...
28	Cawnpore,	Ditto Moostufae, ...	None,	Moostu Alee Khan, ...
29	Simla,	Ditto Simla Ukhbar, ...	Simla Ukhbar, ...	Sheikh Ubdoolah, ...
30	Indoro,	Maharaj Holkar's Press, ...	Malwa Ukhbar, ...	Dhurniq Narnyun, ...
31	Loodiana,	Mutba-i-Noor Ala Noor, ...	Noor Ala Noor, ...	Mohr Ahmed Hussan Khan, ...
32	Bhurlpore,	Ditto Sufdree, ...	Mnzhr-oo-Suroor, ...	Sufdu Alee, ...
				TOTAL, ...

<i>Circulation of the Paper.</i>	<i>Annual Receipts on account of the Newspaper.</i>	<i>No. of Works Printed during 1851.</i>	<i>No. of Copies struck off.</i>	<i>Value of Books, at an estimate.</i>	<i>Total Annual Income of the Press, at an average.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Copies.	Rs. A.			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
110	1,320 0	...	...	...	1,320 0	
60	1,080 0	1	650	825 0	1,405 0	
54	486 0	...	...	...	486 0	
71	426 0	}	7	2,100	3,675 0	Only 3 copies of the newspaper are sold. Two works were in course of printing.
25	18 0					
29	548 0	...	...	...	348 0	
35	236 4	5	1,950	2,612 8	2,848 12	
None,	...	8	9,300	1,048 6	1,048 6	
No information received from this Press.						
44	1,056 0	5	3,890	2,772 0	3,828 0	* Besides these, there were nine works more in course of printing.
5	60 0	1	1,000	250 0	310 0	
21	378 0	8	2,950	Not given.	0 0	
33	792 0	}	12	2,125	4,919 0	
84	252 0					
18	...	...	...	...	206 0	This press was established in Decr., 1851.
24	288 0	1	300	56 4	344 4	
41	492 0	3	1,000	586 0	1,078 0	Ditto ditto August. 1851.
189	3,402 0	12	8,878	3,660 12	7,062 12	
107	1,284 0	10	1,636	830 0	2,756 0	
23	345 0	}	7	2,110	1,933 2	2,293 2
7	105 0					
40	240 0	...	...	...	480 0	
19	228 0	1	105	315 0	543 0	
56	386 0	3	1,500	658 0	994 0	
25	300 0	...	...	...	300 0	
92	552 0	...	...	...	1,104 0	
43	516 0	2	150	55 8	485 8	† Besides these, there was one work more in course of printing.
None,	...	17	9,700	8,958 10	8,958 10	
98	1,176 0	4	400	100 0	1,276 0	
90	1,080 0	14	4,050	1,622 0	2,702 0	
82	984 0	† 5	1,600	593 12	1,577 12	
14	...	...	...	...	168 0	This press has lately been established.
1,539	17,980 4	126	50,444	34,970 14	54,005 2	

## AGRA PRESSES.

MUTBÁ-I-ZOOBDUT-OOŁ-UKHBAR.—This press, and the Persian newspaper issuing from it, have remained during the past year under the management of their able conductor, Moonshee Wajid Ali Khan. The paper still retains its old character as one of the most influential in these provinces. Its circulation has, however, fallen off from that of the last year—that is, at the end of 1850 it amounted to 129, while at the end of 1851 it numbered only 110, distributed as follows :—

Hindoos,	...	...	...	39
Mussulmans,	...	...	...	51
Christians,	...	...	...	6
In exchange,	...	...	...	14

This decrease in the circulation is not to be attributed to any change in the character of the paper, but is most probably owing to the establishment of the other presses in these Provinces. The *Zoobdut-ool-Ukhbar* is the oldest paper at Agra ; but from about the year 1846 its circulation has fallen off every year, except during the Punjaub war, when there was great interest in the news from the frontier.

No books have been printed at this press during the year under review, and the proprietor reports that, out of the 250 copies of the *Gooldustah-i-Anjumun*, printed in 1849, 150 copies were still unsold at the end of 1851.

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AGRA COLLEGE PRESS.—The manager of this press is now Mr. J. W. Beale, of the College, while the *Ukhbar-Hugayyuq* is edited by Mr. Fallon. The paper issues twice a week, and contains useful articles, besides the current news of the day and extracts from the *Agra Government Gazette*. The remarks of the editor are now in a moderate tone, and the notoriety which the paper some two or three years ago had obtained as a personal and

abusive one no longer exists. The paper has, however, never fulfilled the promises that were given in its first prospectus. Its circulation is the same as it was last year—*viz.*, 60 copies, distributed as follows:—

Hindoos,	...	...	...	15
Mussulmans,	...	...	...	13
Christians,	...	...	...	16
Government,	...	...	...	6
Exchanged,	...	...	...	10

The price of the paper is a moderate one—*viz.*, 14 Rs. a year if paid in advance, and Re. 1-8-0 per mensem if in arrears.

Only one reprint has issued from this press during 1851—*viz.*, *Chirunjee Lall's Oordoo Insha*. The Visitor-General of Schools has taken 500 copies of this work, at 8 annas per copy, and the remaining 150 are still with the manager for sale. Mr. H. S. Reid has rendered much assistance to the press in purchasing the above copies of the *Insha*, and many hundred copies of prints of animals, for his village schools.

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MUTBA-I-AKBURKE.—This press is not succeeding, and is still managed by Khadim Alee, who reports (as he does every year) that the press scarcely pays its own expenses, and that, in consequence of debt, no books have been printed at it during the year. The *Oordoo Mutba-ool-Ukhbar* that issues from this press contains little else than the petty news of the day. This paper, however, gives the local news more fully than any other paper at Agra; it is also printed in a good style; and it is for these reasons probably that its circulation has increased during the year under notice by 18—that is to say, it amounted to 54 copies at the end of 1851, which were distributed as follows:—

Hindoos,	...	...	...	17
Mussulmans,	...	...	...	29
Christians,	...	...	...	8

Should the editor insert interesting articles in his paper, in addition to his present practice of supplying early news, it is believed the circulation of the paper would much increase.

MUTBA-I-ASUD-OOŁ-UKHBAR.—Two papers issue from this press—*viz.*, the *Asud-ool-Ukhbar* and the *Miar—oosh-Shoura*, the former weekly and the other bi-monthly. The press is still in the hands of Moonshee Qumr-ood-deen Khan, who inserts in his *Asud-ool-Ukhbar* little else than religious subjects, and the traditions and biography of the prophets and saints, &c. The paper is chiefly intended for and taken by Mussulmans. The other paper contains the poetical productions of ancient and modern authors; its circulation is very small,—*viz.*, 25 copies, out of which only three or four are paid for, and the rest are given gratis. The circulation of this *Asud-ool-Ukhbar* has fallen off considerably during the past year, at the end of which it amounted to 71 copies, distributed as follows :—

Hindoos, ...	...	...	...	5
Mussulmans,	...	...	...	63
Christians,	...	...	...	3

While at its beginning it amounted to 125 copies. Out of the following works published at this press during 1851, the first four have been printed at the risk of the proprietor of the press, and the rest to order :—

	Copies printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
1st.—“Ramayun Toolseedas:” epic poem on the adventures of Ramchunder, in Hindce, ...	350	R. A. 3 0	150
2nd —“Kurreeema:” Saddee’s Pundnamah, ...	500	0 4	7
3rd.—“Vishn Suhasur Nam:” a Sanscrit prayer-book, ...	300	0 4	140
4th.—“Dustoor-ooS-Sibyan:” Persian letter-writer, ...	100	0 4	100

150 442

		<i>Copies printed.</i>	<i>Price per copy.</i>	<i>Sold.</i>
5th.—“Nuzm-i-Nadur:” Oordoo poetical pieces in praise of God, his Prophet, and the Prophet's family, by Mirza Kulb-i-Hossein Khan, Deputy Collector of Etawah, ... ..	250		R. A. Not known.	
6th.—“Dewan-i-Tuftah:” the Persian poetical works of one Lalla Hurgopal, surnamed Tuftah, chiefly erotic, ... ..	300		4 0 Ditto.	
7th.—“Rissaleh-i-Shuqqool Qumr:” a Persian account of the miracle of Mahomed, when he split the moon in two pieces with a sign of his finger, by Moulvie Ruffec-ood-een, of Dehli, ... ..	300		1 8 Ditto.	

MUTBA-I-QADIREE.—The management of this press, and the editorship of its Oordoo newspaper, have changed hands during the past year at present Vuzeer Khan and Ahmud Khan are jointly the superintendents and editors. The newspaper, *Qootub-ool-Ukhbar*, has also undergone a change in its title, or rather it has got an increased one, and is now called the *Qootub-ool-Ukhbar-o-Tuzkirut-ool-Ushaar-o-Ehkm-i-Sirkar-o-Tawareekh-ool-Ukhbar*. This title itself indicates that the paper contains,—1st, the news of the day; 2nd, poetical pieces; 3rd, Acts and Orders of the Government; and 4th, a biographical notice of the Prophet, martyrs, &c. The circulation of the paper is, however, a very limited one, being only 29 copies, distributed as follows:—

Hindoos,	...	...	...	8
Mussulmans,	...	...	...	15
Christians,	...	...	...	2
Editors, in exchange,	...	...	...	4

The following books were in course of publication at this press at the end of 1851:

	<i>Copies printed.</i>	<i>Price fixed.</i>
1st.—“Moul-ood-Shureef:” the birth and miracles of Mahomed, by Moulvie Gholam Imam, late Peshkar of the Sudder Court, in Oordoo, ...	300	2 8
2nd.—“Ukhlaq-i-julalce,” ... ..	200	3 0



The paper during the year does not seem to have been conducted so well as it was before, when literary and scientific subjects were noticed in it. It is now chiefly filled with extracts from other newspapers, the *Government Gazette*, and Mr. Corcoran's *History of China*.

AGRA JAM-I-JUMSHEID PRESS.—Baboo Shibchunder Nath is still the proprietor and manager of this press. No newspaper issues, and the proprietor only looks to the printing of books for support. Shibchunder Nath, in his report, mentions that during the past year he has sustained a loss of 125 rupees by the breaking of some lithographic stones. The following books have been printed at this press during the year:—

	Copies printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
1st.—“Putter Malika:” one of Mr. H. S. Reid’s publications for the Village Schools, in Hindee, ...	2,000	R. A. P. 0 0 9½	2,000
2nd.—“Mahajunnee Sar Deepika:” ditto, ...	1,000	0 0 7½	1,000
3rd.—“Chitr Chundrika:” ditto, ...	1,000	0 0 4½	1,000
4th.—“Oordoo Adersh:” ditto, ...	500	0 2 8	500
5th.—“Nugshjat Uzla:” ditto, ...	3,000	0 0 8	3,000
District Maps,			
6th.—“Nugshjat Muktab:” ditto, ...	3,000	0 0 3½	3,000
7th.—“Map of Asia:” Ditto, ...	500	0 0 9	500
8th.—“Leclavuttee:” Hindee version, ditto, ...	300	0 12 8	300

### DELHI PRESSES.

DELHI OORDOO UKHBAR PRESS.—This press at the end of the year was in the hands of Syud Hussein, who, in furnishing the statistics of his press, mentions that whatever surplus funds remain after paying the expenses of the press are distributed for the relief of the poor. The paper, although very neatly lithographed and well written, does not contain any interesting articles: it mostly retails the current news of the day, even to collect which the editor seldom takes trouble to translate from the local



English newspapers, as was formerly the case, but copies out whatever comes to hand in other native papers. The circulation of the paper (*Delhi Oordoo Ukhbar*) has fallen off considerably,—from 73 last year, to 44; the price is the comparatively high rate of two rupees a month.

The subscribers are distributed as follows:—

Hindoos,	...	...	...	21
Mussulmans,	...	...	...	18
Christians,	...	...	...	5

The following books have been printed at this press during the year:—

	Copies printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
1st.—"Humail : " the Qoran, in Arabic,	500	R. A. 3 0	120 sold, and 25 given gratis.
2nd.—"Masnavee Boo Aleo Shah Qulundur," and "Moorukh Sumjhaonce : " Shah Boo Aleo Qulundur's Persian poem, and certain moral verses on the margin, in Oordoo, ... ..	1,050	for another person at 1 anna 3 pie a copy exclusive of paper.	
3rd.—"Zookace : " a Persian work on medicine, by Hukeem Zooka-oollah Khan, of Delhi, ... ..	1,040	ditto, at 6 as. a copy.	
4th.—"Siannt-ool-Uwam : " an Oordoo work, on the miracles of Mahomed, compiled by Mohumed Fureed-ood-deen, ... ..	1,200	R. A. P. 0 4 0	956
5th.—"Hindseh-bil-Jubr : " Wand's Algebraical Geometry, translated into Oordoo by Ramchunder and Radhakishen,—the former a teacher and the latter a student in the Delhi College, ... ..	100	5 0 0	73

MUTBA-I-JAFERIAH.—The *Muzhur-ool-Huq* is still edited by Mohumed Aleo, who reports that the paper gives him no profit, and that it is continued by him as an amusement, in absence of other employment. Its circulation is the same as it was the last year and as in 1849—viz., 5 copies, distributed as follows:—

Hindoos,	...	...	...	None.
Mussulmans,	...	...	...	4
Government,	...	...	...	1

The paper contains nothing else than current news copied out from other newspapers.

Only one book has been printed at this press during 1851.— viz., *Seeparch-i-Alif, Lam, Meem*, one of the thirty sections of the Qoran. Of this small work 1,000 copies were struck off, out of which only two have been sold as yet, at 4 annas a copy, and 100 given away gratis, while 898 are still to be disposed of.

MUTBA-I-DAR-OOS-SALAM.—This press, and the Persian *Sadiq-ool-Ukhbar* edited at it, were at the end of 1851 in the hands of Noor-ood-deen Ahmed, who signs himself as “late Head Moonshee of the Dehli Residency.” The paper has a very limited circulation, and contains little else than the Palace news and extracts from other newspapers. Its 21 copies, at a monthly rate of one rupee eight annas, are thus distributed—

Hindoos, ...	...	...	...	4
Mussulmans,	...	...	...	2
Christians,	...	...	...	3
Gratis and in exchange,	...	...	...	12

The superintendent reports that during the past year the press has sustained a loss through the *Sadiq-ool-Ukhbar* of 36 rupees, besides serious loss by the breaking of a lithographic stone.

The following books have been printed at it during 1851 :—

	Copies.
1st.—“Qoran,”	600
2nd.—“Goolistan,”	350
3rd.—“Kureema,”	300
4th.—“Bunjara,” and other Mookhumasat,	400
5th.—“Rissaleh-i-Rah-i-Soonnut,” &c.,	300
6th.—“Taleem-i-Abjud,”	500
7th.—“Rissaleh-i-Fyzeol Anam,”	200
8th.—“Boorhan-i-Mohkum,”	300

All these books have been published for the owners of the press, except 100 copies of the *Boorhan-i-Mohkum* ;

but the proprietor has failed to supply the Government with a specimen copy of each of his publications.

DEHLY MUTBA-OOLOO.—The manager of this press at the end of 1851 was Syud Ushruf Alce, of the Delhi College. It is a matter of regret that, out of the three papers edited at this press, the *Hohib-i-Hind*, an Oordoo magazine, has been discontinued during the past year. That paper used to contain very useful and interesting articles, particularly introducing European knowledge among the natives,—its editor being so well suited for the duty. The paper was not well supported by the native community, and it is probably for that reason that it is discontinued. Of the other two papers, the *Fuwayud-oon-Nazireen*, which issues twice a month, is edited by Ramchunder, and mostly contains articles from European sources, besides which the editor inserts the current news. The *Qiran-ooos-Sadyn* is now edited by Asghur Alce, and retains its character as an useful paper. Its paying subscribers at the close of 1851 were as follows:—

Hindoos, ...	...	...	...	4
Mussulmans,	...	...	...	4
Europeans,	...	...	...	8

Besides these, eight copies of the paper are given gratis, and nine in exchange.

The *Fuwayud-oon-Nazireen*, a scientific magazine, is still edited by Ramchunder, Teacher of European Sciences in the Delhi College. The paper retains its character as one of the most useful and interesting to those who have European ideas. The circulation of the *Fuwayud-oon-Nazireen* has increased on that of the last year, and now amounts to 84 copies, thus distributed:—

Europeans,	...	...	...	42
Natives, ...	...	...	...	42

The following books have been printed during the past year, or were in course of printing at the end of it :—

	Copies printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
	R. A.		
1st.—"Tahreeer Oogleidus:" an Oordoo version of the 8 books of Euclid, by Mumlook Alee, of the Delhi College, ... ..	300	2 0	60
2nd.—"Tufseer Uzeeze:" Persian Commentaries on the Qoran, by Abdul Azeez, vol. 1, ...	300	2 0	0
3rd.—" Ditto," ditto, vol. 2, ...	0	0 0	0
4th.—" Ukhwan-oor-Sufa:" a fable in Oordoo on the dispute between man and the beasts, translated from the Arabic by Ikram Alee, at the suggestion of Messrs. Locket and J. W. Tayler, of the College of Fort William, ... ..	300	0 5	30
5th.—" Hindee Dictionary:" printed for Meer Synd Mohammed, ... ..	100	2 0	0
6th.—" Ilm Adat:" in course of printing for Radhakishen, ... ..	160	0 0	0
7th.—" Juhr Muqabla:" Oordoo algebra, printed for Ramchunder and Moulvie Kurreem Buksh, ...	200	6 0	0
8th.—" Bissaleh-i-Hutton Sahib," for ditto, ...	100	1 8	0
9th.—" Moogamut Hindee " (not out), ...	150	0 0	0
10th.—" Brief Survey of History" (not out), ...	0	0 0	0
11th.—" Meezan-oot-tib:" Hussam Alee's Oordoo translation of Mahomed Akbar's Persian work on medicine, ... ..	300	1 8	30
12th.—" Afghanistan " (not out), ... ..	200	7 0	0
13th.—" Haj-ool-Umrax" (not out), ... ..	200	0 0	0
14th.—" Ekhlag Julae:" Persian (not out), for Meer Nisa Alee, merchant, ... ..	200	2 0	0
15th.—" Goolistan:" Oordoo (not out), ... ..	200	1 0	0
16th.—" Bytal Pucheezee" (not out), ... ..	300	0 0	0
17th.—" Punnra" for 1903 Sumbut, ... ..	300	0 6	25
18th.—" Juntree" for 1852; for Ramchunder, ...	225	0 4	0
19th.—" Naseehut Namah:" printed for Mr. Roberts, to be distributed in the Charity Schools, ...	100	0 0	0
20th.—" The Bible," for ditto, ... ..	100	0 0	0
21st.—" Natural Philosophy" (not out), ...	100	0 0	0

DELHI DUQUEEQ-OOI-UKHBAR PRESS.—The *Duqeeq-ool-Ukhbar*, in Oordoo, started in December, 1851, and much, therefore, cannot be remarked as to its character. The

Editor, Pirya Doss, reports that no books have been published as yet, and that the circulation of the paper is 18 copies, *viz.* :—

Hindoos,	...	...	...	...	...	13
Mussulmans,	...	...	...	...	...	4
Christians,	...	...	...	...	...	1

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#### MEERUT PRESSES.

MEERUT QADIREE PRESS.—This press, and the *Oordoo Miftah-ool-Ukhbar*, are still conducted by Hukeem Muhboob Alee. The paper is of the usual style, containing little else than the current news of the day. Its circulation at the end of 1851 was as follows :—

Hindoos,	...	...	...	...	...	13
Mussulmans,	...	...	...	...	...	6
Christians,	...	...	...	...	...	2

Only one book has been lithographed at this press during 1851—*viz.*, the "*Oordoo Juntree*," or "*Almanac*" for 1851. Out of the 300 copies of this book, 55 have been sold; at from two to four annas a copy.

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JAM-I-JAHAN-NOOMA.—This press was established in the month of August last, and seems to be a promising one, since it has already published three works, and the number of subscribers to its newspaper amounts to 41. The *Oordoo Jam-i-Jahan-Nooma*, edited by Moonshee Chumun Lall and Pundit Eshree Sahai, contains in three sheets extracts from the *Government Gazette*, *Decisions of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut*, *North-Western Provinces*, and the current news of the day. An additional sheet, containing in continuation Fyzu's Persian translation of the *Mahabharut*, accompanies each number of the paper; and it is this sheet, that induces chiefly the Hindoo community to subscribe for the paper.

The 41 copies of the paper are thus distributed, at the rate of one rupee the copy per month :—

Hindoos,	...	...	...	...	22
Mussulmans,	...	...	...	...	9
Christians,	...	...	...	...	4
Exchanged,	...	...	...	...	6

The following books have been printed during the few months the press has been in existence :—

	Copies Printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
		R. A.	
1st.—" Pothee Mohcemun:" prayers to Mahadeo, in Sanscrit,	500	0 1	457
2nd.—" Gunga Lahree:" prayers to the Ganges, in Sanscrit,	250	0 1½	175
3rd.—" Juntree" for 1852,	250	0 4	245

#### PUNJAB PRESSSES.

MUTBA-I-KOH-I-NOOR, LAHORE.—This press was originally established under the patronage of the Board of Administration, and is still creditably conducted by Hursookh Rai. The Oordoo newspaper called the *Koh-i-Noor* is in a very good type, and issues twice a week, at the rate of one rupee eight annas a month. It contains extracts from the *Government Gazette* of Agra and the current news. But its circulation has fallen during the past year from 227 to 189, distributed as follows :—

Hindoos,	...	...	...	105
Mussulmans,	...	...	...	52
Christians,	...	...	...	19
In exchange,	...	...	...	13

The press has a large establishment, and Moonshee Hursookh Rai states that, had it not been for the support which the Board gives to this press, he could not have covered the expenses. The Board now and then allow this press to print for them official books.

The following books have been printed during the year :—

	Copies printed.	Price per copy.		Sold.
		R.	A.	
1st.—"Juntree," 1852, ... ..	944	0	5	765
2nd.—"Putra:" Hindee Almanac for 1908				
Sumbnt, ... ..	222	0	4	107
3rd.—"Adit Hirdei," Hindee, ... ..	202	0	2	7
4th.—"Vishun Poorun," Sanscrit, ... ..	179	0	4	41
5th.—"Majmoa-ool-Quwancen:" Oordoo abstract of the Civil Regulations, by Mukhun Lall, ...	150	4	0	48
6th.—"Dustoor-ool-Umul-i-Dewanee," ...	93	0	4	75
7th.—"Chobe-Chcence-Parkus," in Hindec, ...	550	0	12	500
8th.—"Hidayut-nameh-i-Mal:" Revenue Directions, ... ..	300	4	8	224
9th.—"Hidayut-nameh Bnndobnst:" Settlement Directions, ... ..	300	2	8	0
10th.—"Juntree Pymayush," ... ..	498	0	4	482
11th.—"Kushuf-ool-Utta," ... ..	300	1	4	299
12th.—"Gunga Lnhree:" Sanscrit prayers to Gungajee, ... ..	140	0	2	301

MUTBA-I-DURYA-I-NOOR, LAHORE.—This press, and the paper connected with it, are creditably conducted by Moonshce Soondur Lall. The circulation of the *Durya-i-Noor*, in Oordoo, amounted to 107 copies at the close of 1851, distributed as follows, at the rate of one rupee and eight annas a month per copy :—

Hindoos, ... ..	28
Mussulmans, ... ..	39
Christians, ... ..	30
Exchanged, or gratis, ... ..	10

The following books have been printed at this press during the past year :—

	Copies printed.	Price per copy.		Sold.
		R.	A.	
1st.—"Zurradee:" Arabic grammar in the Persian language, by Shnhsawur-ood-deen, with marginal notes of explanation, ... ..	292	0	6	163

	Copies printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
		R. A.	
2nd.—"Farsee Namah:" a poetical Persian vocabulary, ... ..	292	0 5	170
3rd.—"Surf-berhaee:" Arabic grammar, in Persian, ... ..	292	0 5	165
4th.—"Qanoon-i-Deewanee:" Rules and Orders issued by the Governor-General for the Administration of Civil Justice in the Punjaub and the Cis-Sutlej States, translated into Oordoo by Pundit Munphool, under the orders of the Board of Administration, ... ..	104	1 4	78
5th.—"Kurreeema:" Saadee's Pundnamah, or Morals, ... ..	146	0 4	115
6th.—"Ulwan-i-Niamut:" a Persian work on cookery, ... ..	104	2 8	5
7th.—"Juntree Farsee:" Almanac for 1852, ...	135	0 2	129
8th.—"Hindee Almanac," ... ..	191	0 6	54
9th.—"Goor Mookhee," ditto, ... ..	50	0 4	20
10th.—"Vishn Suhasur Nam:" Sanserit prayer-book, ... ..	50	0 4	7

## BENARES PRESSES.

BENARES UKHBAR PRESS.—The *Benares Ukhbar*, in Hindee, and the *Benares Gazette*, in Oordoo, are still edited by Gobind Rughonath Thuttee, who is sometimes free in his editorial remarks. He seems to be a staunch Hindoo, and prejudiced against the Christian missionaries and the enemies of the Nepal Government. The papers are not of a good type, and their circulation is not high, being the following:—

<i>Benares Ukhbar</i> , 23 copies.	{	Hindoos, ...	19
	{	Christians,	4
<i>Benares Gazette</i> , 7 copies.	{	Hindoos, ...	3
	{	Christians,	3
	{	Mussulman,	1

The following works have been published at this press during the year 1851:—

	Copies printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
		R. A.	
1st.—"History of the Seikhs," in Hindee, ...	126	0 6	51
2nd.—Illegible, ... ..	251	0 4	100



	Copies printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
		R. A.	
3rd.—"Mitakshra Achar Adhyai:" one chapter of the Mitakshra, a Sanscrit work on Hindoo Law,	505	1 4	50
4th.—"Samoodrik:" a Hindee work on Palm-istry, ... ..	125	0 4	50
5th.—"Joogt Ramayun:" Hindee verse, ... ..	202	2 8	148
6th.—"Hatim Tase:" the adventures of Hatim, in Hindee, ... ..	201	2 8	28
7th.—"Puttra:" Hindee Almanac for 1908 Sum-but, ... ..	700	0 3½	700

Besides these, five other books are in course of printing.

**SOODHAKUR PRESS.**—This press at the end of 1851 was in the hands of Tiwaree Bindrabun, who has failed to supply us with the full particulars of the press; however, he reports that he has printed a Hindee work, called *Jankee Bundh*, for the Rajah of Benares, and that 40 copies of the *Soodhakur* newspaper, in Hindee, issue every week from the press.

The *Sringar-Sungrah*, a Hindee work on poetry, is in press for the last two years, and has not been completed as yet. No books during the year have been published for the press.

The *Soodhakur* retains its character as a loyal paper to the Government. For some time during the year it was printed in two languages—viz., the Hindee and Oordoo—on the same sheet; but it has changed that form, and now is only in Hindee. In style and type it is far superior to the other Hindee paper of Benares, called the *Benares Ukhbar*; but, aiming to use what is called highflown Hindee mixed with Sanscrit words, the circulation of the paper is confined to those alone who understand such Hindee.

**MUTBA-I-BAGH-O-BAHAR.**—This press, and the *Oordoo Bagh-o-Bahar* newspaper connected with it, were conducted in 1850 by two persons, one of whom—Kedarnath Ghose—has resigned during 1851, and the establishment is

now conducted solely by Kallee Pershaud. The paper has also undergone a change in its general contents. A portion of it is now given to the decisions of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, North-Western Provinces, while the rest contains the current news. Its circulation at the end of 1851, at one rupee a month per copy, amounted to only 19 copies, distributed as follows:—

Hindoos,	...	...	...	...	13
Mahomedans,	...	...	...	...	3
Christians,	...	...	...	...	3

This shows a fall of fifteen copies in the circulation on that of the last year.

Only one book—the *Rookhmuncie Burtu*, in Hindec—has been published during the past year, for the Rajah of Benares, who has taken up all the issue at 3 Rs. the copy.

The reason why no books have been printed at the press at its own risk during the whole year, according to the Superintendent, is that a large portion of the books printed during the last two years still lie with him unsold.

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MUTBA-I-MUFAD-I-HIND.—This press is still in the hands of Hurbans Lall and Bhyro Pershaud, and the *Sayareen Hind*, in Oordoo, edited at it, is of the same character as it was last year, but its circulation has decreased to 56 copies, distributed as follows:—

Hindoos,	...	...	...	...	16
Mussulmans,	...	...	...	...	5
Christians,	...	...	...	...	35

Last year the circulation of this paper was thus distributed:—

Hindoos,	...	...	...	...	42
Mussulmans,	...	...	...	...	9
Christians,	...	...	...	...	24

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Comparing these two distributions, it will be found that the paper is chiefly supported by Europeans, while more

than half the number of Hindoo subscribers of the last year have discontinued their support during 1851.

The following books have been printed during the year:—

	Copies printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
1st.—"Khayal Bekhoodee:" Moonshee Seetul Singh's Persian productions, published for Maharajah Eeshree Pershaud Narayun Singh, the Rajah of Benares, ... ..	300	1 8	50
2nd.—"Sifvat-ool-Masadir:" Persian verbs, ...	300	0 2	40
3rd.—"Rogavat-sar:" a Hindee work on <i>Materia Medica</i> , compiled with the assistance of Captain John William Tayler, Hindee Teacher of the College of Fort William, ... ..	0	0 0	0
4th.—"Puttra:" Hindee Almanac, ... ..	900	19 7	100 800

**RECORDER PRESS.**—The *Oordoo Benares Hurkara* issues every week from the Benares Recorder Press, under the superintendence of Mr. Voss. The name of the Superintendent and the press we gather from the paper itself; but the person who has given us the particulars of the press is named Jheegun Loll. The press has not long been in existence, and no books have yet been published at it. The paper commenced issuing in August last, and its circulation, at the rate of one rupee a month, now amounts to 25 copies, distributed as follows:—

Hindoos, ... ..	16
Mussulmans, ... ..	3
Christians, ... ..	6

One thousand copies of a Hindee Commentary on the *Ramayan* are in course of printing at this press, and they expect it to be out in two or three months. Jheegun Loll reports that the press has suffered no loss as yet.

**BENARES KASHEE PRESS.**—This press has lately been established for printing the *Kashee-barta-Prukashika* newspaper, in the Bengalee language. Before the existence of this press the above newspaper was printed at some

other press for its editor, Kashce Nath. The *Kashee-barta-Prakashika* being the only Bengalee newspaper in these Provinces, its circulation is extensive, being 92 copies, distributed as follows :—

Hindoos,	...	...	...	...	88
Christians,	...	...	...	...	4

Out of these subscribers, 58 are residents of Benares.

No books have been printed at this press, except one in the Bengalee language, which is not out yet.

### BAREILLY PRESS.

BAREILLY OOMDUT-OOŁ UKHAR PRESS.—The *Oordoo Oomdut-ool-Ukhar* is still edited by Moonshee Luchmun Pershand, of the Bareilly College. The paper issues once a week, and contains in three sheets the local intelligence and editorial remarks. Besides news, the paper contains extracts from the *Agra Government Gazette*. It may be remarked, however, that the language of the paper is not what is called high Oordoo, and hence the paper is not much liked by the natives, because, notwithstanding the fact that the price of the paper is lessened during the past year by two rupees a year from that of 1850, the circulation of the paper has fallen off from 56 to 43.

At the end of 1851 the 43 copies were thus distributed, at the rate of one rupee a copy per mensem, or Rs. 8 per annum if paid in advance.

Hindoos,	...	...	...	...	16
Mussulmans,	...	...	...	...	7
Christians,	...	...	...	...	13
Exchanged, or gratis,	...	...	...	...	5
File copies,	...	...	...	...	2

Only two books have been published from this press during the year—viz., 1st, *Sheegur Bodh*, a Sanscrit work on Astrology; and 2nd, the first two chapters of the *Goolistan*, in Oordoo. Out of the 100 copies of the former, 75 have

been sold at six annas a copy; and out of the 50 copies of the latter, 30 at five annas and nine pie a copy.

### CAWNPORE PRESS.

CAWNPORE MOOSTUFAEE PRESS.—Moostufa Khan is still the proprietor of this press, and Ubdoool Ruhman his agent. The press retains the character which it obtained at Lucknow, *viz.*, that of printing a considerable number of books, and of executing the work well. No paper issues from this press, but the following books have been published at it during 1851:—

	Copies printed.	Price per copy. R. A.	Sold.
1st.—"Tooghra," ... ..	600	4 4	300
2nd.—"Nuhur-ool-Fusabat," ... ..	600	0 12	100
3rd.—"Qissah-i-Gooroo Chelahi," ... ..	600	0 4	200
4th.—"Goolistan-i-Musurruat:" selections from poets, by Abdoor Ruhman, of Dehli, ... ..	400	10 0	50
5th.—"Mujmoa-i-Musnuvec:" Meer Tugce's and Sadiq Khan's love-tales, in Oordoo poetry, ... ..	600	1 0	100
6th.—"Nowhy-i-Bismil:" Oordoo verses on love, by Mahomed Yar Khan, of Bareilly, and others, ... ..	500	0 6	100
7th.—"Sooroor-ool-Muhzoon:" a Persian ac- count of the family of the Prophet, by Shah Vul- lee Allah, of Dehli, ... ..	500	0 6	100
8th.—"Amud-nameh:" declensions of Persian verbs, ... ..	600	0 6	300
9th.—"Insha-Khulcofah:" a Persian letter-writer, 600	0 12	200	
10th.—"Bahar-i-Ujum:" a Persian letter-writer, by Moonshce Amaut Alee, ... ..	600	0 6	200
11th.—"Rissalch-i-Abdoool Wasy:" a compen- dium of the Persian Grammar, by Abdoool Wasy, of Hiansic, ... ..	600	1 0	150
12th.—"Musdur-Fayooz:" a grammar of the Persian language in Oordoo, by a person named Nuzeer-ood-deen, ... ..	600	1 2	100
13th.—"Musnuvec-Naz-o-Niaz:" the praise of God and his Prophet (Mahomed), in Oordoo verso, by Rasikh, ... ..	500	0 2½	50
14th.—"Hikayut-i-Nuseehut Amez:" Oordoo fables, with morals deduced from them, ... ..	600	0 2½	200

	Copies printed.	Price per copy. R. A.	Sold.
15th.—"Gulshan-i-Ishq:" a love-tale, in Oordoo verse, ... ..	600	0 2½	100
16th.—"Rooqaat Nizamia:" a Persian letter- writer, by Syud Nizam-ood-deen Alea Khan, of Dehli, ... ..	600	0 3½	150
17th.—"Qiasseh-i-Munsoor:" an Oordoo poem on the death of Munsoor, who was impaled by the Khalifah of Bagdad for calling himself Alhnqq, or the God, ... ..	600	0 2½	0
18th.—"Dustoor-ool-Mukhtoobat:" a Persian letter-writer, ... ..	600	0 3½	25
19th.—"Shujrat-ool-Amanee:" a Persian gram- mar, by Mirza Mahomed Hoscain, surnamed Quteel,	600	0 5	50
20th.—"Rooqat-i-Alumgeeree:" Persian letters written by the Emperor Alumgeer Anrungleib, to his sons and others, with marginal notes, ... ..	600	0 5	50

N. B.—The above prices are those at which the books are sold in retail, while the book vendors, who purchase large numbers of them at a time, are charged about one-fourth less.

### SIMLA PRESS.

MOTBA SIMLA UKHBAR.—The *Simla Ukhbar*, in Hind-  
dee, is still edited by Sheikh Abdoolah, and the paper re-  
tains its character as the best in these Provinces. The  
editor always aims to convey European knowledge and in-  
formation to his readers, and his remarks are always intel-  
ligent. The paper is patronized by Mr. Edwards, Superin-  
tendent of the Hill States, and through his recommendation  
the Government has subscribed for seven additional copies  
during the last year, to be distributed in the Government  
Colleges and Schools. The editor seems to be well ac-  
quainted with English, as well as vernacular languages.

The circulation of this paper is increased to 98 copies dur-  
ing the past year, at the commencement of which only 66  
copies were sold:—

Hindoo, ... ..	46
Mussulmans, ... ..	3

Christians, ... ..	33
In exchange, ... ..	6
Schools in the Hill States, ... ..	10

During the past year only four numbers of religious books, in Hindee, have been printed at this press. One hundred copies of each number were struck off, and all of them have been sold at from two to six annas the copy.

The editor has failed to supply the Government with a specimen copy of each of his publications.

### INDORE PRESS.

MAHARAJ HOLKAR'S PRESS, MALWA UKHBAR.—This press is still managed by Dhurm Narain, and the *Malwa Ukhbar* is creditably conducted, although it contains little else than the current news. Half the sheet is in Hindee, and half in Oordoo.

Its circulation at the end of 1851 was the same as in 1850, viz., 90 copies, distributed as follows :—

Agra and Bengal Governments, ... ..	7
Europeans, ... ..	8
Mussulmans, ... ..	10
Hindoos, ... ..	51
Gratis, ... ..	7
In exchange, ... ..	7

The following books have been printed at this press during 1851 :—

	Copies printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
		R. A.	
1st.—“Puttra :” Hindee almanac, for Sumbut 1908, ... ..	1,200	0 2	1,081
2nd.—“Vidoor Neete :” history of the pious career of Vidoor, one of the heroes of the Mahabharat, in Marahtee, ... ..	200	1 0	27
3rd.—“Marg Kanya,” ... ..	200	0 9	11
4th.—“Gyan Purkash,” ... ..	150	{ The whole for Rs. 22. }	150
5th.—“Vishnu Punjer :” a Hindoo prayer-book, in Sanscrit, ... ..	400		
		0 1	6

							Copies printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
								n. a.	
6th.	—	"Brind Sutsuhce,"	...	...	...	...	300	0 6	10
7th.	—	"Munachee Shloke,"	...	...	...	...	200	0 6	1
8th.	—	"Rajacete,"	...	...	...	...	300	1 4	13
9th.	—	"Eheogolo Durpun:"	geography, in Hin-						
dee,	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	0 8	24
10th.	—	"Marakteo Grammar,"	...	...	...	...	200	0 2	39
11th.	—	"Bukhnr Sevajee:"	the memoirs of Raja						
Sevajee,	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0 6	16
12th.	—	"Subha Bilas:"	selections from Hindoo						
poets,	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	0 6	0
13th.	—	"Bytal Pucheeseo,"	...	...	...	...	200	1 4	0
14th.	—	"Zikr Raja Nund:"	Memoirs of Raja						
Nund, in	Maraktee,	...	...	...	...	...	100	0 4	0

### LOODHIANA PRESS.

LOODHIANA NOOR ALA NOOR PRESS.—This press has been established during the year under notice; much, therefore, cannot be said as to its character; but, from the number of the books printed and the circulation of the paper connected with it, it appears to be well conducted. The Oordoo newspaper, called the *Noor Ala Noor*,\* or, A Light upon Light, issues once a week, and contains, in three sheets, extracts from the *Agra Government Gazette* and the current news of the day. Its editor is Mahomed Hosein Khan, who represents that, in consequence of protracted illness, he has not been able to give such attention as he could wish to the press.

The 82 copies of the paper, at one rupee a month per copy, are thus distributed:—

Hindoos,	...	...	...	...	...	30
Mussulmans,	...	...	...	...	...	34
Christians,	...	...	...	...	...	10
Exchanged,	...	...	...	...	...	8

\* In giving this name the editor has imitated the three papers of the Punjab; viz.,—the *Koh-i-Noor*, or Hill of Light, of Lahore; the *Durya-i-Noor*, or Sea of Light, of Ditto; and the *Bagh-Noor*, or Garden of Light, of Umritsur.



The following books have been printed at the press during the year :—

	Copies printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
		Rs. A.	
1st.—" Siparoh-i-Umm-o-Quwaid Baghdadee,"			
Arablo, ... ..	300	0 4	25
2nd.—" Huft Zabltah : " Persian letter writer,	350	0 2	142
3rd.—" Nijat-ool-Monmneen : " Salvation for the Faithful, in the Punjabee language, ...	200	0 2	125
4th.—" Dustoor-oos-Silbyan : " Persian letter-writer, ... ..	400	0 4	127
5th.—Musnavee-i-Nasir Alee : " Nasir Alee's poems (not out), ... ..	600	0 0	0
6th.—" Leolavuttee : " a Hindee work on arithmetic and mensuration, ... ..	350	1 0	320

#### BHURTPORE PRESS.

BHURTPORE SUFDURREE PRESS.—This Press was established in November last, and it would be premature to offer any remarks as to its character. Sufdur Alee was a servant of the Bhurtpore Government from the last nine years, and, as he had no duty assigned to him, he has, as an amusement for His Highness, undertaken the printing of the *Moz-hur-oos-Suroor*,” in Oordoo and Hindee, in parallel columns.

The circulation of the paper is rather limited as yet, being only 14 copies, distributed as follows :—

Hindoos, ... ..	7
Mussulmans, ... ..	5
Christians, ... ..	2

The press is under the patronage of the Maharajah, which is a sufficient guarantee that it will not fail. No books have been published at this press during the short period of its existence, but the Maharajah has ordered the “Soojan Churitter” to be printed. This Hindee poetical work is said to contain an account of the battles fought by Maharajah Sooruj Mull, the great-grandfather of his present Highness, with Salabut Khan and other Afghan Chiefs.

(Signed) J. W. SHERER,

Asst. Secy. to Government,

No. V.—NOTES ON NATIVE NEWSPAPERS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, FOR THE YEAR 1852.

It is proposed in this memorandum to review only those papers especially deserving of notice. A detailed account of each and every one of them is subjoined for particular information, together with a list of the works published at the different presses.

The object of the present note is to deal only with the tone and character of the journals, together with such incidental notices of their conductors as may be deemed necessary.

The two papers first deserving of notice are the *Qiran oos-Sadeyn* and the *Fuwayud-oon-Nazireen* issued from the "Mutba-ool-Ooloom," or the 'Press of the Sciences,' at Dehli. Both these papers may be considered most useful in their sphere: the editors make their columns the medium of communicating European sciences to the native community; the style of both is rapidly improving, and the editorial remarks contained in them are in every way calculated to raise the tone of the society in which the papers are circulated.

Next in order of merit we may mention the two papers published by Kashee Nath at Benares, *viz.*, the *Aftab-i-Hind* in Oordoo, and its counterpart, the *Kashee-barta-Prakashika*, in Bengalee. Both these are well-conducted periodicals, and contain many ably-written articles; the print, however, is unfortunately bad. The same remark may apply to the next journal coming under review, *viz.*, the *Bagh-o-Bahar*, Benares. This, however, again approximates more to the character of our weekly magazines at home. It contains, besides the current news of the day, disquisitions on medicine, history, astronomy, and the like, continued from number to number. It had far from an extensive circulation, but is certainly deserving of encouragement. The *Noor-ool-Absar*, which was started—

with its Hindee counterpart, the *Boodi Prakash*—during the past year, promises to be a very valuable paper. Its editor, Sadasookh Lall, is well acquainted with English literature and science, and endeavours to impart his knowledge in easy terms to others. The style of the Hindee paper is very pure, and that of the Oordoo is simple; but, probably from the absence of meretricious ornament, it is not regarded by the natives as very elegant. The *Koh-i-Noor*, at Lahore, is one of the best written and most ably-conducted papers in these Provinces, and the press from which it issues has published many very useful works; but as the whole establishment is under the direct patronage of Government, any further notice of it is deemed unnecessary.

Of the other papers generally it may be remarked that the occult science, a good deal of logic, and a great deal of religion, form the basis for editorial matter; while the bazaar gossip of the day, together with news extracted from the English journals, with here and there the birth of some monstrosity in human form, or the sanctity of some fuqeer, serve to fill up the columns. Complaints of non-payment of subscription, mingled with threats of shutting up the press in consequence, are not uncommon.

Political matter is hardly ever discussed in any of these journals, and the acts of the local Government are seldom canvassed. As organs of political opinion, as straws by which to see the direction of the wind, or as beacons to warn the Government of shoals towards which the tide of public opinion sets, the native newspapers are comparatively useless. It would seem that that extreme caution, which is a prevailing feature in the native character, would lead the editors of these journals to abstain from handling such topics as being dangerous ground to tread upon. Any trivial allusion to them is generally guarded with most absurd care. An opinion, even if hazarded, is generally one borrowed from some

English paper, and the authority given. It is to be regretted that this great barrier to all communication of wants and wishes should exist in the native character, and that a legitimate outlet for the expression of public opinion should be thus guardedly closed. On the other hand, it might be argued—and with good truth, too—that, with the native, from discussion to condemnation is but one step, and from that to vituperation and abuse but another; the majority of the community are not yet sufficiently unprejudiced to judge impartially of our efforts for their good. The editors of these journals are for the most part needy men, working for their bread—often they are the mere agents of others. Two of them only have misused the editorial chair during the past year: one of these makes his paper the medium of preferring a complaint against the local administrative officers for summoning him to attend their Court to give evidence in a case; the second was imprisoned for two months for having inserted in his paper certain libellous articles against a Tehseeldar.

With these two exceptions, the conduct of the editors may be characterized as most exemplary. The books published at the different presses during the past year call for no remark; they do not differ in character from those published in preceding years.

(Signed) C. P. C. SMYTH,  
*Offg. Asst. Secretary.*

#### PRESSES ESTABLISHED DURING 1852.

1. Noor-ool-Absar Press, at Agra.
2. Jam-i-Jumshaid, at Meerut.
3. Mahomdee Press, at Cawnpore.
4. Riaz-i-Noor Press, at Mooltan.
5. Mutba-i-Alee Jah, at Gwalior.

#### PRESSES DISCONTINUED DURING 1852.

1. Mafad-i-Hind, at Benares.
2. Simla Ukhbar Press, at Simla.

#### PAPERS ISSUED DURING 1852.

1. Noor-ool-Absar, at Agra.
2. Boodh-i-Prakash, at Do.
3. Jam-i-Jumshaid, at Meerut.

4. Aftab-i-Hind, from the Kashee Press, at Benares.
5. Riaz-i-Noor, at Mooltan.
6. Gwalior Ukhbar, at Gwalior.

#### DISCONTINUED DURING 1852.

1. Sayureen-i-Hind, at Benares.
2. Simla Ukhbar, at Simla.

#### BOOKS PRINTED DURING 1852.

129, in 82,450 volumes.

#### BOOKS PRINTED DURING 1851.

126, in 50,444 volumes.

#### BOOKS PRINTED DURING 1850.

136, in 72,400 volumes.

<i>Number.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Name of Press.</i>	<i>Name of Newspaper.</i>	<i>Name of Editor or Manager of the Press.</i>
1	Agra.	Zoobdut-ool-Ukhbar Press.	Zoobdut-ool-Ukhbar, &c.	Moonshee Wajid Alee Khan.
2	"	Agra Collogo Press.	Ukhbar-ool-Huqayug, &c.	Messrs. Fallon and Beale.
3	"	Akbaree Press.	Mutba-ool-Ukhbar.	Sheikh Khadim Alee.
4	"	Asud-ool-Ukhbar Press.	Asud-ool-Ukhbar.	Moulvie Qumr-ood-deen
5	"	Ditto ditto.	Mlar-oosh-Shoura.	Ditto ditto.
6	"	Qadiree Press.	Qotub-ool-Ukhbar.	{ Wuzeer Khan and
7	"	Musd-or-o-on-Nuwadir Press.	Ukhbar-oon-Nuwah.	{ Ahmed Khan.
8	"	Jam-i-Jumsheid Press.	Noue.	Hakeem Juwahir Lall.
9	"	Noor-ool-Absar Press.	Noor-ool-Absar.	Baboo Shibehander Nath.
10	"	Ditto ditto.	Boodh-i-Prakash.	Moonshee Sudasookh Lall.
11	Bareilly.	Oomdut-ool-Ukhbar Press.	Oomdut-ool-Ukhbar.	Ditto ditto.
12	Benares.	Benares Ukhbar Press.	Benares Ukhbar.	Moonshee Luchmun Pershad.
13	"	Ditto ditto.	Benares Gazette.	Gobind Raghonath.
14	"	Soodhakur Press.	Soodhakur.	Ditto ditto.
15	"	Bagh-o-Bahar Press.	Bagh-o-Bahar.	Bindrahn Tewaree.
16	"	Reoorder Press.	Benares Hurkara.	Kaleo Pershad.
17	"	Kashoe Press.	Kashee-harta Prakashika.	Synd Ahmud Alee.
18	"	Ditto ditto.	Aftab-i-Hind.	Kashee Dass Mitr.
19	Bhurtpore.	Sufduree Press.	Muzhur-ooS-Suroor.	Ditto ditto.
20	Cawnpore.	Mustufaco Press.	Nono.	Sufdur Alee.
21	"	Nahamudee Press.	Nono.	Moostufa Khan.
22	Dehli.	Sooltance Press.	Suraj-ool-Ukhbar.	Mahomed Hossein.
23	"	Oordoo Ukhbar Press.	Dehli Oordoo Ukhbar.	No information demanded or received from this press.
24	"	Jaferia Press.	Muzhur-ool-Huq.	Synd Hossein.
25	"	Dar-ooS-Salam Press.	Sadiq-ool-Ukhbar.	Mahomed Alee.
26	"	Mutba-ool-Ooloom.	Quran-ooS-Sadyn.	{ Moonshee Noor-ood-deen Ahmed. }
27	"	Ditto ditto.	Fuwaynd-oon-Naziroen.	Kurcem Buksh.
28	"	Duqeeq-ool-Ukhbar Press.	Duqeeq-ool-Ukhbar.	Master Ramehander.
29	Gwalior.	Mutba-i-Alee Jah.	Gwalior-Ukhbar.	Pirya Dass.
30	Indore.	Maharaj Holkar's Press.	Malwa Ukhbar.	Moonshee Luchmun Dass.
31	Lahore.	Koh-i-Noor Press.	Koh-i-Noor.	Pundit Dhurm Narayun.
32	"	Durya-i-Noor Press.	Durya-i-Noor.	Hursookh Rai.
33	Loodiana.	Noor-Ala Noor Press.	Noor-Ala Noor.	Soonder Lall.
34	Meerut.	Qadiree Press.	Miftah-ool-Ukhbar.	Mahomed Hussun Khan.
35	"	Jam-i-Johan-noonma Press.	Jam-i-Jehan-nooma.	Hukeom Muhboob Alee
36	"	Jam-i-Jumsheid Press.	Jam-i-Jumsheid.	{ Chooneo Lall and
37	Mooltau.	Raiz-i-Noor Press.	Riaz-i-Noor.	{ Eeshree Sahoy. }
				Baboo Ram Shunker.
				Mehndee Hossein Khan.
				Total, ...

Circulation of the Newspaper.	Annual Receipts of the Newspaper.	No. of Works Printed during 1852.	No. of Copies struck off.	Remarks.
	Rs. As. P.			
70	840 0 0	0	0	
50	900 0 0	0	0	
46	414 0 0	0	0	
58	348 0 0	13	17,600	
45	510 0 0	1	300	
40	300 0 0	13	15,250	
None.	0 0 0	2	800	{ This is a new press. The paper is under the direction of the Visitor-General of Schools, and is circulated gratis by Government to all Tehsileo Schools.
231	1,886 0 0	}	2,300	
209	1,254 0 0			
42	504 0 0	}	420	
31	465 0 0			
21	315 0 0	}	0	
50	600 0 0			
23	276 0 0	}	0	
No information received.				
130	780 0 0	}	100	This is a new paper.
110	660 0 0			
14	168 0 0	5	1,500	Ditto.
0	0 0 0	22	12,100	{ This is also a new press. No paper is issued from it.
0	0 0 0	8	8,827	
47	1,108 0 0	3	1,150	
5	60 0 0	2	1,000	
17	204 0 0	6	3,250	
31	744 0 0	}	3,450	{ More than 2,000 rowannahs and other official forms have been printed at this press for the Gwalior Government.
63	189 0 0			
No information received from this press.				
0	0 0 0	1	100	
91	1,092 0 0	5	1,425	
205	2,460 0 0	16	9,800	
This press was closed at the end of 1852.				
Closed during the last year.				
24	288 0 0	1	150	
44	528 0 0	11	2,928	
No information received,		...	...	{ Discontinued last year; resumed again this year.
Closed at the end of 1852.		...		
1,697	16,423 0 0	130	82,450	

## AGRA PRESSES.

**MUTBA-I-ZOBDUT-OOŁ-UKHBAR.**—This press, and the Persian newspaper published at it, are still in Wajid Alee Khan's hands ; but the circulation of the paper falls off considerably every year ;—at the end of 1852 it numbered only 60 or 70 copies ; in 1851 110 numbers were issued. The chief object of a greater portion of the subscribers to this paper is, not to know the news of the day, but to study the style in which it is written, the editor being a famous Persian scholar.

No books have been printed at the press during the past year.

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**AGRA COLLEGE PRESS.**—From the statements returned by Mr. Fallon, it appears that no books have been printed during 1852 ; but there were three in course of printing at the end of that year.

The circulation of the *Ukhbar-ool-Huqayyiq-o-Talcem-ool-Khalayyiq* is as follows :—

Hindoos, ... ..	15
Mussulmans, ... ..	8
Christians, ... ..	11
Gratis, or exchanged, ... ..	16

The paper contains a good deal of useful information, being extracts from the English journals, as well as scientific books ; it issues twice a week.

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**MUTBA-I-UKBUREE.**—Khadim Alee is still the proprietor of the press, and the *Mutba-ool-Ukhbar* issues from it. The *Mutba-ool-Ukhbar* is, of all the Agra papers, however, perhaps the best as regards the early supply of the station news ; its circulation has, however, fallen off from 54 to 46 during the past year.

The subscribers were thus classed at the end of 1852 :—

Hindoos, ... ..	18
Mussulmans, ... ..	19
Christians, ... ..	9

No work has appeared from this press during 1852.

**MUTBA-USUD-OOO-UKHBAR.**—The circulation of the principal paper published at this press—viz., the *Usud-ool-Ukhbar*—has fallen off from 71 to 58 during the past year; while the other paper—viz., the *Miar-oo-Shoura*—which contains nothing else but the poetical productions of the modern, as well as the ancient, authors, brings no profit to the press—it has only eight or nine subscribers, of whom two or three pay, and the rest are supplied gratis. The press and papers are still conducted by Qimr-ood-deen Khan, who has lately brought the press into good repute by executing neat job work at it:—

The subscribers to the *Usud-ool-Ukhbar* are thus classified:—

Hindoos, ... ..	6
Mussulmans, ... ..	50
Christians, ... ..	2

And the following books have been printed at the press during the past year:—

	Copies printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
		R. A.	
1st.—“Shara-ool-Taleem;” for the Visitor-General of Schools, ... ..	2,000	Not known.	2,000
2nd.—“Qissah-i-Soobudhi Koobudhi:” a moral tale, ... ..	1,000	0 4	1,000
3rd.—“Lamaat-i-Qamar,” ... ..	1,500	0 4	1,500
4th.—“Kissah-i-Sadiq Khan:” a moral tale : ...	3,000	Not known.	3,000
5th.—“Huqayun-ool-Monjoodat :” a moral tale, ...	3,000	Not known.	3,000
6th.—“Kissah-i-Shumsabad:” a moral tale, ...	3,000	0 1½	3,000
7th.—“Insha-Khirud Ufroz:” a moral tale, ...	1,500	0 4	1,500
8th.—“Shuk-ool-Kamar:” for Nadir Alee, Vakeol of the Sudder Court, ... ..	1,000	{ The whole for Rs. 70. }	1,000
9th.—“Rissalah:” Arabic, for Umjud Alee, Ditto, ...	250		
10th.—“Hidayut-ool-burkut:” for Moobariz-ood-deen Khan, Sudder Ameen of Moradabad, ...	200	Not known.	200



Copies Price per  
printed. copy. Sold.  
n. A.

11th.—“Dewan-i-Sharar :” for Aleo Bux, Moonsiff of Math, ... ..	175	1	0	150
12th.—“Insha-i-Sureeh-ool-Ifadut :” for Zein-ool-Abdeen Khan and Abdool Raheem Khan, ...	500	2	0	500
13th.—“Khooolaseh-i-Qanoon-i-Dowanee :” for Toofyl Ahmud, ... ..	500	8	0	500

None of these works, it will be observed, were printed at the proprietor's own risk.

MUTBA-I-QADIREE.—This press, and the *Qootub-ool-Ukhbar* published at it, are conducted by Wuzeer Khan and Ahmud Khan, who have during the past year increased the circulation of the paper from 29 to 45, but have printed only one book, viz., the *Moul-ood-Shureef*, of Moulvie Gholam Imam, which contains, in Oordoo, an account of the birth and miracles of Mahomed. Of this one work, even the whole does not seem to have been printed in 1852, but only a portion,—the rest having been struck off in 1851.

MUTBA-I-MUSDUR-oon-NUWADIR.—Jowahir Lall, hakeem, the proprietor and manager of the press, and editor of the *Ukhbar-oon-Nuwah*, reports that during the past year the circulation of his paper has remained at about 40. He has discontinued supplying those of the subscribers who were irregular in their payments. The character of the paper remains the same as last year. The editor is a man of very good character, and he would appear to be at great pains to give his readers all the information procurable; for instance, in the issue of the 8th July we find, in addition to Government Orders, news from Gwalior, Burmah, Bokhara, Calcutta, Moorshedabad, and other places chronicled, together with a short dissertation on railroads and copper mines. It was during the past year that Jowahir Lall sent a part of his press establishment, with one or two printing machines, to Gwalior, under his brother's charge, and estab-

lished a new press there, by the name of Mutba-i-Alee Jah. It will be found noticed in its proper place in this report.

Some good works have been printed at the Musdur-oon-Nuwadir during 1852, principally for the Visitor-General of Schools.

*Copies.*

1st.—“Monthly Decisions of the Sudder Court, North-Western Provinces,” from September, 1850, to December, 1851; for each month,	300
2nd.—“Qanoon-i-Foujdaree:” compiled by Moonshee Allee Hosein (about a quarter of this work was printed at the Mahomdee Press, and the rest at the Musdur-oon-Nawadir),	250
3rd.—“Soorujpoor-ki-Kuhanee;” for the Visitor-General of Schools,	3,000
4th.—“Kholasa-i-Nizam Shumsee:” or the Solar System; for Ditto,	2,000
5th.—“Kholaseh-i-Tareekh-i-Hind:” or History of India; for ditto,	1,000
6th.—“Pundnamah-i-Kashtkaran: or precepts for the husbandman;” for Ditto,	2,000
7th.—“Mujhur-i-Qoodrut;” for Ditto,	2,000
8th.—“Musnuvee:” written by Jowahir Lall (in course of printing),	200

MUTBA-I-JAM-I-JAMSHEID.—This press is in rather a tottering state, though its proprietor and manager is still Baboo Shibchunder Nath. No newspaper issues from it, and only the two undermentioned works have been printed at it during the year under notice:—

	<i>Copies printed.</i>	<i>Price per copy.</i>	<i>Sold.</i>
		R. A.	

1st.—“Ramayun:” in Hindee, with pictures,	400	4 0	50
2nd.—“Juntree:” or Oordoo Almanac for 1852,	400	0 4	300

MUTBA-I-NOOR-OOI-ABSAR (LIGHT OF THE EYES).—This press was established in the beginning of October, 1852, by Moonshee Sudasookh Lall, under the immediate patronage of Mr. H. S. Reid, the Visitor-General of Schools. Two newspapers issue from it every week, viz.,—the *Noor-ool-Absar*, in Oordoo, and its translation, the *Budhi Prakash*,

in Hindee. They are both edited by Sudasookh Lall, and for the most part contain interesting articles on natural history, &c., as well as the news of the day, selected from the English papers. The first of these papers is very simple in its style: the articles are composed of excellent matter, taken chiefly from English authors; the nature of the subjects, coupled with the absence of a bombastic and highly colored style, renders the paper less popular with the natives than publications possessing less real worth. The editor, Sudasookh, professes to have a knowledge of metaphysics, and occasionally gives extracts from Abercrombie's *Intellectual Powers*; he treated his readers for some time to long articles on the subject of "dreams." Geography and history are also discussed.

The language of the *Budhi Prakash* is pure Hindee, and well written; but that of the *Noor-ool-Absar* is inferior.

Two hundred copies of each of these papers are taken by Mr. Reid for his schools, with the sanction of the Government; and this makes their circulation larger than that of any other paper in these Provinces, with the exception of the *Koh-i-Noor*, at Lahore.

The circulation of the *Noor-ool-Absar* amounted to 231 copies, and that of the *Budhi Prakash* to 209, on the 14th December, 1852.

With regard to job-work, Sudasookh Lall has executed during the short period his press has existed the following works for Mr. Reid:—

500	copies of Map of North-Western Provinces, in Nagree character.
500	„ „ Ditto ditto in Persian ditto.
2,000	„ Resaleh-i-Oosool-i-Ilm-i-Nuqqassee (treatise on linear drawing).
3,000	„ Tareekh-i-Hind (History of India).
3,000	„ Gooldustah-i-Akhlaq, Part I.
3,000	„ Ditto ditto, Part II.

## BAREILLY PRESS.

MUTBA-I-OOMDUT-OOI-UKHBAR.—This press, and the *Oomdut-ool-Ukhbar* connected with it, are still conducted by Moonshee Luchmun Pershaud, English teacher in the Bareilly College. It treats of the sciences, and is on the whole a well-conducted little periodical. Only 42 copies are printed every week, and distributed as follows :—

Hindoos, ... ..	6
Mussulmans, ... ..	17
Europeans, ... ..	12
Exchanged, ... ..	7

The following works have been published from this press during the past year :—

	Copies printed.	Price per copy. R. A.	Sold.
1st.—“Munnoo-Sanhitā :” an Oordoo translation of the Laws of Menu, from the Sanscrit, by Luchmun Pershaud, ... ..	210	0 6	20
2nd.—“Tusheel-ool-Hisab :” an Oordoo treatise on arithmetic, by Moulvie Zoofsear Allee, 1st Persian Teacher of the Bareilly College, ... ..	110	1 8	110
3rd.—“Dalayul-ool-Khyrat ;” in course of printing, ... ..	0	0 0	0

## BENARES PRESSES.

MUTBA BENARES UKHBAR.—Gobind Rughonath, the proprietor of the press and the editor of the *Benares Ukhbar* and *Benares Gazette*, complains of the discouragement which he has lately met with in the editing of his paper by being forced to attend the Magistrate's Court. It would appear that he was summoned before the Magistrate to give evidence in the case of the Benares riots, as he appeared, by certain articles which he inserted in his paper, to possess a very intimate knowledge of all that had been going on. He complained of these summons to Court as a great insult offered to him.

This individual was on a previous occasion made to apologize in his paper for certain terms he had made use of against some of the Magistrate's umla.

No book has been printed during the past year at this press; and 31 copies of the *Benares Ukhbar*, in Hindee, and 21 of the *Benares Gazette*, in Oordoo, are weekly published at it.

**BENARES SOODHAKUR PRESS.**—Bindrabun Tewaree, the editor of the *Soodhakur*, reports that 50 copies of his paper issue bi-monthly, and that, on account of Mr. Reid's taking a few copies for his village schools, scientific and literary subjects are also inserted in the paper, besides the usual news. This paper is printed in Hindee.

The following Sanserit and Hindee works were in course of printing for the Rajah of Benares:—

1st.—“Janki-brindh.”	5th.—“Oopassna Surous.”
2nd.—“Janki Mungul.”	6th.—“Neit Turung.”
3rd.—“Ram Mungul.”	7th.—“Menameal.”
4th.—“Bhokun Ruhus.”	8th.—“Ram Ruksha.”

**MUTBA-I-BAGH-O-BAHAR, BENARES.**—Kalee Pershaud Banoorjee is the proprietor of this press, and the editor of the Oordoo newspaper, *Bagh-o-Bahar*. The paper contains nothing beyond the news of the day, and is not so extensively circulated now as it was before. The editor states, moreover, that from want of purchasers he has discontinued printing books. Although this paper contains sometimes useful subjects, still the mechanical part of it is so badly executed that this is probably one reason for its small circulation.

The useful subjects referred to above are,—a description of the medical system, discussions in astronomy, history and the like, published in continuation in each number. The news of the day is also given. It is a pity that the printing should be so bad.

Only 23 copies of the paper are weekly printed, out of which five are given in exchange, and the remaining 18 distributed as follows :—

Hindoos, ... ..	7
Mussulmans, ... ..	7
Europeans, ... ..	4

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**KASHEE PRESS.**—Two newspapers are weekly printed at this press by Kasheenath—the *Aftab-i-Hind*, in Oordoo, and the *Kashee-barta Prakashika*, in Bengalee. The style of both these papers is good, and they contain news translated from the English papers ; they are also rather influential, and much liked by the native community ; the papers, however, are not well got up. Kasheenath complains much of the heaviness of the postage, and states that if the rate of postage were reduced it would do much good to the press, as well as to the public at large. He may, perhaps, be relieved of this pressure when the new postal reform comes into operation.

The circulation of the *Kashee-barta Prakashika* has much increased during the past year, at the beginning of which it amounted to only 92 copies, and at the end to 130, distributed as below :—

Hindoos, ... ..	116
Mussulmans, ... ..	0
Europeans, ... ..	5
In exchange, ... ..	9

Out of these subscribers, 60 are residents of the city of Benares, and the rest of out-stations.

The *Aftab-i-Hind* is also a popular paper, and its 110 copies are distributed as follows :—

Hindoos, ... ..	68
Mussulmans, ... ..	20
Europeans, ... ..	17
Exchange, ... ..	5

Out of these 110 copies, 65 are distributed in Benares, and 45 despatched to other stations.

Only one work has been published from this press during the year under notice. The work in question treats of moral philosophy, in the Bengallee language; and, out of the 100 copies printed of it, 75 have been sold at one rupee a copy, and 25 are still with the press, for sale.

#### BHURTPORE PRESS.

MUTBA-I-SUFDUREE.—This press and the *Muzhur-oos-Suroor* newspaper, issued from it, are conducted by Sufdur Alee, who reports very unfavorably of his income, and declares that for want of encouragement he had for some time closed the press; and that if he does not get more support the establishment will have to be broken up. This press has by no means fulfilled the expectations entertained of it at the commencement of the year, and His late Highness the Rajah of Bhurtpoor would not have appeared in any way to have extended his support to the editor, as he had promised. Only 14 copies of this paper are distributed, as follows:—

Hindoos, ... ..	7
Mussulmans, ... ..	4
Europeans, ... ..	3

The following books have been printed at this press during the past year:—

	Copies printed.	Price per copy.			Sold.
		R.	A.	P.	
1st.—"Khalig-baree," ... ..	200	0	2	0	1
2nd.—"Jan Pehchan," ... ..	600	0	4	0	100
3rd.—"Deowan-i-Hind," ... ..	150	0	6	0	150
4th.—"Tehqeeq-ool-Huqeequt," ... ..	150	0	4	0	1
5th.—"Kureema," ... ..	500	None sold.			
6th.—"Tehqeeq-ool Ilham," ... ..	150	0	0	0	0

The statement submitted by Sufdur Alee shows that during the past year the total expense of the press, including the paper, &c., for the books printed at it, amounted to Rs. 552, and the total receipts during the same period to about Rs. 66. Of course the value of the unsold books is not included in this account.

## CAWNPORE PRESSES.

**MUTBA-I-MOOSTUFAEE.**—This press is still the property of Mahomed Moostufa Khan, and is conducted by his agent, Moulvie Ruhman Khan. No newspaper issues from it, but the following works have been published at it during the past year, in the usual neat style for which the press obtained celebrity while at Lucknow. The list of works now submitted is as large as it was last year.

The low price affixed to the books, as well as the neat manner in which they are printed, may account for their ready sale. The proprietor also sends out agents with his books for sale to the principal cities.

		<i>Copies printed.</i>	<i>Price per copy.</i>	<i>Sold.</i>
			<i>R. A. P.</i>	
1st.—“Qawaid-i-Farsee:” grammar, ...	...	500	0 6 0	200
2nd.—“Hufsbund:” amatory poems, ...	...	200	0 1 6	50
3rd.—“Deewan-i-Hind:” ditto, ...	...	400	3 8 0	150
4th.—“Asar-i-Mehshur:” ditto, ...	...	500	1 0 0	200
5th.—“Wasookht-i-Abad:” ditto, ...	...	500	0 8 0	200
6th.—“Kureema:” moral verses. The Persian scholar’s 1st school-book, ...	...	800	0 3 0	300
7th.—“Madhoram:” Epistolary Composition, ...	...	400	2 0 0	100
8th.—“Chahar Goolzar:” grammar, in Persian, ...	...	600	0 13 0	300
9th.—“Bakaolee:” probably Gool-i-Bakaolee, ...	...	500	1 0 0	200
10th.—“Tib-i-Nehvee:” (medicine), ...	...	500	1 0 0	300
11th.—“Rissaleh-i-Ibadut,” ...	...	400	1 0 0	200
12th.—“Musnavee Goolzar Nuseem” (verse), ...	...	500	0 9 0	200
13th.—“Bunjara-namah” a story, ...	...	1,000	0 0 6	500
14th.—“Aman-oolla Hoosseln:” epistolary composition, ...	...	500	0 9 0	200
15th.—“Eejad-i-Rungeen,” ...	...	400	0 8 0	100
16th.—“Nam-i-Huq:” religious, ...	...	800	0 3 0	300
17th.—“Nuqshah Dawk,” ...	...	600	0 1 0	200
18th.—“Rissaleh Hafejeh,” ...	...	800	0 3 0	250
19th.—“Rissaleh Sawal-o-Juwb-i-Tib:” medicinal, ...	...	800	0 3 0	250
20th.—“Musnavee Ghancomnt:” verso, ...	...	500	0 1 0	100
21st.—“Khaliqbarce:” a rhyming Persian and Hindoo vocabulary, ...	...	500	0 3 0	300
22nd.—“Soobehka Sitarah,” ...	...	400	0 12 0	100



**MUTBA-I-MAHOMDEE.**—This press has been brought to Cawnpore from Lucknow. Mahomed Hussein is its proprietor and manager, and lithographs useful and standard works, both Oordoo and Persian, but complains that the establishment gives him no profit. It would appear, however, that this is not really the case, as he is considered a wealthy man in his trade, and well to do.

The following eight works have been lithographed at this press during 1852. It will be observed that the largeness of the editions of these works, and the number of copies so soon sold, compensate for the smallness of the number of books published:—

	<i>Copies printed.</i>	<i>Price per copy.</i>	<i>Sold.</i>
		R. A. P.	
1st.—“Bostan:” reprint of Sadee’s Persian poetical tales, ... ..	1,450	3 0 0	1,320
2nd.—“Bahar-i-ishq:” an Oordoo love-tale, in prose, ... ..	1,478	0 9 0	950
3rd.—“Dewan-i-Viqar:” Persian poetical productions of Viqar, ... ..	300	4 0 0	259
4th.—“Izdwad-ool-Akhrut:” Oordoo traditions regarding the funeral ceremonies, ... ..	1,125	0 3 6	821
5th.—“Rah-i-nijat:” Oordoo traditions regarding the prayer ceremonies, ... ..	800	0 6 0	710
6th.—“Sifvut-ool-Massadir:” reprint of the conjugation of Persian verbs, ... ..	1,200	0 7 0	875
7th.—“Bahar-i-Danish:” reprint (Persian), ... ..	1,074	0 8 0	1,042
8th.—“Zufur Jaleel:” an Oordoo commentary on the Hussun Hoossein, ... ..	1,400	6 0 0	1,201

#### DEHLI PRESSES.

**MUTBA-I-SOOLTANEE.**—No information has been demanded or received of this press; but, from reading the Persian *Seraj-ool-Ukhbar* edited at it, we gather that the paper is chiefly intended to convey the Palace news. It is written in high Persian by some of the King’s servants, and contains, besides the Palace news, the current talk of the day, extracted from the other local papers.

DEHLI OORDOO UKHBAR PRESS.—This press, and the *Delhi Oordoo Ukhbar* published from it, are still conducted by Syud Hoosseïn, who reports that whatever surplus remains after paying expenses is given away in charity. The paper remains of the same character as it was before, containing no interesting subjects; and the editor, from feelings of private enmity, often attacks Moulvie Jafir Alee, teacher in the Dehli College, in the most abusive and libellous terms. Religious controversies are also often engaged in. Its circulation has, however, slightly increased during the past year, at the end of which the subscribers were thus classified:—

Hindoos,	...	...	...	10
Mussulmans,	...	...	...	31
Europeans,	...	...	...	6

Only three works have been lithographed at this press during 1852, viz.:—

	Copies printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
		R. A. P.	
1st.—“ <i>Nukhl-i-Matum</i> ,” ... ..	150	1 0 0	31
2nd.—“ <i>Kifayah-i-Munsooreo</i> ,” a work on medicine, ... ..	500	0 5 8	{ For the proprietor. None sold yet.
3rd.—“ <i>Separeh Nur</i> ,” a chapter of the Qoran, ... ..	500	0 2 0	

MUTBA-I-JAFERIA.—The *Muzhur-ool-Huqq* is still edited by Mahomed Alee who steals articles from the *Zoob-dut-ool-Ukhbar* of Agra,” and the *Oordoo Ukhbar* of Dehli, and, with slight alterations, prints them. The native community have a very contemptible opinion of this editor, as may be seen from the small circulation of his paper.

Hindoos,	...	...	None.
Mussulmans,	...	...	4
Government,	...	...	1

Two works have been lithographed at this press during the past year, viz.:—the *Saif Sarun*, and the *Tufseer Soruh Feosuf*.

Of the first, 500 copies were struck off, out of which 120 have been sold at two rupees a copy, and 125 have been distributed gratis by the proprietors of the press, while 255 still remain to be disposed of. No copies of the other work have as yet been sold, but the price per copy has been fixed at one rupee.

**MUTBA-I-DAR-OOS-SALAM.**—This press, and the *Sadiq-ool-Ukhbar* connected with it, are still in the hands of Moonshee Noor-ood-deen Ahmed. No improvement in the character of the paper upon that of last year is apparent: it contains long articles in praise of the King and Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, in whose Agency Office the editor was a Moonshee; he is now a pensioner.

The circulation of the paper at the close of 1852 stood as follows:—

Hindoos,	...	...	...	4
Mussulmans,	...	...	...	6
Christians,	...	...	...	3
Exchanged, or gratis,	...	...	...	17

Reprints of the following works have been made at this press during the year under review, for private individuals:—

	Copies.
1st.—“Humail:” a pocket Qoran, ... ..	900
2nd.—“Goolistan,” in Persian, ... ..	500
3rd.—“Khaliq-baree:” Ameer Khoosroo’s vocabulary of the Arabic, Persian, and Hindee languages, ... ..	400
4th.—“Rissaleh-i-be Nimazan,” ... ..	500
5th.—“Jogeenamah:” a poetical tale, ... ..	500
6th.—“Tufseer Hussanee:” a commentary on the Qoran, by Hussun, ... ..	450

**MUTBA-I-OOLOOM.**—The superintendence of this press has changed hands during 1852, at the end of which year Kureem Buksh was the conductor.

The *Qiran-oos-Sadyn* and the *Fuwayud-oon-Nazireen*, in Oordoo, are still published from this press, and are considered to be the most useful in regard, to their communicating European sciences to the natives of this country;

the style of both these papers is rapidly improving, and they are much liked.

The *Qiran-oos-Sadyn*, edited by Kureem Buksh, issues weekly, and its circulation is as follows:—

Hindoos,	...	...	...	...	8
Mussulmans,	...	...	...	...	7
Europeans,	...	...	...	...	11
Exchanged,	...	...	...	...	5

Out of these, 17 pay and the rest are supplied gratis.

The *Furwayud-oon-Nazireen*, edited by Ramehunder, Teacher of European Sciences in the Dehli College, issues bi-monthly, and is thus distributed:—

Hindoos,	...	...	...	...	15
Mussulmans,	...	...	...	...	19
Europeans,	...	...	...	...	28

The following works have been lithographed at the Mutba-ool-Ooloom during the past year; some of them are very fair, useful school-books:—

	Copies printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.		
			R.	A.	P.
1st.—" Bytal Pachcesee,"	...	...	300	1	0 0 10
2nd.—" Ilaj-ool-Umraz,"	...	...	200	3	0 0 200
3rd.—" Goolistan," in Oordoo,	...	...	200	1	0 0 25
4th.—" Muqamat-i Hindee,"	...	...	150	Not complete yet.	
5th.—" Ilm-i-Adab,"	...	...	100	4	8 0 70
6th.—" Ijaleh-i-Niqah,"	...	...	200	3	0 0 2
7th.—" Quwaid Farsee,"	...	...	300	0	1 6 0
8th.—" Ukhlaq Jalalee," in Oordoo,	...	...	200	1	0 0 100
9th.—" Tibbee,"	...	...	100	2	0 0 100
10th.—" Bahar-i-Ujum,"	...	...	200	10	{ Not complete.
11th.—" Qoollyat-i-Souda,"	...	...	400	1	
12th.—" Shurrah Qasayud-i-Souda,"	...	...	300	1	8 0 300
13th.—" Risaleh-i-Kafieh : " on prosody,	...	...	100	0	8 0 100
14th.—" Tareekh-i-Bengal,"	...	...	300	1	0 0 0
15th.—" Bagh-o-Bahar,"	...	...	400	1	4 { Not complete.

## INDORE PRESS.

INDORE PRESS.—This press, under the patronage of His Highness the Maharajah, and the Resident, Mr. Hamilton, is still conducted by Pundit Dhurum Narain. A half-sheet of this paper is in Oordoo, and the other half in Hindee. The Hindee version is good, but the Oordoo is far from pure. The paper contains principally news of Indore, Bhopal, and the neighbouring States; its 91 copies are thus distributed:—

Sent to paying subscribers,	...	80	copies.
„ to the editors in exchange,	...	4	„
„ gratis to non-paying subscribers,	...	7	„

The following works have been lithographed at this press during the past year; it will be observed that the Maharajah has published an account of his travels:—

	Copies.
1st.—“Suffar-namah of the Maharajah,” in Oordoo: account of his Highness the Holkar’s travels in the North-West Provinces and the Rajpootana States, ... ..	500
2nd.—“Chundrika,” &c.: a Sanscrit work on astrology, ... ..	225
3rd.—“Hisab-i-Marahtee:” a treatise on arithmetic, in the Marahtee language, ... ..	500
4th.—“Singasun Butteesoo,” 2nd edition, ... ..	200
5th.—“Bytal Puchecsee,” ditto, ... ..	200

## LAHORE PRESSES.

MUTBA-I-KOH-I-NOOR.—This press, under the patronage of the Board of Administration, is creditably conducted by Hursookh Rai. The *Koh-i-Noor*, in Oordoo, is still edited by the same individual, and retains the character which it had obtained of being the best paper in these Provinces. The Oordoo in which it is written is very pure, and the paper is well got up. It will be observed its circulation is very large, viz., 205 copies, classified as below:—

Hindoos,	...	...	...	103
Mussulmans,	...	...	...	64
Christians,	...	...	...	28
Exchanged,	...	...	...	10

The following works have been printed at this press during the year:—

		<i>Copies printed.</i>	<i>Price per copy.</i>	<i>Sold.</i>
			<i>R. A. P.</i>	
1st.—"Juntree Kurm:" in Persian,	...	882	0 4 0	811
2nd.—"Ditto," of 1852,	...	959	0 5 0	872
3rd.—"Puttra:" Hindce almanac of Sumbut				
1909,	...	445	0 4 0	288
4th.—"Juntroe Kurm," in Hindce,	...	302	0 4 0	164
5th.—"Tufseer-i Sooreh ool-Fujur:" a com-				
mentary on one of the chapters of the Qoran,	...	300	1 0 0	254
6th.—"Nama-vullee Vishn Suhussur Nam:" a				
Sanscrit list of the 1,000 names of Vishnu,	...	1,225	0 5 0	1,218
7th.—"Dhut-part-Purkash:" roots of Sanscrit				
Verbs,	...	1,046	0 8 0	1,045
8th.—"Dustoor-ool-Umal Tehseeldaran:" Oor-				
doo directions for Tehseeldars in Criminal				
cases,	...	550	0 12 0	241
9th.—"Ditto ditto," in Dewanny cases,	...	553	1 0 0	264
10th.—"Chithee-i-Bord:" Oordoo translation				
of a letter of the Board regarding the gardens				
in the districts of the Punjab,	...	353	0 5 0	311
11th.—"Hidayut-namah-i-Baudobust:" reprint				
of Mr. Muir's translation of the Directions to Set-				
tlement Officers,	...	239	2 8 0	217
12th.—"Tuhfeh-i-Cashmere:" an Oordoo ac-				
count of Cashmere,	...	251	1 8 0	127
13th.—"Shiv Suhassur-nam:" the 1,000 names				
of Shiv, in Sanscrit,	...	1,492	0 5 0	1,005
14th.—"Dustoor-ool-Umal-i-bar Burdaree:"				
directions regarding the supply of carriage,	...	301	0 2 6	215
15th.—"Ishtihar-i-Baghat:" a notification re-				
garding gardens,	...	400	0 2 0	351
16th.—"Dustoor-ool-Umul-i-Daroga Ala:" Di-				
rections for the head darogahs,	...	503	0 4 0	492

**MUTBA-DURYA-I-NOOR.**—From the statement Hursookh Rai has given of this press, it appears that at the end of 1852 there remained only 25 subscribers to the paper, and the expense of conducting it could not be defrayed from the receipts. The proprietor, Fugeer Siraj-ood-deen, son of the famous Chiragh-ood-deen, therefore abolished the press, and appointed Hursookh Rai as his agent, to receive the

sums due to him. It would appear, also, from the same report of Hursookh Rai's that not only the *Darya-i-Noor*, but all the other presses in the Punjab with the exception of the *Koh-i-Noor*, have been discontinued during the past year.

The *Noor Ala Noor*, of Loodiana, after a short existence of five or six months, died a natural death; the same misfortune befel the *Bagh-i-Noor* of Unrisur.

#### MERUT PASSES.

**MUTBA-I-QADIRKEE.**—This press, and the *Miftah-ool-Ukhbar*, are conducted by Hakeem Milihoob Alee. There is nothing new in the paper to require any remarks. To fill up the paper, the editor often gives extracts from the *Shah-namah* and other historical works.

The 24 copies of the *Miftah-ool-Ukhbar* were last year thus distributed:—

Hindoos, ...	...	...	...	...	13
Mussulmans,	...	...	...	...	9
Europeans, ...	...	...	...	...	2

And only one work,—*viz.*, an almanac for 1852,—has been printed during the past year. Milihoob Alee reports that, since the paper could scarcely pay its own expenses, he has lately discontinued printing it.

**MUTBA-I-JAM-I-JAHAN-NOOMA.**—This press has fulfilled the promises which were made at its commencement. The *Jam-i-Jahan-Nooma*, in Oordoo, is still edited by Chummun Lall and Esree Suhoy, and contains much useful information.

The additional sheet, containing Fyzee's Persian translation of the Mahabharat, in continuation, accompanies each number of the newspaper, and is much liked by the Hindoo subscribers. The circulation of the paper has increased by a few copies upon that of the last year, and is thus classified:—

Hindoos, ...	...	...	...	...	22
Mussulmans,	...	...	...	...	15
Christians, ...	...	...	...	...	6

The following works have been lithographed at this Press during the year:—

	<i>Copies printed.</i>	<i>Sold.</i>
1st.—" Juntree " of 1852: an Oordoo Almanac, ...	250	150
2nd.—" Panoh Ruttun and Geeta: " a reprint in Sanscrit, ... ..	256	66
3rd.—" Vishn Sahasur-nam: " ditto ditto, ...	200	151
4th.—" Gunga Lahree: " ditto ditto, ...	400	189
5th.—" Krishnka Balpan: " Nuzeer's Oordoo verses on the childhood of Krishn, ... ..	200	73
6th.—" Bunjara: " Nuzeer's Oordoo verses on the non-durability of the world, ... ..	200	67
7th.—" Gyan Chousur: " a sheet of paper containing a board for playing the game of Gyan Chousur, ...	400	320
8th.—" Jan Pehchan-i-Farsee: " a Persian poetical vocabulary, similar to the Khalikbaree of Ameer Khoosroo, ... ..	402	30
9th.—" Sheeghur Bodh: " a Sanscrit work on Hindoe astrology, ... ..	250	21
10th.—Huft Zubitah: " a Persian letter-writer, ...	125	27
11th.—" Juntree sun 1853: " Oordoo Almanac for 1853, ...	251	207

#### MOOLTAN PRESS.

MUTBA-I-RIAZ-I-NOOR.—The *Riaz-i-Noor* newspaper, issued from this press, was discontinued for a period of two months, whilst its editor, Moonshce Mahomed Mehdee Hossein Khan, was in confinement for having inserted in his paper certain libellous articles against the Tehsceldar of Mooltan; but the paper has again commenced issuing, and the editor, who is just released from imprisonment, has fully described in his defence the circumstances of the case in the first number of his paper. He seems to be a first-rate Oordoo writer, and is well able to conduct the duties of an editor had he not the defect in him of being sometimes too free and personal towards those whom he dislikes.

(Signed) C. P. C. SMYTH,

*Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt., N.-W. P.*





## No. 2.

## ON THE NATIVE PRESSES IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

## No. 1.—NOTES ON THE NATIVE PRESSES IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, FOR THE YEAR 1853.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the perusal and orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, the usual Annual Note on the Native Presses and Publications of these Provinces.

The submission of these returns is always attended with great delay, originating entirely from the unwillingness of the proprietors to render an account of their proceedings. This delay might be avoided if the returns were called for authoritatively through the Magistrates of the different districts. This course, however, was deprecated by the late Lieutenant-Governor, on the grounds that the exercise of any such power would tend to affect the accuracy of the returns. The native character being particularly suspicious, the proprietors of the presses would immediately imagine that it was the intention of Government to introduce some tax on literature; and they would proceed forthwith to falsifying their returns as much as possible. They are therefore written to privately by the Moonshee, instead of being subjected to an official mandate.

The total number of presses at work during the year under review was 40; the total number of newspapers published thereat, 37; the total number of copies of these newspapers that were in circulation, 1,839; and the *approximate* gross receipts for the same, Rs. 19,950. We are obliged to say "approximate," as it is impossible to ascertain the *exact* receipts,—a number of copies being distributed gratis, or given in exchange, of which no true account can possibly be obtained.

Of the 40 presses at work, five were established within the year, and four discontinued during the same period.

In the same manner, five new newspapers were issued, and five old ones discontinued.

The books published at the presses were 195, and the approximate number of copies of the same struck off for general use, 1,03,615. Two of the principal presses,—*viz.*, Gobind Rughonath's, at Benares, and the Mustaface Press, at Delhi, have not furnished us with the number of copies they have published of each work issued by them; for these, therefore, the lowest average—*viz.*, 200 to each work—has been taken: but it may confidently be assumed that a far greater number of copies were struck off, more especially as the last-named press is noted for its success in the publication and sale of books.

Having thus given a brief summary of the operations of the different presses (for a detailed account of which I would beg to refer His Honor to the note that immediately succeeds this), it will be now necessary to notice briefly such of the newspapers as, from their style, matter, or other cause, are deserving of commendation or the reverse; and afterwards to review the nature and character of the publications which have emanated from the different presses.

“The greater the popularity, the greater the circulation,” is the test usually applied to the well-being of a periodical; but this remark cannot with justice be held to apply to the two journals about to be noticed, *viz.*, the *Koh-i-Noor*, at Lahore, and the *Noor-ool-Absar*, at Agra. The former of these papers has a circulation of 259 copies. The returns given do not state whether any of these are taken *directly* by Government for re-distribution; but, as several really very useful publications have issued from this press during the year under review (as well as in previous years), under the patronage of the Punjab Government, and the journal itself professes to be conducted on principles advocated by Government, it may be assumed that the assertion of this fact, coupled with the patronage

afforded to the press, renders the journal in a manner popular, and induces officials in Government employ to become subscribers to it. The paper is well and ably conducted by Moonshee Hursookh Rae.

The *Noor-ool-Absar* is published by Sudasook Lall, under the direct patronage of Mr. H. S. Reid, the Visitor-General of Schools in these Provinces. It has a counterpart in Hindec, styled the *Booddhi Prakash*. The number of copies published of the Oordoo paper is 244; of the Hindec, 217. Two hundred copies of each are taken by Government, for distribution amongst the Tehseelee and Indigenous Schools in the eight experimental districts. Seven copies of the Oordoo and two of the Hindec paper are given in exchange, and the remainder—viz., 37 copies of the former, and 15 of the latter—may be reckoned as taken in by *bonâ fide* subscribers. These numbers appear small at first sight, but may, I think, be thus satisfactorily accounted for:—The papers in the first place are published at Agra, where they have no less than *eight* rivals to contend with. Secondly, though current news is given to interest the general reader, the papers are intended more especially as vehicles for the introduction into schools of a supply of useful information. Short articles, therefore, in plain and simple Oordoo, on zoology, geography, history (chiefly modern), education, and many other equally good subjects, are given. Thirdly, it will be observed on a reference to the tabular statement prefixed to this note that the *bonâ fide* subscription to the Oordoo paper at least fully comes up to—nay, even exceeds—the average of that afforded to other journals in *these* Provinces, with the exception of two or three conducted in very large cities, and without any immediate formidable rivals: and it must be borne in mind that in this statement the number of copies given in exchange is not deducted, whereas I have already deducted these from Sudasookh Lall's papers. Lastly, and this remark is applicable generally to all newspapers, the

heaviness of the postage duty necessarily confined the circulation of every periodical to such readers as could be found in the immediate vicinity of the place where it was published, and this must have been more particularly the case with Hindee papers.

There were two other papers which I had the pleasure of noticing favorably last year, and the columns of which were devoted to scientific subjects; but one, the *Furvaudoon-Nazireen*, is already defunct, and the latter, the *Qiran-ooos-Sadyn*, appears also in a fair way to become so, as it numbers but 14 subscribers. This is much to be deplored, as they were both well-conducted journals, and the latter is still edited by a teacher in the Dehli College.

Another well-conducted periodical is the *Malwa Ukhbar*, under the patronage of the Maharajah Holkar and Sir R. N. C. Hamilton, and published at Indore. The paper is edited by one of the teachers of the Indore School, and contains intelligence relative to the native neighbouring States, which have been personally visited by the editor, and with the condition and general affairs of which he would appear to be thoroughly conversant.

The Soodhaknr Press, at Benares, ranks very high amongst the native journals of these Provinces, and the paper that issues from it may be regarded as a very useful educational instrument, and is well worthy of encouragement and support. The following are some of the subjects which have been treated in its columns during the past year, *viz.*, "mutual aid," "popular errors," "influence of the moon on animal and vegetable creation," a translation of Shakespear's "Midsummer Night's Dream," &c. Those articles are very superior, and the translation, especially, is very good.

The above are the best of the many journals published in these Provinces: there are many others good in their way, but not above mediocrity; and there are others also

which bear the very reverse of a good character, and prominently amongst these last may be noted the *Noor-i-Mughribee*, published at Dehli, and which is believed to be in some way connected with the *Indian Standard*, or *Dehli Advertiser*. This paper is very liberal in its abuse of Covenanted servants. Similarly, the *Dehli Oordoo Ukhbar* is a scurrilous print, and abounds in personalities and covert attacks on native gentlemen of respectability, who differ with the editor in their religious views.

The Chushmah-i-Faiz Press, at Sealkote, was, it will be observed, saved from ruin by pecuniary assistance afforded it by the Assistant Commissioner of that place.

We now come to the works published during the year. The Noor-ool-Absar Press has printed for Mr. Reid 3,000 copies of a *History of India*, and as many more of another useful school-book, as well as two good maps—one of Hindoostan Proper, and the other of the North-Western Provinces. The Asud-ool-Ukhbar Press also, now defunct, published some nine really good and useful works, including some selections from the Decisions of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. The Mutba-ool-Ooloom, or Press of the Sciences, at Dehli, has also printed some scientific books, mostly good, including a *History of Bengal*, in Oordoo; and some paltry works on fencing, logic, and the religion of fuqueers, have emanated from a new press started during the year at Allygurh.

The Koh-i-Noor Press, at Lahore, has also published a number of works (some in Punjabee), the very titles of which will show that they were published either at the instigation or expense of the local Government. We may instance Mr. Montgomery's *Draft of the Revenue Regulations for the Punjab*, in Oordoo; *Directions for Darogahs, for Regulating Supplies and Police on the Grand Trunk Road*, and *for arranging Records in a Collector's Office*—all in the same language: and two most useful books, the one in Oordoo and the other in Punjabee, on the subject of

female infanticide in the Punjab. 500 copies of each of these works were distributed gratis at the great Umritsur meeting.

At the Musder-oon-Nuwadir Press, also, conducted by Juwahir Lall, Hukeem, an ex-student of the Agra College, some useful works have been printed on account of Government for general educational purposes, consisting of a Euclid in Oordoo, tales in Hindec, a *Manual for Agriculturists*, in the same language, and a *Glossary of Arabic and Persian words, with Oordoo significations*.

But by far the greater number of books have been printed at the Dehli Moostuface Press, and its branch establishment at Cawnpore. The character of this press has been noticed in its proper place; it may be added, however, that it is doubtless to the publications which issue from it that Major Oldfield alludes when characterizing the Lucknow publications as being of an immoral tendency, and therefore not fit for introduction into schools.

Major Oldfield alludes to this subject in his Report on the Indigenous Schools in the Seharunpoor District, and regrets that the paucity of books containing good moral tales for children should have led to the introduction of works of such a noxious nature. Government, however, have now taken this matter in hand, and Mr. Reid is engaged in preparing a number of useful and entertaining books for these and other schools.

The Moostuface Press migrated only so lately as last year from Lucknow, and there is but little doubt that the returns to the proprietor from the sale of immoral publications is far greater than that which accrues to him from his more legitimate sources of gain. It might perhaps be advisable that some kind of supervision should be exercised over his proceedings by the Magistrates of the districts in which his colporteurs are at work, and that a continuance of their existence should be dependent on the good charac-

ter of the books published thereat. In England, publications of an immoral nature are invariably seized and destroyed by the police, and the vendors fined by the Magistrate, and there appears no reason why a similar course should not be adopted in this country. The proprietor of the Moostufae Press has numerous agents in all the principal towns of these Provinces, and through their instrumentality gets rid of a great deal of his trash, as well as succeeds in sowing the seeds of much wickedness and vice. His motive in removing the head-quarters of his press from Cawnpore to Dehli, was probably because he found a more ready sale for books of this nature in the latter and larger city; he has still, however, a branch establishment at Cawnpore.

One circumstance in connection with this press deserves to be recorded. Since it led to the first introduction of copyright into these Provinces, Act XX. of 1847 had been in existence for the last six years, but no application seems to have been made for the registry of copyright in the North-Western Provinces, until the proprietor of the Moostufae Press at Cawnpore (Abdoor Ruhman) petitioned the Government of the North-Western Provinces, with regard to the difficulties of procuring registry. No action, it was represented, could be maintained, until the book for which the suit was laid had been registered in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India, under the provisions of Section 14, according to the prescribed Schedule; and that, if he was to appear personally, or by agent, before the Secretary at Calcutta for this object, the inconvenience and expense attending such a proceeding would deter him, as well as many others in the North-Western Provinces, from availing themselves of the benefits of the Act. The petitioner consequently prayed that some convenient form of making the register available to parties residing in these Provinces be provided.



The application led to a correspondence between the Government of the North-Western Provinces and the Government of India, which resulted in the publication of the Notification No. 727, of 16th April, 1853, empowering the Magistrates to receive the authorized fee of Rs. 2, and submit all applications for registry of copyright to works published within their jurisdiction, to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, and by him those applications would be forwarded to the Secretary at Calcutta. Thus the difficulty in the way of registry was removed.

Shortly after this—viz., on the 4th June, 1853—Mohamed Mustufa Khan, the proprietor of the Moostufae Press, applied through the Magistrate of Cawnpore to get ten of his books registered, which was accordingly done. He subsequently applied for the registry of six more works.

LIST OF NEW WORKS PUBLISHED IN 1858.

1. "Mouloud-i-Shuroof" (Account of the Birth of Mahomed, in Oerdoe).
2. "Byan-eel Kamil, fi Tumbech-eel-Jahil" (On the truth of the Qoran, &c., in Arabic).
3. "Chiragh-i-Huqeeqat we Shuma-i-moarifat" (On Natural Religion or religion pre-ferred by Fagheers, in Oerdoe).
4. "Goolshun-i-Rungoon" (A love-tale, in Persian).
5. "Mukhzun-eel-Tawareekh" (History of India, in Oerdoe).
6. "Moofid-i-Ghuraib" (Proverbs, charms, &c., in Persian).
7. "Mufmai-eel-Looghat" (Dictionary of Arabic and Persian words).
8. "Khooolasah-i-Ta wareekh-i-Hind" (Outlines of Indian History, in Oerdoe).
9. "Doerjun moekkh Chupotika" (Tenets of a sect among Hindoes, in Sanscrit).
10. "Musail Meetu'ulliq Hoogh," &c. &c. (Things forbidden by Mahomedan law, in Arabic).
11. "Logarithms, in Oerdoe."
12. "Quseeda-i-Zouq," }
13. "Quseeda-i-Zafer," } Persian verses, on occasion of the marriage of the heir-apparent of Dehli.
14. "Majmeoa Moekkhumisat Paighumber" (Additions to verses in praise of the Prophet).
15. "The ground suited for the Plantation of Tea," in Oerdoe, for Punjab.

With this solitary exception, however, no other individual in these Provinces has availed himself of the provisions of the Act, in the year under notice. It is true that an Oerdoe application from one Purbhoo Lall, for registry of a work called "Risalah Pymaish Muqnatees," was submitted by the Magistrate of Agra, but the application was remanded, with orders for

16. Oordoo Tables for calculating salaries.
17. "Kemiya" (Political Economy).
18. "Tumbeeh-ool-Ghafeen" (Female Infantioids in Punjab, Oordoo).
19. "Kuntarkoosh" (Ditto ditto, Punjabee).
20. Directions in Oordoo for furnishing supplies, and regulating Police in the Punjab.
21. Oordoo translation of an English Work, regarding cultivation of the Mulberry tree, and care of silk-worms in the Punjab.
22. "Nuhv (Arabic Grammar in part)."
23. "Byaz-i-Dilkoosha" (Miracles of a certain Faqeer).
24. Almanacs for the year, Dawk-books, &c.

submitting it in English.

The books published during the year call for no further remarks beyond those appended to each of them in the separate list furnished; with the exception of those noted in the margin, the rest are mere reprints.

C. P. CARMICHAEL,

*Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of the N. W. P.*

*Agra, the 8th November, 1854.*

#### PRESSES ESTABLISHED DURING 1853.

1. Futteh-ool-Ukhbar Press, at Meerut.
2. Moostufae Press, at Dehli.
3. Noor-i-Mughribee, at Ditto.
4. Shoa-i-Shums, at Mooltan.
5. Chushmah-i-Faiz, at Seal-kote.

#### PRESSES ABOLISHED DURING 1853.

1. Jam-i-Jumshaid Press, at Agra.
2. Ditto ditto, at Meerut.
3. Bagh-o-Bahar Press, at Benares.
4. Duqeeq-ool-Ukhbar Press, at Dehli.

#### PAPERS ISSUED DURING 1853.

1. Futteh-ool-Ukhbar.
2. Sadiq-ool-Ukhbar.
3. Noor-i-Mughribee.
4. Shoa-i-Shums.
5. Chushmah-i-Faiz.

#### PAPERS DISCONTINUED DURING 1853.

1. "Jam-i-Jumshaid," at Meerut.
2. "Benares Gazette," at Benares.
3. "Bagh-o-Bahar," at Ditto.
4. "Fuwaynd oou-Nazircen," at Dehli.
5. "Duqeeq-ool-Ukhbar."

No. 120.	Place.	Name of Press.	Name of Newspaper.	Name of Editor or Manager of the Press.
1	Agia.	Zoobdoolool Ukhbar.	Zoobdoolool Ukhbar.	Mahomed Wali Khan.
2	"	Noorool Akbar.	Noorool Akbar.	Mahomed Noorool Khan.
3	"	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.
4	"	Akbar.	Mahomed Akbar.	Mahomed Akbar.
5	"	Qadree.	Akbar Ukhbar.	Mahomed Akbar.
6	"	Asadool Ukhbar.	Ditto ditto.	Mahomed Asad Khan.
7	"	Ditto ditto.	Mahomed Asad Khan.	Ditto ditto.
8	"	Jam-i-Jumshid.	Jam-i-Jumshid.	Mahomed Jam-i-Jumshid.
9	"	Agra College Press.	Agra College Press.	Mahomed Agra Khan.
10	"	Mahomed Noorool Akbar.	Mahomed Noorool Akbar.	Mahomed Noorool Akbar.
11	Bareilly.	Oomdoolool Ukhbar.	Oomdoolool Ukhbar.	Mahomed Oomdoolool Khan.
12	Benares.	Benares.	Benares Ukhbar.	Mahomed Benares Khan.
13	"	Noorool Akbar.	Noorool Akbar.	Mahomed Noorool Akbar.
14	"	Benares Ukhbar.	Benares Ukhbar.	Mahomed Benares Khan.
15	"	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.
16	"	Kashree.	Kashree Ukhbar.	Mahomed Kashree Khan.
17	"	Ditto ditto.	Afzal Khan.	Ditto ditto.
18	"	Bagh-e-Bahar.	Bagh-e-Bahar.	Mahomed Bagh-e-Bahar Khan.
19	Murtpore.	Sufduree.	Mahomed Sufduree Khan.	Mahomed Sufduree Khan.
20	Cawnpore.	Mustafae.	Mahomed Mustafae Khan.	Mahomed Mustafae Khan.
21	"	Mahomed.	Mahomed.	Mahomed Mahomed Khan.
22	Cool, zillah Allypore.	Futtehool Ukhbar.	Futtehool Ukhbar.	Mahomed Futtehool Khan.
23	Dehli.	Mustafae.	Sadiqool Ukhbar.	Mahomed Sadiq Khan.
24	"	Muthaool-Hidayat.	Noor Mustafae.	Mahomed Noor Mustafae Khan.
25	"	Oordoo Ukhbar.	Dehli Oordoo Ukhbar.	Mahomed Dehli Khan.
26	"	Jafaria.	Muzhurool-Haq.	Mahomed Muzhur Khan.
27	"	Mutha-Noor-i-Mughribee.	Noor i Mughribee.	Mahomed Noor i Mughribee Khan.
28	"	Dar-oo-Salam.	Sadiqool Ukhbar.	Mahomed Sadiq Khan.
29	"	Sooltaanee.	Surajool Ukhbar.	Mahomed Suraj Khan.
30	"	Muthaool-Ooloom.	Qiran-oo-Sadyn.	Mahomed Qiran Khan.
31	"	Duqooqool Ukhbar.	Duqooqool Ukhbar.	Mahomed Duqooqool Khan.
32	Gwallior.	Mutha-i-Aleo Jah.	Gwallior Ukhbar.	Mahomed Gwallior Khan.
33	Indore.	Indore Press.	Malwa Ukhbar.	Mahomed Indore Khan.
34	Meerut.	Jam-i-Jehan-nooma.	Jam-i-Jehan-nooma.	Mahomed Jam-i-Jehan-nooma Khan.
35	"	Jam-i-Jumshid.	Jam-i-Jumshid.	Mahomed Jam-i-Jumshid Khan.
PUNJAN PRESS.				
36	Lahoro.	Koh-i-Noor.	Koh-i-Noor.	Mahomed Koh-i-Noor Khan.
37	"	Lahoro Gazette.	Lahoro Gazette.	Mahomed Lahoro Khan.
38	Moolan.	Raz-i-Noor.	Raz-i-Noor.	Mahomed Raz-i-Noor Khan.
39	"	Shoa-i-Shums.	Shoa-i-Shums.	Mahomed Shoa-i-Shums Khan.
40	Soalkoto.	Chushmah-i-Falz.	Chushmah-i-Falz.	Mahomed Chushmah-i-Falz Khan.

Circulation of the Newspaper.	Amount Receipts on account of the Newspaper.	No. of works published during 1853.	No. of copies struck off.	Remarks.
53	636 0	None.	None.	
244	1,422 0	} 4	6,500	
217	1,290 0			
36	432 0	None.	None.	
33	297 0	"	"	
44	264 0	} 12	20,325	
Circulated gratis. This Press has been abolished.				
55	684 0	5	4,311	
40	300 0	6	11,600	
33	324 0	1	100	
No report has been supplied.				
"	" 21 12	" 18	*3,600	* These Presses have not reported to us the number of copies they have published of each work; therefore the lowest average, viz. 200 copies of each work, has been here assumed.
Has been abolished.		} Has printed no work.		
97	546 0			
71	603 0			
Has been abolished.				
11	133 0	1	200	
None.	0 0	16	21,000	
No information has been received.				
42	351 0	6	1,050	This is a new Press.
11	132 0	64	†12,800	† This Press has been removed from Cawnpore. The paper is new.
56	168 0	Has printed no work.		
46	1,104 0	2	460	
5	60 0	2	650	
60	720 0	Has printed no work.		
28	84 0	6	2,805	This is a new Press.
35	336 0	15	5,450	
Has been abolished.				
105	1,260 0	0	0	
91	960 0	12	2,750	
39	432 0	5	1,700	
Has been abolished.				
259	5,801 0	16	7,594	‡ This appears to be a new Press, and not noticed in former reports.
Not known		5	720	
93	1,544 0	Has. printed no work.		
No information has been supplied. ‡				
No information regarding these points.				This is a new Press.
1,839	19,980 12	195	1,03,615	

Moonshee Wajid Alee Khan is a distinguished Persian scholar, and evinced much judgment in the selection of subjects for his paper, which he rendered further attractive by his own elegant writings.

It seems to have been the study of the late editor to convey his ideas clearly and intelligibly to the minds of his readers, and at the same time in such a style as by both pleasing and interesting them most effectually to strengthen the views which he sought to inculcate.

The paper was, during his management, generally free from that florid and diffuse style, and those exaggerated and hyperbolical figures, which characterize the writings of Eastern nations. Its failure, therefore, can scarcely be ascribed to its general non-appreciation, and may have been the result of the possible unpopularity of the editor.

The distribution of the *Zoobdut-ool-Ukhbar*, in 1853, was as follows:—

Hindoos, ...	...	...	...	...	12
Mahomedans,	...	...	...	...	38
Europeans,...	...	...	...	...	3
					—
Total, ...					53
					—

No works were issued from the press during the period reported on, nor was any job-work executed.

Since the above was written, it has been ascertained that the paper is defunct.

No. 2.—MUTBA-I-NOOR-OOI-ABSAR.—Moonshee Suda-sookh Lall, the proprietor of this press, continues to edit the *Noor-ool-Absar*, and the *Boodhi Prakash*; the former in Oordoo, and the latter in Hindee, but both containing the same matter.

The best proof, perhaps, of the increased appreciation of this paper is evidenced by the fact of its extended circulation.

In 1852, 231 copies of the *Noor-ool-Absar*, and 209 of the *Boodhi Prakash* were circulated, but in the past year the numbers had increased to 244 and 217 respectively.

The distribution was as follows:—

	<i>Noor-ool-Absar.</i>		<i>Boodhi Prakash.</i>	
Hindoos, ...	...	18	...	8
Mahomedans, ...	...	6	...	3
Europeans, including Govt.,	213		204	
Given in exchange, ...	7		2	
		—		
Total, ...		244	217	
		—		

The paper has generally a large supply of interesting current news, and the editor, at the suggestion of the Visitor-General of Schools, has also lately introduced into its

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No. 3.—MUTNA-OOŁ-UKHBAK.—The *Mutna-ool-Ukhbar*, in Oordoo, edited by Moonshee Khadim Alee, the proprietor of the press, continues to be issued, as heretofore, once a week. A change however has taken place in the proprietorship of this paper, which has not been productive of good effects.

The press and its apparatus have either been mortgaged or sold, and the paper is now printed by contract elsewhere.

The editor does not seem to have taken that interest in his paper which was essential to its success. His avocations have been multifarious; and his attention has not been given exclusively, or even principally, to this object of his care.

He is always, however, the foremost among his contemporaries in the early supply of station news, and in furnishing an abundant stock of local *gossip*.

There are no peculiar characteristics in the style of this paper, calling for special remark. It is issued once a week at a charge of Rs. 36 per annum, and is distributed as follows:—

Hindoos,	...	...	10
Mahomedans,	...	...	21
Europeans,	...	...	5
			—
Total,			36
			—

The circulation in 1851 was 54; in 1852 it fell to 46; and in the year now reported on, it decreased to 36.

No works have been printed at the press during the year.

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No. 4.—MUTBA-I-QADIRÉE.—Wuzcer Khan and Ahmed Khan are the joint proprietors of this press, and co-operate in editing the *Qootub-ool-Ukhbar* printed at it.

The paper is issued once a week at an annual charge of Rs. 9.

The circulation fell to 33 copies during the past year as compared to 45 in the year preceding.

The style of this journal is even below mediocrity, being weak and spiritless in the extreme. Its typography is equally bad.

The current news of the day, the Acts and Orders of Government, biographical sketches of renowned (so called) prophets and martyrs, and stray pieces of poetry, constitute its general contents.

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No. 5.—MUTBA-I-USUD-OOŁ-UKHBAR.—This press, and the two Oordoo papers issued from it, are still under the superintendence of Moonshee Qumr-ood-deen Khan, who



reports that during the past year the printing of books by him has, with only one exception, yielded a handsome return.

The reason of this may be ascribed to the fact of the greater number of the works having been composed by himself; he has thus not only been reimbursed his printing charges, but has received also adequate remuneration for his labors as an author.

The *Usud-ool-Ukhbar* newspaper, on the other hand, is not so profitable as it has hitherto been, having fallen in circulation considerably.

As usual the declension has been gradual but sure.

No special cause can be stated for the non-success of this paper, for in character of style, and in quality of news, and in systematic arrangement of subjects, little fault can be found with it, considering the taste of the class for whom it is chiefly intended. The circulation, as compared with the preceding year, was as below:—

	In 1852.	In 1853.
Hindoos, ...	6	3
Mahomedans,	50	39
Christians, ...	2	2
	—	—
Total,	58	44
	—	—

The other paper, the *Miar-oos-Shoura*, is generally filled up with ancient poetical pieces, and the effusions of many of the present day, who aspire to fellowship with the Muses.

Moonshee Qumr-ood-deen is a staunch Mahomedan, and a man of learning, of good character, and respectable; having, however, undertaken to interpret to a clergyman of Agra, in a recent religious discussion with certain of the Moosulmans, has got into disrepute with the Moosulmans.

The following works were published at the press during the past year:—

	Copies printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
		R. A. P.	
1st.—"Khyalat-oos-Sunae," in Persian ; Observations on Natural Objects, ...	3,000	0 4 0	3,000
2nd.—"Mirat-oos-Saat," in Oordoo; the Division of Time, ... ..	2,000	0 4 0	2,000
3rd.—"Moontakhabat Unwar Soohy- lee;" Extracts from the "Unwar Soohylee,"	6,000	0 5 0	6,000
4th.—"Intikhab-oon Nuzair;" Sele- ctions from the Decisions of the Sudder De- wannyy Adawlut, ... ..	400	3 0 0	200
5th.—"Moulood Shureef;" of the Birth of Mahomed, ... ..	200	0 8 0	200
6th.—"Rissaleh i-Taleem-oon-Nufs," Parts 1 and 2; on Self-improvement, ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5,000 \text{ of} \\ \text{each} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2\frac{1}{4} \text{ Ans.} \\ \& 2\frac{1}{4} \text{ Ans.} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{All} \\ \text{each res-} \\ \text{pectively.} \end{array} \right\} \text{ sold.}$		
7th.—"Insha Khird Afroz;" Forms of Letters, &c. ... ..	1,500	0 4 0	1,500
8th.—"Eighth Chapter of the Goolistan," translated into Oordoo, ... ..	1,500	0 4 0	1,500
9th.—"Chiragh Hukeekut-o-Shumai Mooa- rifut;" Natural Religion, ... ..	300	0 8 0	300
10th.—"Goolshun i-Rungeen;" a love- tale, in Persian, ... ..	125	1 0 0	125
11th.—"Mukhzun-ool-Tawarikh;" Histo- ry of India, in Oordoo, ... ..	300	8 0 0	300
12th.—"Moontakhub-ool-Jinayat;" Cri- minal Code, ... ..	500	8 0 0	500

No. 6.—MUTBA-I-JAM-I-JUMSHEID.—This press, which was stated last year to be in a "tottering state" has since broken up, and discontinued its operations.

No. 7.—AGRA COLLEGE PRESS.—This press continues under the management of the Teachers in the Agra College, and the *Ukhbar-ool-Huquaiq-o-Tuleem-ool-Khalaig* is, as formerly, conducted by Mr. Fallon, of the same institution.

The paper contains, besides the current news of the day, and a stock of useful information on a variety of subjects,

the Acts and Orders of the local Government, transferred *verbatim* from the *Government Gazette*.

The paper is issued bi-weekly, at an annual charge of Rs. 18.

The distribution is as follows:—

Hindoo,	...	...	14
Mahomedans,	...	...	10
Government,	...	...	6
Europeans,	...	...	8
Exchanged, or issued gratis,			17
			—
	Total,	...	55
			—

The above shows an advance of five, as compared with the circulation of the preceding year.

The following works were printed at the press during the period under report:—

			Copies printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
1st.—“Oordoo Syllabus” of a course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy, delivered to the students of the Agra College by the Principal, Mr. Middleton, ...	...	...	300	R. A. 1 0	300
2nd.—“Sufeenat-ool-Onfya, ...	...	...	500	1 0	500
3rd.—“Oordoo Logarithms,” ...	...	...	160	1 0	160
4th.—“Kuhroobae Bedalk ;” a Treatise on Electricity in Oordoo, ...	...	...	351	0 4	351
5th.—“Oordoo Grammar,” ...	...	...	3,000	0 0	3,000

No. 8.—MUTBA-I-MUSDUR-ON-NUWADIR.—Jowahir Lall, Hukcem, an ex-student of the Agra College, who established this press in 1849, continues to conduct it, and to edit the *Ukhbar-oon-Nuwah*, issued from it.

This print still sustains the character of an orderly and well-conducted journal, and preserves an equilibrium in circulation indicative of continued appreciation.

The subscription list exhibits no increase as compared with that of preceding years, 40 copies of the paper being still distributed among all classes of the community.

The following works were printed at this press on account of Government during the year for general educational purposes:—

	Copies printed.
1st.—" Dhurru Singh-ka-Qissah," in Hindee, for the Visitor General of Schools, ... ..	6,000
2nd.—"Gram kalp drum," in Hindee (a Manual for Agriculturists, &c., for ditto), ... ..	2,000
3rd.—" Quseedahi Johur-oot-turkeeb" (Persian Grammar, in verse, for ditto), ... ..	400
4th.—" Oordoo Euclid, " Parts I. and II., for ditto, each, ... ..	1,000
5th.—" Pundnamah Kashkaran," for ditto, ... ..	1,000

Besides the above, 200 copies of a Glossary of Arabic and Persian words, with Oordoo significations, were printed here: 47 copies of this work were reported to have been disposed of at five rupees each.

### BAREILLY PRESS.

No. 9.—MUTBA-I-OMDUT-OO-L-UKNBAR.—This press, which is under the superintendence of Kalyau Rae, is named after the newspaper which it prints, and which is conducted by Moonshee Luchmun Pershad.

The journal is useful in a measure and to an extent which would appear to be commensurate with its capability. Items of information from English periodicals, and from scientific publications, are copiously inserted, and the paper is conducted in an orderly and quiet manner.

The circulation has declined by nine since last year, and the copies now distributed / e—to

Hindoos, ... ..	14
Mahomedans, ... ..	4
Christians, ... ..	9
Exchanged, or given gratis, ... ..	6

Total ... 33

Only one book, the *Dulayol-ool-kherat*; a religious work, was printed during the year, and 100 copies sold at one rupee four annas each.

### BENARES PRESSES.

No. 10.—BENARES RECORDER PRESS.—This press and the *Hurkarah-i-Benares* published at it, continue, it is believed, under the same management as heretofore.

The paper contains the news of the day, and articles of general interest and practical importance; the selection of which, from other journals, evinces much judgment.

The lithography at this press is also particularly good.

The editor, Syud Ahmud Ali, is entertained by the proprietor of the English paper, the *Benares Recorder*.

No account has been received of the distribution of this print, or of the number of copies struck off for circulation.

No. 11.—SOODHAKER PRESS.—No report has been received from the manager of this press as to the operations of the year.

The *Soodhaker* newspaper, printed and published here, ranks high among the native journals of these Provinces, and may be regarded as an useful Educational instrument, and as an efficient agent for the diffusion of sound and valuable knowledge. Its articles are of that character which the spirit of the age demands, and are calculated to conduce to the general dissemination of useful and practical instruction.

The following are some of the subjects which have been treated in its columns during the past year :—

“ Mutual Aid, ” “ Popular Errors, ” “ Influence of the Moon over the Animal and Vegetable Creation, ” a translation of Shakespear’s *Midsummer Night’s Dream*, ” &c.

The paper is written in very pure Hindee, bordering closely on Sanscrit, and is perhaps better suited to the vi-

cinity of Benares than that of any other place in these Provinces.

No. 12.—BENARES UKHBAR PRESS.—Two newspapers were published at this press during the year—viz., the *Benares Ukhbar*, in Hindee, and the *Benares Gazette*, in Oordoo;—the latter has been lately discontinued.

The editor, Gobind Rughonath, complains of want of patronage, and says, that his press has been far from remunerative for the last two years; that he has been obliged to give up his Oordoo paper for the want of adequate support; and that the circulation of the Hindee journal is very limited and unsatisfactory. It stands thus;—

Europeans,	...	...	...	...	...	4
Natives,	...	...	...	...	...	15
Gratis, or in exchange,	...	...	...	...	...	16
Total,						35

The style of both these papers is by no means above mediocrity, and the lithography is far from being neatly executed.

The following works were published at this press during the year:—

- 1st.—“Turk Sungreh” (Logic).
- 2nd.—“Roopaalee” (a part of Grammar).
- 3rd.—“Sumas Chukr” (regarding the formation of compound terms).
- 4th.—“Jotish Spooth” (Astrology).
- 5th.—“Bhasha Parichhed.”
- 6th.—“Ashoch Nurlee.”
- 7th.—“Muht Nurlee.”
- 8th.—“Adit Hirdey” (the praises of the Sun).
- 9th.—“Shukt Shutee.”
- 10th.—“Ekadshee Muhatm” (on the merit of keeping religious fasts).
- 11th.—“Putrah” (Almanac).
- 12th.—“Ditto” (smaller).
- 13th.—“Dhatoe Path” (a part of Grammar).
- 14th.—“Punchkroshee Muhatm” (regarding the sacredness of the spot five coss round Benares).
- 15th.—“Chupet ka Runja Chariya krit.”
- 16th.—“Gaen Shankree.”

17th.—"Runga Bhukti."

18th.—Ishtibars, Itilahnama, &c.

No. 13.—KASHEE PRESS.—About the middle of May last, the editorial management of the two weekly papers issued from this press, viz.,—the *Aftab Hind*, in Oordoo, and the *Kashee Barta Prakashika*, in Bengalee, was transferred from Kashee Dass Mittra to Baboo Gobind Rughonath Sherallee; but the change does not appear to have been noticed either in the papers themselves, or in the returns supplied from the press for the past year.

The *Aftab Hind* maintains its character in regard to the beauty of its style, and the value of the scientific and literary information conveyed in its columns.

In addition to advertisements and articles on the History of India, the Medical System, Chemistry, European Astronomy, extracts from the *Government Gazette*, &c., the editor inserts news from Rangoon, Calcutta, the Continent, Bombay, China, Nepal, and the principal cities of India, besides local intelligence.

The circulation at the close of the year was as follows:—

Hindoos, ... ..	44
Mahomedans, ... ..	13
Europeans, ... ..	10
Given in exchange, ... ..	4
	—
Total, ... ..	71
	—

Although the Bengalee paper does not furnish information of equal usefulness or extent, it yet obtains a free circulation, as will appear from the following statement:—

Hindoos, ... ..	89
Mahomedans, ... ..	0
Europeans, ... ..	2
Exchanged, ... ..	6
	—
Total, ... ..	97

The circulation of both these papers has, however, declined since the preceding year,—a fact for which the editor accounts by referring to the heavy charges of postage to out-station subscribers.

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No. 14.—*BAGH-O-BAHAR PRESS*.—No report has been received from this press for the year under review, neither has the *Bagh-e-Bahar* paper been furnished to Government for some time past.

This reticence on the part of the proprietor, added to the unfavorable aspect of affairs at the time of the last report, induces the belief that the press has been dissolved, and the paper discontinued.

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#### BHURTPORE PRESS.

No. 15.—*MUTBA-I-SUFIDUR*.—From the details furnished by Sufdur Ali, the manager of this press, and the editor of the *Muzkur-ees-Sooroor*, newspaper, it appears that the expected failure of the press and discontinuance of the paper have been averted by timely but unexpected aid received from the Bhurtpore authorities. The paper, however, is of a very ordinary character, containing little more than extracts from contemporary journals, and local news conveyed through the medium of Oordoo and Hindee in collateral columns.

Only one work—viz., *Hikayat Nustahat Amr* (Moral Tales), of which 200 copies were struck off and sold at one anna each—was printed at the press during the year.

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#### CANPORE PRESSES.

No. 16.—*MUTBA-I-MOOSTUFAL*.—This is a branch of the press bearing the same name now established at Dehli. Its operations are confined to the printing of books and



17th.—“ Runga Bhukti.”

18th.—Ishtihars, Itilahnama, &c.

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The *Aftab Hind* maintains its character in regard to the beauty of its style, and the value of the scientific and literary information conveyed in its columns.

In addition to advertisements and articles on the History of India, the Medical System, Chemistry, European Astronomy, extracts from the *Government Gazette*, &c., the editor inserts news from Rangoon, Calcutta, the Continent, Bombay, China, Nepal, and the principal cities of India, besides local intelligence.

The circulation at the close of the year was as follows:—

Hindoos, ... ..	44
Mahomedans, ... ..	13
Europeans, ... ..	10
Given in exchange, ... ..	4
	—
Total, ... ..	71
	—

Although the Bengalee paper does not furnish information of equal usefulness or extent, it yet obtains a free circulation, as will appear from the following statement:—

Hindoos, ... ..	89
Mahomedans, ... ..	0
Europeans, ... ..	2
Exchanged, ... ..	6
	—
Total, ... ..	97

The circulation of both these papers has, however, declined since the preceding year,—a fact for which the editor accounts by referring to the heavy charges of postage to out-station subscribers.

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No. 14.—BAGH-O-BAHAR PRESS.—No report has been received from this press for the year under review, neither has the *Bagh-o-Bahar* paper been furnished to Government for some time past.

This reticence on the part of the proprietor, added to the unfavorable aspect of affairs at the time of the last report, induces the belief that the press has been dissolved, and the paper discontinued.

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#### BHURTPORE PRESSES.

No. 15.—MUTBA-I-SUFDUREE.—From the details furnished by Sufdur Ali, the manager of this press, and the editor of the *Muzhur-oos-Sooroor*, newspaper, it appears that the expected failure of the press and discontinuance of the paper have been averted by timely but unexpected aid received from the Bhurtpore authorities. The paper, however, is of a very ordinary character, containing little more than extracts from contemporary journals, and local news conveyed through the medium of Oordoo and Hindee in collateral columns.

Only one work—viz., *Hikayut Nuseehut Amez* (Moral Tales), of which 200 copies were struck off and sold at one anna each—was printed at the press during the year.

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#### CAWNPORE PRESSES.

No. 16.—MUTBA-I-MOOSTUFAL.—This is a branch of the press bearing the same name now established at Dehli. Its operations are confined to the printing of books and

the execution of job work; a detail of this is given below:—

	Copies printed.	Price per Copy.	Sol.	
			R.	A. P.
1st.—“Jowahir-ool-Qoran,” ...	1,000	1 12 0	400	
2nd.—“Sifwut-ool-Musadir” (Declension of Persian verbs), ...	1,000	0 4 0	100	
3rd.—“Duftur Dâk Rahee” (a Dawk Book),	200	1 0 0	100	
4th.—“Mehmoodnamah” (Persian amatory verses), ...	1,000	0 3 0	400	
5th.—“Kureema,” ...	1,000	0 3 0	500	
6th.—“Khalig Batee,” ...	1,000	0 3 0	600	
7th.—“Hinde e Almanac” for 1854,	1,200	0 3 0	1,200	
8th.—“Oordoo Almanac” for 1854,	1,200	0 3 0	400	
9th.—“Shubeeh Dilpizoor,” ...	1,000	0 2 6	200	
10th.—“Munajat Kulma” (Mahomedan prayers),	1,000	0 1 6	500	
11th.—“Leilee Mujnoon,” ...	1,000	0 3 0	400	
12th.—“Lithographed Envelopes for Letters,	8,000	{ <sup>4 as. per</sup> 100 }	5,000	
13th.—“Rusail Tooghra,” ...	600	3 0 0	400	
14th.—“Qissehi Munsoor Shah,” ...	1,000	0 3 0	50	
15th.—“Akhwan-ool-Eman,” ...	1,000	0 3 0	50	
16th.—“Khuzeenut-ool-Insol,” ...	600	1 8 0	25	

No. 17.—MUTBA-I MUHUMMUDEE.—No information has been received from this press.

No. 18.—MUTBA-I FUTTEH-OOO-UKHBAR OF COEL, IN ZILLAH ALLYGURH.—This is a new press, having been established during the year. It is named after the newspaper which issues from it, and which has been very favorably received by the people, and already numbers 39 subscribers.

It assimilates, in its general character, to its native fraternity, and contains extracts from the *Agra Government Gazette*, and the usual amount of local news. Besides this, the editor has added articles regarding the manner of transacting cutcherry business, of conducting revenue suits, and other useful information. The style is simple and clear, but the appearance of the paper is not corres-

pondingly neat and cleanly. On the whole it is well got up, and is deserving of patronage.

Of the 39 subscribers on the list there were—

Hindoos, ... ..	10
Mahomedans, ... ..	17
Christians, ... ..	12
Given in exchange, ... ..	3
	—
Total, ... ..	42
	—

The following works were published at this press during the year:—

	Copies printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
1st.—“ Nuhv” (Arabic Syntax), ... ..	200	} Not given.	
2nd.—“ Byaz-i-Dilkoosha” (Arabic), the Religion of Fakeers, ... ..	200		
3rd.—“ Buhs-ool-Ajeeb” (Rules for conducting controversy), ... ..	200		
4th.—“ Ain-ool-Nujadila” (ditto), ... ..	50		
5th.—“ Gutka Phurree” (Fencing), ... ..	350		
6th.—“ Tuhzeeb” (Logic), ... ..	50		

The editor complains that none of his books have been sold, and that his establishment has not been paid for some time.

### DELHI PRESSES.

No. 19.—MUTBA-I-MUSTAFAI.—With the view of extending its operations, this press, which was reported last year to have been brought to Cawnpore from Lucknow, has since been removed to Delhi,—a branch only having been kept at Cawnpore.

It cannot be added, however, that its usefulness has increased in its new sphere of action, or that it has even been commensurate with its *capacity* for doing good.

The proprietor, who is said to be a man of wealth, directs his resources into unworthy channels, and prints and publishes books which cannot fail to depreciate morals, and encourage vice.

If the circulation of the *Sadiq-ool-Ukhbar*, which issues from this press, afford proof of its public appreciation, the paper cannot be said to enjoy a favorable reputation. Eleven copies only are struck off and distributed in the following manner: none are given in exchange, or issued gratis.

Hindoos, . . .	...	...	1
Mahomedans, ...	...	...	3
Europeans, ...	...	...	7
			—
Total, . . .			11
			—

The editor is an extensive dealer in books, and has agencies for their purchase and sale in numerous quarters.

The following works were printed at the press during the year:—

- 1.—“Huzar Musla” (one thousand questions and answers in law).
- 2.—“Wuqaya Kohistan” (an account of certain battles with the Goorkhas).
- 3.—“Musunvee Shama-i-Shubustan” (Theology).
- 4.—“Wafatunamah Paighumbur” (a Religious work).
- 5.—“Tugveent-ool-Iman” (ditto).
- 6.—“Qaidah Baghdadee” (rules for pronouncing words in the Qoran).
- 7.—“Lookarsun” (Logarithms).
- 8.—“Asas-ool-Moosullee” (forms of Mahomedan prayers).
- 9.—“Mehmoodunamah.”
- 10.—“Oorooz Saifee” (rules for composing Poetry).
- 11.—“Gooncha-i-Zurb” (Letter-writer).
- 12.—“Reaz-ool-Anwar, Baitoolmamoor Ishq” (amatory verses).
- 13.—“Char-bagh wo Khunjur Ishq” (ditto).
- 14.—“Chirkeenuamah.”
- 15.—“Moulod-i-Shareef” (of the Birth of Mahomed, &c.)
- 16.—“Shuhr Oshob Dehli wo Tuzheek Rozgar.”
- 17 and 18.—“Tuzheekunamah wo Jungnamah.”
- 19.—“Risalah Ajeeb wo Ghureeb” (Religious directions for Mahomedans).
- 20.—“Afsanah-i-Ghum” (a Romance).
- 21.—“Loob-i-Tukweem” (a Fate-book).
- 22.—“Nusira-i-Hamidane” (Persian Letter-writer).

- 23.—" Quseedah-i-Zouk" (verses recited on the occasion of the Marriage of the heir-apparent of Delhi).
- 24.—" Qusoedah-i-Zufur" (ditto ditto).
- 25.—" Sufeennt-oos-Zurafut" (a jest book in Oordoo).
- 26.—" Mujmooa Mukhumissat Faighumbur" (a song of praise to Mahomed).
- 27.—" Qissah i-Goolba Sunobur" (a love-tale).
- 28.—" Qissah-i Syah Posh wo Musnuvoo Dilsoz" (two love-tales).
- 29.—" Banjarahnamah."
- 30.—" Nusseehutnamah."
- 31.—" Jogqenamah."
- 32.—" Qissah-i-Shah Room."
- 33.—" Kutha Sulounoe."
- 34.—" Dawutnamah."
- 35.—" Huleemah Daeo."
- 36.—" Luth."
- 37.—" Dawut-i-Hatim."
- 38.—" Choozon ka Achar" (in abuse of certain Pickles).
- 39.—" Puttrah, or Almanac," for the Sumbut year 1910 and 1911.
- 40.—" Zad-i-Ghuroob" (advice to Travellers).
- 41.—" Muzhub-i-Ishq."
- 42.—" Tumbeeh-ool-Mushrakoon" (a Religious work).
- 43.—" Shuheed-i-Ishq" (ditto).
- 44.—" Jogin-namah" (Adventure of a Jogin).
- 45.—" Moonajat" (an Oordoo Prayer Book).
- 46.—" Nafi-oos Sulat" (a Religious work, in Punjabee).
- 47.—" Khoolasut-ool-Fiqah" (ditto, in Oordoo).
- 48.—" Alif Be" (the Oordoo Alphabet).
- 49.—" Nuboenamah."
- 50.—" Insha-i-Moofeed" (Letter-Writer).
- 51.—" Qissah-i-Ashab Kuhl" (a Tale).
- 52.—" Dustoor-oos-Sibyan" (Persian Letter-Writer).
- 53.—" Sifvat-ool-Musadir" (Declension of Verbs).
- 54.—" Kushf-ool-Hajut" (a Mahomedan Prayer Book).
- 55.—" Khaliq Baree."
- 56.—" Tib-i-Yoosufee" (a Medical work).
- 57.—" Jam-i-oos-Saadat" (a Religious work).
- 58.—" Tib-i-Akbar" (a Medical work).
- 59.—" Moosuddus-i-Knreema."
- 60.—" Nijat-ool-Momineen" (a Religious work in Punjabee).
- 61.—" Risalah-i-benumazan" (Advice to those Mahomedans who neglect prayer).
- 62.—" Musail Soolaseen" (Questions and Answers on points of Religion.)
- 63.—" Alif Be."
- 64.—" Doolhunamah."

No. 20.—**MUTBA-I-OL-HIDAYUT.**—This press was established during the past year by Synd Ameer Ali, who also edits the *Noor-i-Mushriqee* newspaper, which issues from it, and has a somewhat extensive circulation.

It is the avowed object of the editor to make his paper the medium for imparting useful instruction to his readers, and in order to give full scope to his philanthropic purposes, he issues his paper at the very low charge of four annas per mensem:—

Fifty-six names are in the list of subscribers—*viz.*:

Mahomedans,	...	...	...	...	42
Hindoos,	...	...	...	...	13
Government,	...	...	...	...	1
Total,...					56

No works were printed here during the year.

No. 21.—**MUTBA-I-OORDOO UKHBAR.**—The *Dehli Oordoo Ukhbar* is still printed and published at this press by Mahomed Hossein Khan; but it is edited by his father, Mahomed Baqer Khan, an ex-student of the Dehli College.

This is a scurrilous paper, and abounds with personalities. The editor makes his columns the media for making covert attacks on several native gentlemen of respectability, who either differ with him in religious views, or have otherwise incurred his displeasure.

It is stated by the ostensible editor that the profits of the press are applied to charitable purposes, and that the circulation of the paper during the past year was as follows:—

Hindoos,	...	...	...	...	14
Mahomedans,	...	...	...	...	28
Europeans,	...	...	...	...	4
Total,...					46

The works printed at the press were the following:—

	Copies Printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
1st.—"Dewan-i-Hafiz" (a Selection of Pieces from Hafiz),	300	{ 3 Rs. & 2 Rs. 8 ans. }	300
2nd.—"Qaul Moostuhsun, Arable" (Biogra- phical sketches of celebrated Faquers),	160	{ 3 Rs. & 2 Rs. }	155

No. 22.—MUTBA-I-JAFERIA.—This press and the "*Muzhur-ool-Huq*" newspaper continue under the management of Mahomed Ali Khan, the proprietor and editor.

Only five copies of the paper are circulated—viz., 4 to Mahomedans, and 1 to Government.

Two works were published at this press during the year:—

1st.—"Hadl-ool-Tuwareekh" (Table of Dates of Mahomedan Festivals).

2nd.—"Koollat Jafer Zutullej" (Puns and Witticisms).

Of the first, 500 were printed, and 100 sold at 1 rupee each; and of the latter only six were sold at one rupee each, of an edition of 150.

No. 23.—MUTBA-I-NOOR MUGHRIBEE.—The *Noor Mughribee* newspaper was started in the past year when also the press was established.

The paper is believed to be in some way connected with the "*Indian Standard*," a Dehli journal, and gives an abundant supply of current news, both local and foreign.

It has a circulation of 60 copies, as reported by the editor, Buldeo Sahai.

No works have yet issued from this press; but the "*History of Bundelkund*," a work by the Serishtadar of Oorai, was in course of publication at the time the above report was furnished.

No. 24.—MUTBA-I-DAR-OOS-SALAM.—No change has taken place in the proprietorship of this press, and the editorship of the *Sadiq-ool-Ukhbar* issued from it. Moonshee Noor-ood-deen Ahmed still conducts the newspaper, which is



now, however, stated to entail a monthly loss of four rupees.

The circulation has also lessened considerably, while the number of copies given in exchange has greatly increased, as will be seen from the following comparative statement:—

	Subscribers in 1852.	Subscribers. in 1853.
Hindoos, ... ..	4	3
Mahomedans, ... ..	6	2
Christians, ... ..	3	2
Given in exchange, or free, ...	17	21
	—	—
Total, ...	30	28
	—	—

The character of the paper remains the same.

The following works were published here during the year under review:—

	Copies printed.	Price per copy. R. A.	Sold.
1st.—“Hindee Puttrah,” or Almanac, ...	450	0 2	50
2nd.—“Juntree” for 1854, ...	405	0 4	305
3rd.—“Tufseer Hoseinee” (Commentary on the Koran), ...	450	} Not stated.	{ 0 0 0 0
4th.—“A Story Book,” ...	600		
5th.—“Toghra-i-Bismillah,” ...	600		
6th.—“Tushreeh-i-Munsoory” (a Medical work), ...			

The last four books have been printed by order, and no particulars regarding them are known.

No. 25.—MUTBA-SOOLTANEE.—This press and the *Suraj-ool-Ukhbar* newspaper issued from it are under the management of Moulvie Nasar Ali.

The paper is written in pure Persian, and contains little else than an account of the daily occurrences in the King's palace, and the general gossip of the day.

The circulation is very limited, and can scarcely be said to extend beyond the precincts of the palace.

No. 26.—*MUTBA-I-OOLOO*.—Two papers had, up to the period of this report, issued from this press—viz., the *Qiran-oos-Sadyn*, and the *Fuwaid-oon-Nazereen*; the former edited by Kurcem Buksh, who was also the manager of the press, and the latter by Ramchunder, a teacher in the Oriental Department of the Delhi College.

The *Fuwaid-oon-Nazereen*, which used to contain a good deal of information on scientific subjects, has been discontinued.

The *Qiranoos-Sadyn*, which has always maintained a character for usefulness and efficiency as regards conveying instruction to the popular mind, is still issued as before, but only 14 copies of 35 are paid for, the rest being either issued gratis, or given in exchange for other papers.

The following is the distribution:—

Hindoos, ... ..	2
Mahomedanis, ... ..	3
Europeans, ... ..	9
Issued gratis, or given in exchange, ...	21
<hr/>	
Total ...	35
<hr/>	

The works published at this press during the year are detailed below:—

	Copies printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
		n. a.	
1st.—“History of Bengal,” in Oordoo, ...	300	0 8	300
2nd.—“Bagh-o-Bahar,” ... ..	400	0 12	400
3rd.—“Bahar-Ajum,” in 2 vols. (Persian Dictionary), ... ..	200	0 8	200
4th.—“Risaleh-i-Ilm-Oorooz” (Arabic Grammar), ...	100	0 4	100
5th.—“Geography,” in Oordoo, ... ..	400	0 4	400
6th.—“Shurah Zuheera Tufushee” (a Commentary on a Persian Letter-writer), ... ..	200	0 1	200
7th.—“Kifayah Munsoorie” (a Medical work in Persian), ... ..	500	3 0	500
8th.—“AkhlAQ Julatee” (Book of Etiquette), ...	400	1 0	200

		Copies printed.	Price per copy	Sold.
	R. A.			
9th.—"Mukamat-i-Hindee" (Arabic stories), ...	150	0	12	5
10th.—"Almanac" for Sumbut 1911 (Hindee), ...	600	0	3	400
11th.—"Ekadushee Mahutn," Sanscrit (relating to certain Religious ceremonies), ...	400	0	0	400
12th.—"Euclid," ...	600	0	12	600
13th.—"Rookminee Mungnl" (a Religious Song in Hindee), ...	400	Not stated.		400
14th.—"Junch Leela" (a Religious work), ...	400			
15th.—"Buhwar Geet," ...	400			

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### GWALIOR PRESS.

No. 27.—MUTBA-I-ALEEJAH.—The *Gwalior Ukhbar*, published at this press, is edited by Luchmun Pershad, an employee of the Maharajah of Gwalior. It is a newspaper, as well as the *Official Gazette*, and is the medium by which the Acts and Orders of the local Government are published.

Its circulation is 150 copies, which are chiefly supplied to the officers in the service of the State.

It is published in Oordoo and Hindee, in parallel columns, and the character of its style is simple and idiomatic.

The paper has only a local circulation, and is of little interest to parties not in Gwalior.

Some Hindee and Oordoo Almanacs were printed here during the period under review.

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### INDORE PRESS.

No. 28.—MALWA AKHBAR.—The "*Malwa Akhbar*," hitherto edited by Pundit Dhurm Narain, the Head Master of the Indore School, is now in the hands of Prem Narain, the 2nd Teacher.

The paper is published in Hindee and Oordoo in juxtaposition, and is written in a style, accurate, clear, and

neat, but not animated or-ornate. It seems to be the object of the editor to aim at perspicuity and intelligibility, so that he may be understood by all without difficulty.

The intelligence given in the paper relates to the neighbouring Native States, which have been personally visited by the editor, and with the condition and general affairs of which he is thoroughly conversant.

The Resident, Sir R. N. C. Hamilton, Bart., and the Maharajah of Indore, are interested in the success of the paper; it being a medium for conveying much useful information to the people at large.

The press, the operations of which are to a certain extent connected with the Indore School, continues under the able management of Pundit Dhurm Narain, and is in prosperous circumstances.

The following works were printed here during the year:—

1st.—“Amur Kosh” (a reprint of a Sanscrit Vocabulary),	...	...	450
2nd.—“Tota Kahanee” (the story of a Parrot),	...	...	300
3rd.—“Maharatee Singhasnu Butteese,”	...	...	200
4th.—“Chahar Ruttun” (four jewels, or Religious books),	...	...	150
5th.—“Roopawullee” (Sanskrit Grammar),	...	...	200
6th.—“Puttee,”	...	...	200
7th.—“Maheemun” (an invocation to Shiv),	...	...	200
8th.—“Vishua Suhasnam” (the names of Vishna),	...	...	150
9th.—“Sumas Chukr” (Sanskrit Grammar),	...	...	200
10th.—“Mnuorunjun Itihas,”	...	...	200
11th.—“Nul Raja (a historical legend),	...	...	200
12th.—“Subha Bilas” (Selections from Hindoe Poets),	...	...	300

The manager states that the press has yielded a net profit during the year of nearly 600 rupees, and that the distribution of the paper is as follows:—

Paying subscribers,	...	...	...	...	80
Given in exchange,	...	...	...	...	6
Ditto gratis,	...	...	...	...	5

Total ... 91

## MEERUT PRESSES.

No. 29.—MUTBA-I-JAM-I-JAHAN-NOOMA.—The newspaper, *Jam-i-Jahan-Nooma*, issued from this press, continues to be edited as heretofore by Moonshee Chummun Lall and Pundit Eeshree Sahai.

It contains extracts from the *Government Gazette*, and the most interesting news of the week; but no subjects of scientific or literary interest are discussed in its columns.

The paper may be said to hold a distinguished place among second-class native journals, and to command more than an ordinary degree of popularity.

The subscribers to the paper were thus classified at the end of December, 1853:—

Hindoos,	...	...	...	...	...	15
Mahomedans,	...	...	...	...	...	14
Christians,	...	...	...	...	...	7
Exchanged,	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total,						39

The works published during the year were the following:—

	Copies Printed.	Price per Copy.	Sold.
1st.—“Pothee Bhuktmal,” in Persian (an account of Hindoo devotees),	...	150	100
2nd.—“Abstract of the Decisions of the Sudder Court,” from 1846 to 1851, in Oerdoos,	...	250	110
3rd.—“Juntree,” for 1854,	...	300	300
4th.—“Gunga Lohree,	...	500	300
5th.—“Vishnoo Suhasnam,”	...	500	200

No. 30.—MUTBA-I-JAM-I-JUMSHEID.—This press has been abolished, and the paper after which it was named, discontinued.

## PUNJAB PRESSES.

No. 31.—MUTBA-I-KOH-I-NOOR, LAHORE.—It will be seen from the subjoined list that several useful and intrinsically

valuable works have issued from this press during the past year. The *Koh-i-Noor* newspaper also, which is conducted on principles advocated by Government, and conducing to the enlightenment and practical improvement and progress of the people, has increased in circulation from 205 to 250 copies.

The management, both of the paper and the press, continues in the hands of Moonshee Hursookh Rai.

The press is stated to be in a prosperous condition, and to have yielded a handsome return during the year, although heavy charges have been incurred for securing the services of efficient pressmen and good writers, who are not easily procurable in so remote a station in the Punjab.

The following is an abstract of the number of subscribers to the paper :—

Hindoos,	...	...	...	...	...	117
Mahomedans,	...	...	...	...	...	87
Christians,	...	...	...	...	...	38
Exchanged,	...	...	...	...	...	17

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Total, ... 259

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The works printed at this press during the period in question were as below :—

	Copies printed.	Price per copy.	Sold.
		R. A. P.	
1st.—“Hidaytnamah Pymaish Zemindaree” (Mensuration in Oordoo),	1,500	0 3 0	1,049
2nd.—“Rissaloh Koemya,” in Oordoo (Political Economy), ... ..	200	3 & 4 ans.	56
3rd.—“Oordoo Juntree,” or Almanac for 1853,	1,500	0 8 0	1,187
4th.—“Pnttrah,” or Hindoe Almanac, ... ..	502	0 5 0	40
5th.—“Ditto,” in Punjabee, ... ..	102	0 4 0	102
6th.—“Kitab Tnmbeeh-ool-ghafleen (Female Infanticide in the Punjab—a most useful work, in Oordoo), ... ..	500	Distributed gratis at the great Umritsur Meeting.	
7th.—“KuntraKush” (as above, in Punjabee),			
		500	Ditto ditto.

	Copies printed.	Price per copy.			Sold.
		R.	A.	P.	
8th.—"Directions for Darogahs, in Oordoo, ...	200	0	4	0	16
9th.—"Draft of Revenue Regulations for the } Punjab," in Oordoo: By R. Montgomery, B.C.S., }	100	{ Not known. }			100
10th.—"Tables for calculating Salaries, in Oordoo	301	0	8	0	27
11th.—"Juntree," ... ..	1,029	0	4	0	1,026
12th.—"Directions for furnishing supplies, and regulating the Police in the Grand Trunk Road, in the Punjab, in Oordoo, ... ..	159	0	8	0	151
13th.—"Rissaleh Trubbo" (Religious Directions } for Mussulmans), in Arabia, ... .. }	201	0	3	0	54
14th.—"Directions for arranging records in a Collector's office," in Oordoo, ... ..	200	0	3	0	None.
15th.—"Tea Plantation in the Punjab," in Oordoo,	300	0	6	0	200
16th.—"Ditto ditto," in Hindco, ... ..	300	0	6	0	200

No. 32.—MUTBA-I-LAHORE GAZETTE.—No particulars have been received concerning the newspapers published at this press, which is under the management of Baboo Tej Chunder.

The following works were printed here during the year:—

	Copies printed.	Price per copy.			Sold.
		R.	A.	P.	
1st.—"Kowmudee" (Sanskrit Grammar),...	220	1	0	0	208
2nd.—"Vastoo Sarnce" (Ditto Astrology),	100	0	4	0	10
3rd.—"Muhurut Chinta Mun" (Ditto),...	100	0	8	0	20
4th.—"Puttrah," or Hindco Almanac, ...	100	0	4	0	20
5th.—"Juntree," or Oordoo Ditto, ... ..	200	0	4	0	10

No. 33.—MUTBA-I-RYAZ-I-NOOR, MOOLTAN.—The *Ryaz-i-Noor* of Mooltan, which was resuscitated on the release from prison of its editor, is still edited by Moonshee Mahomed Mehdee Hossein Khan.

The paper is written in chaste Oordoo, and in a good style, and is now perhaps more free from those special defects so pointedly noticed in the last report.

The finances of the press are, however, in a depressed condition, and its operations are therefore in a great measure restricted and circumscribed.

The paper was distributed as follows :—

Hindoos ...	...	...	...	27
Mahomedans,	...	...	...	40
Europeans,	...	...	...	21
Exchanged,	...	...	...	5
Total, ...				93

No. 34.—MUTBA-I-SHOA-SHUMS, MOOLTAN.—No report has been received from this press, and it is not therefore known from what month it was resuscitated. It would appear, however, to have issued from June, 1853.

The paper is published weekly, in Oordoo, and is under the management of Fakeer Ghulam Nusseer-ood-deen.

An attempt was made at first to give a summary of the contents of the paper, both in English and Hindee. This, however, was subsequently relinquished, and the paper was ultimately written in Oordoo.

There is nothing either in its style or appearance calling for special remark.

No. 35.—MUTBA-I-CHUSHMA-I-FAIZ, SEALKOTE.—This press, and the *Chushma-i-Faiz*, issued from it, were established in the month of June last; but, owing to the proprietor, Moonshee Dewan Chund, not having been provided with a sufficient number of hands, the press was not in full working condition till August following.

Dewan Chund states that the management having on starting devolved on inexperienced persons, much confusion ensued, and serious pecuniary losses resulted.

Those losses would have proved fatal to the existence of the paper and press, had not the Assistant Commissioner of Sealkote afforded timely and opportune assistance, and thus averted impending and early dissolution.

The details concerning the circulation of the paper have not been furnished by the editor.



No.

## NOTE ON THE

*Comparative Tabular Statement of the Statistics of the Native Presses  
the years*

Number.	Place.	Name of Press.	Name of News- paper.	Name of Editor or Mana- ger of the Press.
1	Agra.	Zoobdut-ool-Ukhbar.	*Zoobdut-ool-Ukhbar.	Moonshee Wajid Alee.
2	"	Noor-ool-Absar.	Noor-ool-Absar.	Moonshee Sudasookh Lall
3	"	Ditto.	Bodh-i-Prakash.	Ditto ditto.
4	"	Akburee.	Mutha-ool-Ukhbar.	Moonshee Khadim Alee.
5	"	Qadiroo.	Qootub-ool-Ukhbar.	Wazeer Khan.
6	"	Asud-ool-Ukhbar.	Asud-ool-Ukhbar.	Moonshee Qumr-ood-deen Khan.
7	"	Agra College Press.	Ukhbar-ool-Hugayag, &c.	Mr. S. W. Fallon.
8	"	Musder-ool-Nuwadir.	Ukhbar-ool-Nuwah, &c.	Hakeem Juwahir Lall.
9	"	Agra Central Prison Press.	None.	The Superintendent.
10	"	Secundra Orphan Press.	None.	Mr. E. H. Longden.
11	Allypurrh.	Futteh-ool-Ukhbar.	Futteh-ool-Ukhbar.	Mahomed Osman Khan.
12	Bareilly.	Oomdut-ool-Ukhbar.	Oomdut-ool-Ukhbar.	Moonshee Luchmun Porshad.
13	Banares.	Kashoe.	Kashi Barta Prakashika.	Gobind Chundor Shiralee.
14	"	Ditto.	Aftab-i-Hind.	Ditto ditto.
15	"	Banares Ukhbar.	Banares Ukhbar.	Gobind Rugho Nauth.
16	"	Recorder.	Banares Hurkara.	Synd Ahmad Alee.
17	"	Soodhakur.	Soodhakur.	Rindrabun Tewares.
18	Bhurtporo.	Safiduree.	Muzhur-ool-Sooroor.	Meer Sfidur Alee.
19	Cawnpore.	Moostufae.	None.	Abdoor Rahman Khan.
20	"	Mubummuddee.	None.	Mahomed Hoossein.
21	"	Moostufae.	Sadiq-ool-Ukhbar.	Mahomed Hoossein.
22	Delhi.	Mutba-ool-Hidayut.	Noor Mushree.	Synd Ameer Alee.
23	"	'Jordoo Ukhbar.	Delhi Oordoo Ukhbar.	Mahomed Hoossein Khan.
24	"	Jafaria.	Muzhur-ool-Hug.	Mahomed Alee.
25	"	Mutba-ool-Ooloom.	Qirawoos-Sadyn.	Kurreeem Baksh.
26	"	Daroor-Salam.	Sadiq-ool-Ukhbar.	Moonshee Noor-ood-deen Ahmad.
27	"	Sooltaneo.	Siraj-ool-Ukhbar.	No information is ever de
28	"	Indian Standard.	Noor Mughrabee.	Buldeo Subai.
29	Gwalior.	Alecjab.	Gwalior Ukhbar.	Moonshee Luchmun Dass.
30	Indoro.	Indoro Press.	Malwa Ukhbar.	Pundit Dhurum Narain.
31	Meerut.	Jam-i-Juban Nooma.	Jam-i-Juban Nooma.	Chooneo Lall and Ishree Subai.
32	Mirzapore.	Orphan Press.	Khalr-Khwah-i-Hind.	Rev. Mr. R. C. Mather.
33	Lahore.	Koh-i-Noor.	Koh-i-Noor.	Moonshee Hursookh Rai.
34	"	Lahoro Gazotte.	Lahoro Gazotte.	Tej Chunder Sircar.
35	Goozerat.	Mutba-ool-Anwar.	Mutba-ool-Anwar.	Gulam Nubee.
36	Peshawur.	Moortuzae.	Moortuzae.	Hajee Alee Kurm.
37	Sealkote.	Chushma-i-Faiz.	Chushma-i-Faiz.	Dewan Chund.
38	Mooltan.	Ryaz-i-Noor.	Ryaz-i-Noor.	Mahomed Mehdoe Hoossein.
39	"	Shoor-i-Shams.	Shoon-i-Shams.	Mahomed Fakhur-ood-deen.
40	"	"	"	Total, ...

\* This Press has been abolished.

† These papers have not reported to us the number of copies they have published of here assumed.

## NATIVE PRESSES.

*and Newspapers in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, for 1853-54.*

each work; therefore the lowest average, viz., the two hundred copies of each work, has been

## No. 4.

NOTE ON NATIVE PERIODICALS AND  
PRESSES.—1858.

THIS report has been long over-due, and an unsatisfactory apology is a necessary preliminary for the delay in its preparation, and for the imperfect, and by no means conclusive, details at last embodied.

For the first, the overwhelming press of really urgent and exceptional work, which has deluged the Secretariat and pre-occupied every one connected with it, to the necessary detriment of regularity in periodical compilations, can alone be brought forward as an explanation; and I trust it will be admitted in all its force, when a glance is cast retrospectively at the work surmounted, and at the exhausting efforts necessary to keep it down.

For the unsatisfactoriness of the details—for there is no use closing one's eyes to the fact that they are unsatisfactory—the demi-official mode of eliciting the required information can at once be understood to be the cause. Demi-official inquiries are always more or less unsatisfactory in their results; but they are invariably inconclusive when the subject-matter of the queries is the working of establishments independent of Government, and under no direct supervision; and when the sources of information, either directly or through local officials, are the proprietors and managers of these establishments—in this esse a class peculiarly jealous of interference on the part of constituted authorities, and indisposed to lay bare the working of their arrangements voluntarily.

An inquiry into the products of a press, or into the character of its publications, must of necessity be worth

very little consideration when it is casual or periodical. The supervision must be local and sustained, or it cannot result in a satisfactory elicitation of facts. Casual discoveries may indicate the character of the publications issued, but such discoveries may or may not be made, and cannot be depended upon.

Even after repeated enquiries many returns are wanting, but it seems useless to wait any longer for them; and judging by those supplied, no new characteristics could be looked for.

An unfortunate oversight,—for the culpability of which I must assume, I regret to say, the largest share,—latterly has been brought to light in examining the file of correspondence on the subject of these Press reports. On the 18th of June, 1857, the Government of India (Home Department, No. 870) called for a report on the Native Presses, with reference apparently to the recently passed Press-regulation Act, No. XV. of 1857. The original letter of course miscarried on its way to Agra, and the fact of its existence was first brought to notice by the reminder of the 19th November, 1858, No. 1758, which led to the request for,

\* From Director of Public Instruction.

No. 116, dated }  
22nd May, 1858, } with enclosures.  
No. 1739, dated }  
14th April, 1859, }

and supply of a copy, and to call on the Director of Public Instruction for the statistics required. The returns furnished by him will

be found appended to this report,\* and supply some of the details embodied in it, though they are for 1857 and preceding years.

As they came in, they were set aside as materials to be embodied in the usual annual Note, and the special nature of the call to which they were a reply escaped notice in the hurry of what appeared to be more important and fully pre-occupying business of the day.

The Native Presses in operation, and the Native Periodicals issued, have been exhibited in a tabular form below, and a few brief details follow, locally arranged ; the recent history of each newspaper and the subject-matter of each work being touched upon as far as the materials accessible permit.

Little confidence can, however, as above observed, be placed in returns thus obtained retrospectively from Proprietors or Editors themselves. They can easily suppress all notice of objectionable works, and make their catalogues of publications as plausible as can be desired by the most fastidious official.

To arrest the course of injurious publications, or watch their progress when a constant and vigilant guard is not sustained over the fountain-head whence they issue, is a work too difficult in any completeness, even for the elaborately trained and organized police systems of Europe ; and to expect much in that way from the illiterate, and comparatively far inferior materials at the disposal of the Anglo-Indian police official, is futile.

But making every allowance for incompleteness of returns, the amount of Literature, good or bad, which finds its way into the Indian market, is to modern European ideas absurdly insignificant, and the "general reading" Indian public forms such an infinitesimal fraction of the vast population, that the direct influence of the few publications on readers, cannot be estimated by their number according to an European standard.

The two points of view in which the injury of objectionable prints operates, seem to be generally the social and political ; and the mode in which these influences work, is very different. The effects of the former may, perhaps, be considered as halting with those whom it affects directly ; the

latter is most pernicious : on the other hand, in its indirect workings, and the impulse it gives to the insidious energies of the comparatively few individuals and classes who trouble themselves with political matters, or of the subtle spirits who have such fundamental influence in Indian politics from their direction of the faith and superstition of their co-religionists. The thinking Indian public are a small minority, but they are a most potent minority, and a minority, for the most part, essentially hostile to European Science and Literature, as well as to Europeans and their Government. On them the political influence of treasonable or foolish publications is to be dreaded, and a falsehood or suggestion thus instilled into the minds of a few individuals, may raise a storm or an uneasiness throughout the length and breadth of the land.

An annual and superficial scrutiny cannot give any idea of the political aspect of the Native Press, or supply any data of value whereby to estimate the probable political effects of it. Constant local vigilance, not only against evidently designed seditious writing, but against the indiscreet promulgation of the absurd and preposterous canards which spring up and germinate with such surprising causelessness and rapidity in the bazaars is necessary, if wholesome watchfulness is to be aimed at, at all.

Socially the influence of the few immoral publications, which may be supposed to issue, is not to be feared much. It will not pass far, if at all, beyond the readers, and it would be difficult to concoct books, more immoral in their tendency than the legends, traditions, and doctrines, which are instilled into the mind of every-Hindoo by his spiritual guides, or the sensual aspirations which Mahomedanism delights in cherishing. It is to be confessed, too, with sorrow, that Native Indian social life, even after 100 years of British efforts to establish decency, is about as prolific in wantonly degrading every-day circumstances, as the most prurient imagination could put in print.

The most striking characteristics of the Native Press, glancing at the returns and works before Government, seem to be insignificance and puerility, want of tone and latitude of purpose. The few newspapers seem to be satisfied with excerpts from European journals, bazaar canards, Government notifications, and the movements of Government officials, unprofitable tales, or scraps of mythology, and occasionally historical or scientific articles, with notices of books.

The Educational Department labors, and no doubt with considerable success, to impart a more healthy tone to the periodicals under its influence. But the field is at present a limited one, and it is questionable whether substantial matter is appreciated as yet by the general reader, though of so much value to pupils, teachers, and others connected with the extending educational system.

The books are, most of them, more or less of an educational character, though a few stray novels and high-flown historical sketches are purely native.

The effect of the outbreak and anarchy was marked in the literary world by an utter stagnation and stoppage of all operations ; and by the end of 1858, few presses had sufficiently recovered confidence, or found sufficient means of recruiting their resources to enable them to display their former vigour.

Probably the resuscitated press will assume a new and invigorated tone, however, under the fostering care of the Educational Department, which certainly cannot justly be taxed with supineness in attempting to diffuse its system of instruction by means of publication.

The opportunity is a good one for a determined start in the right direction, and there is promise of the display of a more energetic spirit of enquiry among influential classes, which is the first desideratum in the history of a national press.

At present Native Indian Journalism, in the European sense of the word, has hardly attained its infancy, and the "Press" cannot be looked upon as the exponent of public opinion, or as the consistent director of it, though the credulity and unscrupulousness of native character in general render it an important element of disaffection, if allowed to work unwatched even in its limited sphere.



1. Number.	2. Place.	3. Name of Press.	4. Name of Newspaper.	5. Name of Editor of Newspaper or Manager of Press.
1	Agra, ...	Aftab-i-Alimtab, ...	Aftab-i-Alimtab, ... Sooruj Prakash (Hindee), ...	Hukeem Gunesh Lall, ... Ditto, ...
2	Ditto, ...	Moosced-i-Khulaik, ...	Moosced-i-Khulaik, ... Subb Prakarish (Hindee), ...	Sheo Narain, ... Ditto, ...
3	Ditto, ...	Noor-ool Absar, ...	Noor-ool Absar, ... Boodh-i-Prakash (Hindee), ...	Sadasookh Lall, ... Ditto, ...
4	Ditto, ...	Asad-ool Akhbar, ...	None.	
5	Meerut, ...	Jam-i-Jahan Noona, ...	Jam-i-Jahan Noona, ...	
6	Allahabad, ...	Ameen-ool Akhbar, ...	Ameen-ool Akhbar, ...	Sheikh Kumer-ood-deen,
7	Cawnpore, ...	{ Nyazeemce, ... Mustafee, ... }	None.	
8	Bonares, ...	Benares Akhbar, ...	Benares Akhbar (Oordoo), ... Ditto (Hindee), ...	Gobind Bhutt Rughoonath, ... Ditto, ...
9	Ditto, ...	Sudhakur, ...	Sudhakur, ...	Rulneshur Tewaree, ...
10	Ditto, ...	Kasee, ...	Aftab-i-Hind, ...	Gobind Chunder Serail,
11	Ditto, ...	...	Kaso Barta (Bengalee), ...	Gobind Chunder Banerjee
12	Ditto, ...	Mahtab-i-Hind, ...	None.	Harnarain Chowbey,
13	Ditto, ...	Dibakar, ...	None.	Shew Churn, ...
14	Ditto, ...	Amud Beon, ...	None.	Amrut Ram, ...
15	Ditto, ...	...	None.	Juggonath Doobey, ...
16	Ditto, ...	Ganesh, ...	None.	Doojee, ...
17	Ditto, ...	...	...	Radha Soel, ...
18	Ditto, ...	Sootam-i-Hind, ...	...	Jookhoo Ram, ...
19	Ditto, ...	Kedar Prabhakur, ...	...	Gopaul Chowbey, ...
20	Jounpore, ...	Ahroboodce, ...	...	Hurramut Ali, Rujub Ali
21	Mirzapore, ...	Orphan Press, ...	Khair Khwah-i-Hind, ...	Rev'd. J. Sherring, ...
22	Ajmere, ...	...	Khair Khwah-i-Khulaik (Oordoo), ... Ditto (Hindee), ...	Sohn Lall, ... Ditto, ...

6.	7.			8.	9.	10.
Circulation of Newspaper.	Subscription per mensem to Newspaper.			Newspaper published how often.	Number of Works printed.	Remarks.
	Rs.	A.	P.			
350	1	0	0	Weekly, ...	6	
52	1	0	0			
708	0	8	0			
...	0	8	0	Ditto, ...	8	
279	1	8	0			
211	1	8	0	Fortnightly,	7	
					11	
40	1	0	0	Weekly, ...	None.	
121	1	4	0			
					11	
60	1	0	0			Has no press of its own.
110	1	0	0			
350	0	8	0			
300	0	8	0			
60	0	8	0			
200	0	4	0	Weekly, ...	None.	
199	0	8	0			
183	0	4	0			

## A G R A.

## AFTAB-I-ALIMTAB PRESS.

From this press two weekly newspapers issue, *viz.*, the *Aftab-i-Alimtab*, and its Hindee counterpart, the *Sooruj Prakash*. Its operations were suspended during the outbreak, and only re-commenced in April, 1858: The details of the distribution of the two papers are as follows:—

	<i>Aftab-i-Alimtab.</i>	<i>Sooruj Prakash.</i>
Government, ... ..	51	0
Other European subscribers,	24	4
Mussulmans, ... ..	81	5
Hindoos, ... ..	175	40
Exchanges, ... ..	19	3

The total receipts and disbursements per mensem are given as Rs. 331 and 300, and Rs. 49 and 35, respectively.

The Editor complains—that what with expenses of restoring the materials and what with bad debts and other irregularities in his receipts, he finds the newspapers the reverse of profitable to him. One is inclined to doubt the truth of this however, judging by the circulation.

The works printed in this press during the year were:—

1. "Juntree Paimaishee," 500 copies, at 2 annas per copy. A compilation of Mensuration Tables.
2. "Tusweer-ool-Kawaneen-i-Foujdarec," 250 copies, at 8 annas per copy. A collection of Penal Acts, Classification of Crimes, &c.
3. "Nowbahir Ishk," 200 copies, at 1 rupee 2 annas per copy. A Tale of an amorous character.
4. "Juntree" (Calendar) for 1858, 100 copies, at 4 annas per copy.
5. "Tareeka-i-Imtilhan," 1,000 copies, at 8 annas per 100. A Guide to the Departmental Examinations.
6. "Jubr Mukabila," 5,025 copies, at 8 annas per copy. An Astronomical Treatise.

## MOOFEEED-I-KHULAIK PRESS.

The *Moofeed-i-Khulaik* and its Hindee version, the *Subb Prakarish*, are weekly newspapers. The press used to be

in the Agra College ; but after the suspension caused by the disturbances in March, 1858, it was moved to an independent building, and set agoing again on a new footing. The classification of subscribers is given as follows :—

Government,	...	---	...	400
Other European subscribers,	...		...	139
Mussulmans,	...	...	...	30
Hindoos,	...	...	...	115
Exchanges,	...	...	...	24

The expenses are averaged at Rs. 188 per mensem, the receipts at Rs. 213 ; only half charge is made to persons on the Educational Establishment. In April, 1857, the circulation was 200 copies. The works stated to have issued from the press during the year are :—

- 1.—“ *Dustambu*,” 500 copies, at 8 annas per copy. Principally relating to events at Delhi during 1857-58.
- 2.—“ *Kasidan-i-Shahic*,” 250 copies, at 8 annas per copy. These are Anecdotes and Memorabilia concerning the kings of Delhi.
- 3.—“ *Tusween-i-Goolistan*,” 500 copies, at 1 rupee 4 annas per copy. Excerpta from the *Goolistan*, in Oordoo.
- 4.—“ *Wasekht-i-Hushmeenoc*,” 100 copies, at 2 annas per copy. A volume of Poetry.
- 5.—“ *Dewan-i-Nigareen*,” 100 copies, at 5 annas per copy. A volume of couplets.
- 6.—“ *Khaluk Bharee*,” 500 copies, at 3 annas per copy. A sort of complete Letter Writer and Epistolary Manual.
- 7.—“ *Baruk-i-Sezan*,” 200 copies, at 3 annas per copy.
- 8.—“ *Juntree-i-Hindee*” (*Hindee Calendar*), 600 copies, at 3 annas per copy.

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#### NOOR-OOI-ABSAR PRESS.

The *Noor-ool-Absar* and the *Boodh-i-Prakash*,—the same in Hindce—are fortnightly, and are patronized by Government to the same extent as the *Moofced-i-Khulaik*.

*Noor-ool-Absar. Boodh-i-Prakash.*

Government,	...	...	200	200
Other European subscribers,			5	2
Mussulmans,	...	...	25	0
Hindoos,	...	...	43	9
Exchanges,	...	...	6	0

The receipts are Rs. 120 and 105, and the expenditure Rs. 75 and 70 per mensem, respectively. At the commencement of the disturbances, this press issued also two supplements to the above papers, the circulation of which, principally among Government officials, had reached 700 and 200 respectively. These, however, do not appear to have been revived.

In April, 1857, the circulation of the *Noor-ool-Absar* and *Boodh-i-Prakash* was 470 and 450 respectively, inclusive of the copies taken by Government.

The following books were published at the press in 1858 :—

- 1.—“*Tarikh-i-Hind*,” 5,000 copies, at 6 annas per copy. A History of the Dynasties of Hindoostan, from the rise of the Mahomedan Rule till that of the British. (Translated into Oordoo by order of the Educational Department.)
- 2.—“*Tushkira*,” 5,000 copies, at 4 annas per copy. Sketches from the Lives of Nowsherwan, Gengis Khan, Timour, Aurunzebe, and other famous Monarchs. (Translated by order of the Educational Department from English.)
- 3.—“*Soorujpoor-ki-Kahaneo*,” 2,000 copies, at 1 anna per copy. An Educational Domestic Tale of Indian Agricultural Life. (Translated for the Educational Department.)
- 4.—“*Kissa-i-Soorujpoor*,” 1,000 copies, at 1½ annas per copy. Similar to the work last mentioned.
- 5.—“*Intihab-ool Muddurrisan*,” 500 copies, at 2½ annas. A sort of Guido for Schoolmasters. (Translated under the auspices of the Director of Public Instruction.)
- 6.—“*Kusseeda-i-futteh-i-Delhi*,” 500 copies, at 2½ annas per copy. This is a Metrical Sketch of the circumstances of the Siege and Capture of Delhi in 1857.

- 7.—“Hageequt-ool-Jehad,” 700 copies, at 2½ annas per copy. A Treatise by a Mahomedan, demonstrating that the so-called “Jehad” of 1857-58 was indefensible by the Koran or traditions of the faith.

### ASAD-OOLLAH KHAN'S PRESS

Issued the following works:—

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1.—“Khirad Afroz,” 10,000 copies, at 4 annas per copy.  | } Published for Government for Educational purposes. |
| 2.—“Dhurrum Singh-ka-Kissa,” 10,000 copies, at 1 anna per copy.   |  |
| 3.—“Tnshreeh-ool-Huroof,” 5,000 copies, at 2½ annas per copy.   |  |
| 4.—“Halat-i-Dehee,” 2,000 copies, at 8 annas per copy.  |  |
| 5.—“Sifwat-ool-Mnsadir,” 3,000 copies, at 2 annas per copy.   |  |
| 6.—“Surgery,” in Oordoo, 50 copies.   |  |
| 7.—“Chemistry,” ditto, 100 copies.  |  |
| 8.—“Dickson's Plates,” 3,000 copies.  |  |
| 9.—“Practice,” in Oordoo, 50 copies.  |  |
| 10.—“Sair-i-Tiflan,” 500 copies. This is a child's book, not brought out under the auspices of the Educational Department, enunciating the simple principles on which Christianity rests. |  |
| 11.—“Nare Paidaish,” 500 copies. A child's book.  |  |

According to the account of the proprietors, the profits of this press amount to Rs. 25-8-0 per mensem.

Besides these presses, now in operation in Agra, the returns show that five, existing in the early part of 1857, were put a stop to by the disturbances. From four of them newspapers also issued, the publication of which has not been recommenced. They were named the *Akhbar-ool Nawab*, *Mutt-ool Annar*, *Tubdat-ool-Akhbar*, and *Akhbar-i-Hoosseinee*. A newspaper, called the *Asad-ool-Akhbar*, also was published at the press of that name; but though the printing operations had recommenced in 1858, it had not been revived. It was a Mahomedan periodical, and not in a very flourishing condition when suddenly brought to a close in 1857, as the number of subscribers had gradually dwindled down from upwards of 100 to 50.

## MUTTRA.

According to the returns, this populous city, so sacred in Hindoo Mythology, only possessed one press, and the disturbances have put a stop to it. Two newspapers were printed at it, viz., the *Muttra Akhbar* and the *Ganginah-i-Israr*, the circulation of which had reached 190 and 80 copies respectively. The former was an ordinary journal for the circulation of news, &c.; the latter was of a more ambitious nature, containing scientific articles and essays, fables, stories, and the like.

## ETAWAH.

one press existed in April, 1857, but there is no have been ~~any~~ after suspension of operation at the

In April, 1857, the circulation ~~of the~~ seem to have been all

~~The local press at Etawah was a weekly paper of the name of the same name. During the disturbances the proprietors took themselves up to the local authorities by printing an advertisement, threatening the~~

## MURSHIDABAD.

~~The only newspaper now published at Murshidabad is the *Samak* paper, which issues weekly from the office of the same name. During the disturbances the proprietors took themselves up to the local authorities by printing an advertisement, threatening the~~

~~Seven other presses were in operation when the outbreak occurred, but none of them have, it would seem, been re-established. From three of them newspapers issued, viz., the *Samak*, *Indo-Bengalee*, and *Samak*.~~

## MURSHIDABAD.

~~Printed in the disturbances. Bareilly boasted of only one newspaper, the *Indo-Bengalee*. The publication of this paper ceased, however, when our officers left the district. It was taken under the patronage of the rebel~~

Durbar, and became the Official Gazette of Khan Bahadoor Khan's government, under the more imposing designation of the *Futteh-ool-Akhbar*. Of course the press was confiscated when the city fell into our hands again, and the newspaper was thereby finally put a stop to. No new one appears to have been started to supply the deficiency.

### BUDAON.

Here also the one native periodical, the *Hubech-ool-Akhbar*, espoused the rebel cause zealously, and its influence for good or evil ceased with the punishment of the editors and the confiscation of the press on the restoration of order. The returns for the rest of the large province of Rohilkund are blank.

### CAWNPORE.

Only one press (the combined "Nizamee" and "Mustafae") seems to have been in operation in Cawnpore up to the time of the disturbances, and it is still working, though the temporary closing of the establishment during the time of anarchy, and the slackness consequent on the events of 1857, have contributed to decrease the business of the proprietors not a little. Formerly they issued more books than any other firm in the provinces, carrying on operations on a large scale, though not publishing a newspaper or any other periodical of the kind. Still the subjoined list of works published in 1858 seems most untrustworthily small, compared with the products of other papers under the same circumstances:—

- 1.—"Tahoree," 1,000 copies, at 10 annas each. Contains instructions for Moonshees in the art of writing elegantly, and also praises of Ibrahim Shah, in whose reign it was originally compiled.
- 2.—"Rafa-ool-Moosliuera," 1,000 copies, at one anna each. Questions and answers on the tenets of Mahomedanism, for the instruction of the faithful.
- 3.—"Mameolat-i-Muzheria," 800 copies, at one rupee each. An account by Muzhorjan, a pupil of Shreensli-ood-doon, of the forms, &c., practised by his preceptor, himself, and other Mahomedan devotees.



- 4.—“ Chahar Goolzar,” 2,000 copies, at 6 annas each. A Persian Grammatical Treatise, drawn up on the plan usually adopted in Arabic works of the kind.
- 5.—“ Dustoor-ool-Sabocan,” 2,000 copies, at 2½ annas each. A complete Letter Writer for Junonles.
- 6.—“ Jowahir-ool-Turkeeb,” 2,000 copies, at 2½ annas each. A Treatise on the art of composing poetry.
- 7.—“ Nafa-i-Kharidaran,” 1,000 copies, at 2½ annas each. A collation of the Rules to be observed in buying and selling, as prescribed by the Mahomedan faith.
8. “ Oordoo Alphabet,” 400 copies, at 1½ annas each.
- 9.—“ Nagree Calendar,” 1,000 copies, at 2½ annas each. Issued for Government.
- 10.—“ Insha-i-Khalifa.” A Treatise on Epistolary Etiquette.
- 11.—“ Sifwat-ool-Musadir.” A Persian Grammar.

## ALLAHABAD.

## AMEEN-OOI-AKHBAR PRESS.

The “Ameen-ool-Akhbar” was established in July, 1858, by a very well-informed Native, named Kunr-ood-deen, under the patronage of Government. It was thought that as a vehicle for conveying intelligence to the natives it might be beneficial, and the Commissioner of the Division engaged to supply the journal with public intelligence. At first it issued from a press in the lately-restored Central Prison, but the establishment was before long removed to the city, where it still continues to work. The Editor, however, complains that the speculation is by no means profitable, owing to the heavy expenditure incurred at the outset, and in repairing certain unforeseen accidents, and to the irregular payments of native subscribers. He says, that if Government withdraws its subscription, he must give the paper up.

The list of subscriptions shows:—

Government,	...	100
Other European subscribers,	...	5
Mussulmans,	...	5
Hindoos,	...	5
Exchanges,	...	6

The current receipts and expenditure average Rs. 121 and 85 per mensem, respectively.

No other publications issue from the press, hence naturally the scanty profits.

### BENARES.

Previous to the outbreak, no less than five newspapers and eighteen other presses were in operation in this city. Of the newspapers, one (the *Bal Patreeca*, in Hindee) was put an end to by the disturbances, the remainder still issue as before. No details of their condition have, however, been supplied. Of the presses from which newspapers did not issue only twelve are still working.

### MIRZAPORE.

The *Khair Khwah-i-Hind* newspaper is published at the Orphan Press, under the auspices of the Revd. J. Sherring, American Missionary.

One Native Press, unconnected with any periodical, existed in the city previous to the disturbances; but it then ceased working, and has not been again set agoing.

### GHAZEEPORE

Now possesses no press; that under European supervision, which existed before, was brought to a stand by the disturbances.

### JOUNPORE.

Here two presses were working up to the time of the outbreak, but only one survived the disturbances, and is still in existence.

### SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES.

No native presses or newspapers existed in these large tracts previous to the outbreak, and none have been since established. The Jubbulpore School of Industry and the

Saugor School have presses in operation, but of course both are under European supervision.

### AJMER.

The *Khair Khwah i-Khulailk* issue from the School Press once a week, under the editorship of three Hindoos, but supervised generally by the Head Master, Mr. Fallon. It was only set agoing in the end of September, 1858, and had therefore hardly got fairly into circulation by the end of the year. The returns show that of the 381 copies (199 in Oordoo and 182 in Hindee) were issued—

Government took	...	200
Other European subscribers,	...	28
Mussulmans,	...	25
Hindoos,	...	120
Exchanges,	...	8

The receipts average Rs. 126-12-0, and the expenses Rs. 98 per mensem.

F. B. OUTRAM,

(Late) Offg. Under-Secretary to Government,  
North-Western Provinces.





chowkees of a jemadar and more burkundazes were to be placed at convenient distances. Tuhseeldarees and thannahs were directed to be moved up to the Trunk Road.

7. The orders of the 21st June, 1850, directed that these *murhellas* should be built on the space appropriated to the road, to ensure a prominent position, and the Circular Letter of the 11th March, 1851, directed their being made on a level with the road.

8. Up to this time, the removal of police thannahs to the road-side has been as follows:—viz.; *Mirza Moorad*, in Zillah Benares; *Kunouj*, in Furruckabad; *Mullaon*, in Puttiallee; *Khaga*, *Belinda*, and *Kullianpoor*, in Futteh-pore; *Budwas*, in Allygurh; and *Sussowlee*, in the district of Paneeput.

9. The Tuhseeldarees of *Mooftee-ka-poorwah*, *Khaga*, *Etah*, *Kullianpoor*, *Bhowgaon*, and *Meerun-ke-Serai*, have also been moved on to the Grand Trunk Road, or are about to move as soon as the buildings for their reception shall have been completed.

10. The Tuhseeldars of the following places have been appointed Deputy Magistrates, with the powers of Assistant Magistrates for the more speedy adjustment of complaints of travellers.

Haupper and Dasney, in Meerut Zillah.

Boolundshuhur, Koorja, and Secundra, in Boolundshuhur Zillah.

Etah, in Puttiallee Zillah.

Secundra Rao, Akberpoor, and Somna, in Allygurh Zillah.

Bhowgaon and Girrowl, in Mynpoorie Zillah.

Chibramow and Meerun-ke-Serai, in Furruckabad Zillah.

Bilhour, Bithoor, Selimpoor, and Soorujpoor, in Cawnpore Zillah.

Futtehpore, Khaga, and Kullianpoor, in Futtehpore Zillah.

Munjunpoor, Moostee-ke-Poorwa and Hundia, in Allahabad Zillah.

Thus we have 23 Deputy Magistrates where none existed before.

11. *Amount of Police Horse.*—I will now state the force collected on the road in each Zillah ordered by the Magistrates to patrol and protect the lives and property of individuals travelling along it, under the orders of Government of the 28th April, 1848, see Appendix.

12. Government have brought an immense police force on the Grand Trunk Road. They have caused all bastions and turrets to be removed in which the police used to locate themselves, more for their own personal security, ease and comfort, than for the protection of the traveller. They have caused these to be abandoned, and the police to be located in murhallas and chowkees, built at considerable expense on the space appropriated to the road; and, when the orders have been fully carried out, the murhallas will command a view up and down the road, so that a traveller has no sooner lost sight of one murhalla, than he has another in view, not one being more than two miles distant from the other.

13. Government having by its orders of the 21st June, 1850, and 11th March, 1851, thus organized the police, and placed in the hands of the Magistrates of the several Zillahs the means of protecting travellers, it rests with those officers to maintain the security of the road; and were the force thus appropriated doubled, I do not think it would be of any advantage. It all depends upon the energy and activity of the Magistrate. If he is careless or indifferent, so will be the tihseeldar, thannahdar, and every subordinate of the police under him. If he is particular and strict, so will they become.

14. If their inability, inefficiency, and negligence are passed over with impunity, the result will be obvious. There is too little punishment for indolence, and too little reward for energy or activity.

15. *Promotion.*—A burkundaz or chowkeedar, whatever he may be at first, can seldom hope to attain a higher salary, or a higher grade by promotion for vigilance, under the system that generally prevails. There is no inducement for exertion, and he sinks into that apathy and indifference, which pervade the whole class.

16. If the Magistrate was anxious to reward merit, I have little doubt but he would find it out, were he to adopt the system of promoting his most energetic and active officers and subordinates to a higher grade when a vacancy occurred. But if the situations of tulseeldar, thannahdar, &c., are to be filled by men without any previous experience, or meritorious conduct, or by boys, merely because their fathers have been in some service with the Magistrate, what are the general body to expect or look forward to?

17. In 1847 and 1848 the system of promotion prevailed in the Cawnpore zillah, and Mr. Montgomery's police behaved better than those of any other zillah. When the system was changed, so was the conduct of the police. By rewarding exertion, punishing indolence, and removing incapacity, the Magistrate will soon see a great change in the police, and in the security of travellers and property along the high road within his district.

18. *Thefts occur through neglect of police.*—Thefts are rarely, if ever, committed by open violence, but by stealth; and it is the custom for the thieves to ascertain the whereabouts and mode of proceeding of the police, before they commit themselves by any overt act, and they never make an attempt, unless, from the indolence and inertness of the police, they are secure from disturbance in the act, or apprehension afterwards. Too often thefts occur in

collusion with the police, by the latter keeping out of the way, if they are not actual participators in the act and in the spoil.

19. Whenever a theft takes place, the officers of the thannahs or chowkees should be made to account for their conduct; and if collusion is probable, or a strong suspicion of it, though not proved, as is too often the case, they should be got rid of. Were this acted upon more frequently, there would be fewer thefts. All the orders that a Government can issue will be of no avail, if not energetically carried out, and acted up to with zeal by the officers of the district.

20. It may be said that the Magistrate has not sufficient power, but is controlled too much by the Commissioner, who, not feeling any immediate responsibility, is too ready to restore a careless or indifferent police officer, and thus paralyzes the authority of the Magistrate over his own police and district. Collusion, incapacity, or neglect may be difficult of direct proof, but the fact of frequent thefts in the pergunnah, without the property being found, ought to be a sufficient evidence of the incapacity, or indolence of police officers, whilst a chance of promotion would rouse the energies of the subordinates.

21. A chowkeedar who behaves well should be promoted, and a burkundaz who distinguishes himself should be made a lance, and one of that grade acting meritoriously should be promoted to jemadar, and he again to thannahdar on the first vacancy that occurs after such conduct has been brought to notice, and the thannahdar to tahseeldar or any other high grade. By fostering merit only can we hope to attain it. Men will not take extraordinary trouble, or act independent of, or separate from their fellow policemen, without the hope of some ultimate benefit to themselves.

22. *Aheers as murhaddars.*—In the Mirzapore zillah, the Magistrate and Commissioner have engaged men as



murholladars on a pay of three rupees a month. These are not *passces*, the usual chowkeedars of the district, but *ahcers*, and men of an active disposition. Should they prove on experiment to be efficient servants, the system could be extended to other Zillahs, and an equally respectable class be engaged as murholladars, so that they might be rewarded by promotion.

23. I am aware that it constitutes a difficulty in any proposed system of promotion that the parties may be supposed to be unfitted for any situation, beyond that in which they enter the police; but I think it is time we should endeavour to break through such a system as pernicious in itself.

24. *Chowkeedars paid by land, to be paid in money.*—The chowkeedars in Zillah Benares, to the east of the Ganges, are paid by land, and in Futtchpore the same. In these Zillahs I would recommend that an arrangement should be made with the zemindars, the same as was made in the Agra Zillah in 1837-39, whereby the payment of the chowkeedar was made over to Government officers.

25. *Village Chowkeedars on high road.*—In the Furruckabad and Putteealee districts, the chowkeedars are withdrawn from the adjoining villages, and relieved monthly. Under such a system, if it is found to answer well, no change may be necessary.

26. In all well regulated establishments, promotion is the inducement to good and meritorious actions, and without it no zeal can be hoped for or obtained. A Magistrate who rewards the activity of his police officers will have few thefts in his district. Their anxiety to recommend themselves to his notice and favour will put a stop to that sloth and indifference which too generally pervades the whole establishment.

27. *Objections to substituting burkundazes for chowkeedars.* I cannot concur in the view of substituting burkundazes for chowkeedars. The chowkeedar is essentially a watchman,

whilst the burkundaz never considers himself so, or acts as such. It is only recently by their being withdrawn from the places of comfort and ease, which they formerly enjoyed, to the Grand Trunk Road, that they have been called upon to perform such duties, and these they perform reluctantly.

28. Instead of substituting burkundazes for chowkeedars, I should be inclined to appoint chowkeedars instead of burkundazes, on two rates of pay as at present, one on four, and the other on three rupees a month ;—those on three rupees, to be promoted on a vacancy to four rupees, when distinguished for any good conduct, or the absence of crime for the longest period within their beat.

29. It will only be from the strict attention and vigilance of their superior officers to this point that the burkundazes will now be induced to take any active share in the watch of the Grand Trunk Road : otherwise they will endeavour to throw all that duty off their own shoulders on to those of the chowkeedars located near them.

30. Our thannahdaree establishments have hitherto been only a detective police, and never have considered themselves as protective ; they do not generally watch or protect, even their own thannah, if chowkeedars can be obtained from the adjoining villages to do so. It is the rank our burkundazes hold in the estimation of the people which I think the great bane ; and any thing that has a tendency to reduce it, will be a benefit to the public, and in time enable them to dare to resist oppression. The burkundazes have also generally been an intermediate link between the Government and the people, through whom all orders were conveyed, and they were consequently the party most dreaded and looked up to by the people, being most in contact with them.

31. This has given the burkundaz an importance in the eyes of the people, which time and the change of his position only can efface. To the chowkeedar this does not equally apply. He has always been the servant of some portion

of the people, and receives what is given ; whilst the burkundaz exacts what he thinks due to the importance of his position and the authority he exercises.

32. It is but lately, and that on the Trunk Road, that they have been drawn from their castles and strong-holds, and made to act as if they had the security of the public under their protection ; but it will be the work of time to get them reconciled to it, and if a system of promotion were adopted in it, for good conduct, and as a reward for activity and energy, good men might be induced to enter the lower grades in the hope of attaining the higher offices by promotion.

33. The exposed position on the road is highly unpopular with them. They complain much of the want of the protection to which they have always been accustomed. They would gladly have the means of locking themselves up, but this would encourage their old habit, and prevent that vigilance which is now secured.

34. I am opposed to any other protection for them but their own vigilance. They would gladly lock themselves up, or get up on the top of the chowkee to be out of the way. Their fear of being robbed is discreditable to them as protectors of the lives and property of travellers.

35. *Neglect of police officers.*—The supervision of their superior officer amounts to nothing. The same indolence and indifference, except when roused to exertion by some particular enquiry, pervades the whole body. Such is their supineness and indifference, that I believe they seldom move out of their thannahs, chowkees, or murhellas, until roused into exertion by some robbery or theft which has taken place from their total neglect of duty, of which the thieves have become aware ; and then they exert themselves for a few months under fear of the displeasure of the Magistrate.

36. It is almost incredible the amount of ignorance displayed by several thannahdars, with regard to the state of

their chowkees and murhellas along the road ; proceeding in many instances from an apparent conviction that they had nothing to do with them, or any immediate responsibility regarding them. They appeared as if they thought they had to do nothing but to summon people before them, except when some robbery or theft required their presence.

37. The rounds and patrols (or *gusht*) reported in the roznamchas are I believe in general fictitious, except immediately after a robbery or theft. Various devices have been resorted to by different Magistrates to compel a regular system of watch or patrol, but without much avail.

38. In some Zillahs, where the chowkeedars are paid in beegahs of land, they have been placed in the several murhellas with burkundazes, to bring them under the more immediate control and cognizance of the officers of the thannah, who ought to be made responsible for their conduct, and if these officers cannot, or will not, exercise a due control over them, their services should be dispensed with.

39. It may be said that no rule has been laid down that gives to the different officers of a thannah any assigned duty in looking after his subordinates. A few short and easily understood rules should be devised for that, and it occurs to me that the following would be useful and effectual:—

#### RULES FOR POLICE OFFICERS OF THANNAHS AND CHOWKEES.

*First*,—To prevent any misunderstanding as to duties of the police along the Grand Trunk Road, the following rules are laid down for their guidance, a copy of which in the Oordoo is to be hung up on a board in each murhella, chowkee, and thannah, in the vicinity of the road.

*Second*,—The chowkeedar and burkundaz stationed at the different murhellas and chowkees along the Trunk Road, will in turn take the duty of patrolling half way to the next chowkee or murhella on either side, every hour, from 8 o'clock P. M. to 4 o'clock A. M., from 1st March till 31st October of each year, and from 6 P. M. till 6 A. M. during the remaining months.

*Third*,—They will awaken all garceewans and churrundars in charge of cart or hackeries, proceeding along the road, at night, who may be asleep, whether in charge of the property of Government or private individuals. They will go round the different serais and purraos within their beat, and ascertain that the chowkeedars, or other watch, are vigilant.

*Fourth*,—They must not exact any fee from any traveller along the road, and they will render every assistance that may be necessary.

*Fifth*,—They must not interrupt the progress of any hackery, cart or traveller proceeding along the road, unless for good and sufficient cause, which they must report to the thannah, and they will likewise take care that no persons employed on the road unnecessarily interrupt passengers.

*Sixth*,—The kotwal or thannahdar will, once a week, visit every murhella and chowkee within his division of the road, between the hours of 9 P. M. and 3 A. M.

*Seventh*,—The mududgar will in like manner visit all the chowkees, &c., on another night in the week between the same hours.

*Eighth*,—The mohurrir in the same way, another night of the week.

*Ninth*,—And the jemadar of the thannah will visit them twice in each week, between the same hours.

*Tenth*,—The rounds that each officer of the thannah goes must be on different nights, and will be recorded in the roznamcha. They will make the circuit of every serai and purrao, public or private, along the road, and see that the burkundaz and watchman are on the alert.

*Eleventh*,—The jemadars of the several detached chowkees will, three times a week on different nights, visit the chowkees and murhellas between their respective posts and the thannah; and the hour at which each of them reaches the thannah, will be reported in the roznamcha, as well as in his report of the different police stations he

has visited. They will likewise make a weekly report direct to the Magistrate, stating at what hour each of the officers of the thannah has visited his chowkee.

*Twelfth.*—A sowar from each of their chowkees along the road will proceed between the hours of 8 P. M. and 8 A. M., and patrol to the thannah and back again each night. The hour of their arrival to be noted at the thannah, and reported in the roznameha.

*Thirteenth.*—Whenever the relief of a burkundaz or chowkeedar takes place along the road, the jemadar of the thannah will invariably point out to his successor the precise boundaries of his charge, for security of which they are to be held responsible.

*Fourteenth.*—The tehseeldar, when in charge of the police, will once a month visit every thannah, chowkee, murhella, purrow, and serai, public or private, in the vicinity of the road, and hear any complaint that may be made of injustice or oppression on the part of his police, or others, and report to the Magistrate that he has done so. He will also report if the different officers have made their rounds regularly according to the preceding order.

*Fifteenth.*—It will only be by making the officers of the thannah work that the men on the road can be made to do so, and neglect of work should be followed by removal or dismissal from the situation.

*Sixteenth.*—Whenever any robbery or theft has taken place, the officers of the thannah and jemadars of chowkees should be made to account for their proceedings at the hour of the occurrence.

40. *Private Serais.*—On the subject of serais, I have always thought the interference of Government disadvantageous, except on occasions where private individuals cannot be induced to build them; and the disinclination of such parties to do so, I have always felt, proceeded from the influence of the police; who having their own exactions in

view, are averse to allow any portion of the people to be independent of them; and their consequent practice is to deter parties from building serais except under their own patronage.

41. A serai is frequented in the proportion that the traveller is accommodated with kindness, cheapness, and security. There are so many people travelling backwards and forwards along the Trunk Road that the character of the different serais is well known and frequented accordingly.

42. I am therefore opposed to any legislation for private serais, not only as interfering with private property and private speculation, but as interfering with the comforts of the people. I should as soon think of legislating for private houses, as for private serais, beyond the public protection they should receive from the police.

43. *Government Serais.*—The parties located in the serais built by Government, such as *bhuttearas* and *bunneahs*, complain of want of customers; but this arises from the increased prices demanded in such places, and upon the greater restrictions imposed upon people who enter there, in preference to private serais.

44. It is true the Government serais are better built, and may be deemed more secure, but the higher rates charged, and the key being kept by the chowkeedar, who is subordinate to the jemadar of the adjoining chowkee, constitutes an obstacle to their being frequented. The fact is, the convenience of the police officer is more consulted than that of the traveller, and he acts as superior instead of servant.

45. To remedy this the keys of the door of the serai might be given to the *bhuttearas*, who will consult the convenience of their guests, and thereby increase the custom of the serai and their own consequent business and profits.

46. The more they are left to their own exertions to encourage and induce travellers to resort to their *serai* the better. It is very remarkable that the heaviest robberies that have occurred on the road this season took place at *serais* where Government burkundazes are stationed—viz., Tulao Tewarry, and Goolameepoor—both in the Allahabad Zillah, and last year at Kerowlee in Mynpoory.

47. In some districts, where *serais* have been built, travellers are not allowed egress till a certain hour of the morning, and consequently few people enter them; and the worst of it is that the *bhuttearas* from the old and private *serais* have been compelled to come into those built by Government, and to quit the others.

48. When I was at Malwah in the Futtehpore Zillah, a respectable native came to me and enquired if he could put up at the *serai*. I enquired, why not? He said he could not get out when he wanted. On this I walked down to the *serai* and enquired at what hours the doors were opened for travellers? To which they said, 4 o'clock. I enquired who kept the key? and they said the chowkeedar. On his being called, he said he opened it when the jemadar of the adjoining chowkee ordered him.

49. The native gentleman said that this would not suit him, as he wanted to start earlier for Allahabad, whither he was bound for the purpose of bathing. I saw that evening nearly two hundred people under the trees, who said they did not go into the *serais* for the same reason.

50. I have before given my opinion upon the injustice of such a system of interference with the free movements of men proceeding on their own business and affairs, and think that any man who, on entering a *serai*, declares his wish to start at a particular hour, ought to be allowed to do so; but I fear the police officer in charge would not consent without exacting a fee. It is on this account they



have got the ominous name of jails, and few like to enter them ; moreover, a higher charge is made at these than at other serais.

51. *Bhuttearas too poor to pay for license.*—The bhuttearas are too poor, and could not afford to pay any fee on receipt of a license ; and excessive legislation on this point would be an unjust interference with the rights of property and freedom of honest people.

52. I cannot recommend any police regulation that interferes with the freedom and movements of honest men in proceeding upon their regular avocations, as they can only be deemed oppressive. Legislation on this point amounts to an interference with, rather than to a protection of the liberty of the subject ; as, for instance, the system occasionally resorted to, of locking travellers up in the serais, to prevent their being robbed from the

53. *Government serais might be better located in the serais of trying to farm out the large estates.* The experiment to bhuttearas in any case. The experiment bunncahs, its success, and I doubt if the government serais from the the police to compel the attendance of the serais upon the : serais. This I am afraid has been tried, but I doubt if it enters there, some districts occasionally, but the aid of the police is not carried out in a better built, and improper, and such interference is carried out in a better built, bited by Government. The experiment is carried out in a better built, and improper, and such interference is carried out in a better built,

54. *Execution of Warrants.*—I think the prohibition, who could be made in the mode of executing the process in cases of felony. Where the offenders are contained to reside in an adjoining Zillah, the Magistrate or a party whenever he appears, without being arrested, to apply to the police of the particular Zillah in which he lived, lest warning should be given. A warrant in cases of felony should be executable anywhere, for an offence committed in the Magistrate's own district, without refer

duce to the police of that particular locality where the party may be found.

55. In England, formerly, such jealousies of jurisdiction were observed. A warrant from the country could not be executed in London, and *vice versa*; but the common sense of the Magistrates themselves and of the Legislature has abolished all such; and a warrant is of force everywhere, and is obeyed as such, without reference to the place where it was issued. The party after arrest should not be removed without the knowledge of the police of the thannah in which he is captured or has resided, and an entry should be made in the *roznamcha* of that thannah, of the cause of his arrest and removal, and the authority for so doing.

56. *Sowars*.—I would not advocate the withdrawing of all sowars. A sufficient number for carrying messages with despatch from one end of the district to another, or to accompany an occasional traveller, would answer the purpose. Their patrol of the road is merely ideal. I doubt their patrolling at all, whatever they may be under the proposed new rules.

57. The services of sowars along the Trunk Road are not so much in requisition as they were formerly. The mode of travelling of ladies and other Europeans, for whose escort they were employed, has changed very much and is changing monthly. Horses are becoming daily more in use, and palanquins with bearers, which were once the only mode of travelling, are the exceptions. I have not met a single palanquin with bearers this season, the wheeled carriage has been so generally introduced.

58. *European Superintendents*.—On the subject of placing the police under Europeans, I have a great objection; that is, say, to men upon a small salary. My experience of an European constabulary, when in the police in Calcutta, has not induced me to form a very high opinion

by a reference to paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the Resolution, showed that the objections advanced by him had been there overruled, and that he (Mr. Grant) had suggested nothing new beyond a desire that the tax should be paid in advance,—a suggestion that he was willing to withdraw if it was any impediment to Mr. Tayler's proceedings. The Sudder Board, however, curious to say, backed up Mr. Tayler,\* and the Government of the day directed the Board to carry out their views. (Proceedings 14th September, 1840, Nos. 14 to 17.) I say "curious to say," for Mr. R. M. Bird, a Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, was present at the conference at which Lord Auckland recorded his Resolution, and yet barely three months after we find him advocating principles most diametrically opposed to those to which it must be presumed he had given in his adhesion before. It may be added that the Board in their Circular No. 1, of the 21st February, 1840, paragraph 2, distinctly state that the *Magistrate* was to inform the Settlement Officer as to whether the chowkeedars were to be provided for in land or money, as also what *number* of individuals were required for each village. Mr. Tayler, therefore, did not even carry out the order he quoted; for though he was distinctly required to ascertain from the Magistrate the number of watchmen necessary, and to let that officer decide on the mode of remuneration, he did neither the one thing nor the other, but left the village Police of the Delhi District in exactly the same state as that in which he found it. It is unaccountable, also, that the Government in their reply of the 7th March, 1840, No. 21,† to the above quoted Circular, should state that they were anxiously awaiting the report of measures adopted by the Board to give effect to the first part (paragraph 8) of the Resolution, which refers to the

\* Vide paragraph 16 and following of their letter in Appendix D.

† Appendix C.



Connected with the case of rural Police, Mr. Thornton notes some curious instances of town Police having been introduced and paid for by the inhabitants of certain villages by means of a cess levied amongst themselves, constituting in fact a voluntary introduction of the provisions of Regulation XXII. of 1816. As these remarks are well worthy of perusal, they are subjoined, and will be found in Appendix E.

In forwarding Mr. Thornton's report to Government, Mr. Lowther, the Commissioner, also advocated money payments. (*Vide* Appendix E.)

I must not here omit to mention, that Mr. Thornton threw out a suggestion that the road Police should be paid for out of the surplus Ferry Funds, and Mr. Lowther following him here also, quoted the Regulation expressly bearing on the point. These suggestions have since been met by the Government Notification, of the 12th September, 1853. The late Lieutenant-Governor, however, did not approve of the arguments brought forward by Mr. Thornton in favor of money payments, and in a letter under date the 19th October, 1844, No. 4621, Appendix E., refers back to the Board's letter of the 14th of August, 1840 (from which extracts have already been given in Appendix D.), as expressing his own views. This letter to the Commissioner of Allahabad, embodying the Lieutenant-Governor's sentiments on the question, was circulated to all Commissioners of Divisions.

Mr. Muir, who succeeded Mr. Thornton, was therefore directed to carry out these orders, which he did; and on the 1st of December, 1845, made his report. The number of watchmen determined on at the revision of settlement was 215. Mr. Muir increased the number to 370,—a measure which involved the alteration from the rent-roll of the district of 590 acres of land, bearing an assessment of Rs. 1,779, to which sanction was

accorded. The average number of houses to each chowkeedar was fifty-eight.

GORUCKPORE.—We now come to the district of Goruckpore, and the first notice on record of the village police is in the Commissioner's Police Report of 1844, in paragraph 18 of which, under the head of watch and ward establishment, he thus writes :—

“This heading occupies paragraph 20 of Mr. Reade's memorandum, and is treated more at large in a separate note respecting village chowkeedars, to which I would respectfully beg the attention of His Honor. Mr. Tucker takes a different view of the question, and is evidently not prepared to carry out the measure in the spirit of his predecessor's scheme. For my own part, I can only say that something must be done to supply a deficiency which every day makes more palpable. It appears to me that the principle contended for by Mr. Reade can only be held to apply to large *bazaars* and *hauts*, which have sprung up in consequence of the settlement, and that in all other towns and villages, the lands of which were brought under assessment, with reference to assets, any augmentation of the village Police, which may be considered necessary, must be provided for on the principle laid down in the correspondence with the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, under date 19th October last, No. 4622, which accompanied your Circular of the same number and date. The decision of Government on the point at issue between Messrs. Reade and Tucker is solicited.”

[It is much to be regretted that the two memoranda of Messrs. Reade and Tucker, to which the Commissioner makes allusion, and which were respectively Appendices F. and A. of his report, were not brought on record, but some slight insight into Mr. Reade's system (which it may be remarked was afterwards abolished by Mr. Tucker, who succeeded him, with the Commissioner's consent) may

be obtained from paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Commissioner's letter to Government No. 11, of 12th February, 1846.]

"The necessity for some such measure (alluding to that laid down in the letter to the Commissioner of Allahabad, above quoted) is admitted, and has been practically enforced for some years in certain parts of the district. Mr. Reade's plan is, however, opposed in principle to what Government has declared to be just and proper, when, owing to the inadequacy of the provision made at the time of re-settlement of the land revenue, an increase in rural Police may afterwards become absolutely necessary. It is accordingly part of Mr. Tucker's proposal, that the cess of Rs. 3 per month for the support of chowkeedars, levied by order of his predecessor on his own authority, should be discontinued; and in the propriety of this I fully concur."

"Another part of Mr. Reade's system was the establishment of a body of superior village Police officers for purposes of supervision and control, and to these he had assigned jagheers of ten beegahs each, with the title of zillahdar. The land thus appropriated will, according to the present arrangement, be distributed between those officers and the newly-appointed chowkeedars, the distinctive grade being discontinued. To this also I am aware of no objection. Indeed, it naturally falls in with the rest of the scheme advocated by Mr. Tucker."

Finally, in June, 1846, after the abolishment of Mr. Reade's zillahdaree system, sanction was accorded to the remission of Rs. 8,307 per annum from the jummas of 1,427 villages for land made over to the rural Police. A proposition, however, made by Mr. Tucker, for Government to pay for the support of chowkeedars in maâfee villages, or for the grants of land for that purpose, was negatived by the Lieutenant-Governor, who did not recognize any obligation on the part of Government to defray such

expenses. The average number of houses in this district, to each chowkeedar, was fifty.

AGRA.—In Agra, Mr. G. Mansel arranged for money payments, and an extract from his settlement report of the 30th April, 1841, will be found in Appendix F.

HUMEERPORE.—Messrs. Allen and Muir both made the same arrangements in the Humeerpore District, and both strongly advocated the superiority of money payments to jagheers in land. (*Vide* their reports in Appendix G.)

MOOZUFFERNUGGUR.—In this district also Mr. E. Thornton provided money payments for the chowkeedars at the rate of Rs. 3 per mensem for each man (*vide* Appendix H.), and made arrangements for the same being realized by the Tehseeldars and made over to the Magisterial Department; the men to be nominated by, and to be under the due control of, the zemindaree communities, whose responsibility was not to be considered in any way lessened by the fact of the chowkeedars being paid through the Government officials.

This arrangement would appear effectually to dispose of the arguments brought forward against a money payment, in the letter to the Commissioner of Allahabad of the 19th October, 1844, as tending to estrange the village watchman from his immediate superior, the landholder. There is apparently no reason why the *latter* should not be kept to his duties, whilst better security is made for the payment of the *former*.

BUDAON.—Mr. Clarke, the Settlement Officer here, was in favor of jagheers, and made his arrangements accordingly. His reasons for preferring this arrangement are given at length in his settlement report. (*Vide* extract in Appendix I.)

MUTTRA.—In this district also money payments were made; there is nothing, however, of interest in the reports to notice.



**JOUNPORE.**—The state of the rural Police in this district has been but lately brought to the notice of Government, and measures are in progress for putting the establishment on a better and more efficient footing.

**DEYRAH DHOON.**—Mr. Ross here, though strongly advocating in paragraphs 121 and following of his settlement report of 12th June, 1850, Appendix J., the advantages of a payment in land, was obliged to succumb to the wishes of the landholders for a money payment, and finally from the poverty of the district to propose certain half measures (such as payments in grain, &c.,) which the Board recommended for sanction as not the best in theory, but as the best suited for the peculiar circumstances of the Dhoon.

**DELHI.**—Mr. John Lawrence, when settling part of this district, made arrangements for the village Police at the following rates—three rupees per mensem for the chowkeedar, and one for the reporter. He mentions that the zemindars made great objections to the money payments,—a fact which he is inclined, and I think with good reason, to attribute to the chowkeedars never having received their proper dues under the jagheer system.

Mr. Martin Gubbins describes a curious system of mutual watch and ward which the inhabitants of certain villages had got up in that district, and which he would appear to have left intact.

Extracts from the settlement reports of these officers will be found in Appendix K.

**ALLAHABAD.**—Mr. Montgomery when settling this district gave the chowkeedars jagheers, but he at the same time strongly protested in favor of a payment in money, and quoted the fact of a Mr. Sanders, a landholder in that district, having voluntarily arranged for the Police of his villages in this last manner. (*Vide* Appendix L.)

**BANDA.**—In Mr. S. Wright's settlement of this district, as revised by Mr. Rose, money payments were also made for the village Police. (*Vide* Appendix M.)

**MORADABAD.**—A proposal from the Commissioner of the Rohilcund Division to correct an omission of the settlement officer, in not making adequate provision for the rural Police in that district, save in the pergunnahs of Amroha and Hussainpore, was approved in orders of the 30th August, 1851, and an extract from the letter to the Commissioner of Allahabad was sent to show how the measure should be carried out.

Lastly, when the settlement of Seraic Molce-ood-deenpore, a maâfee estate in pergunnah Secundra, zillah Allahabad, was proposed by the Board for sanction, the Government, in paragraph 4 of their reply, No. 3200, of the 13th July, 1854, directed that in lieu of an allotment of land for the chowkeedars, a money allowance of three rupees per mensem should be provided, and the Lieutenant-Governor took the opportunity of requesting that the Board would make similar arrangements for the remuneration of chowkeedars in all future settlements.

I have now endeavoured to show (I would hope with some success) the history of the remuneration of the rural Police in these provinces. The wise and judicious principles laid down by Lord Auckland, in the Resolution he recorded on the subject, were ignored by the Board barely a month after their promulgation, and Mr. Grant's efforts to procure the revision of the rural Police of his district met with a cold repulse.

The late Lieutenant-Governor was much opposed to the system of money payments, as may be seen on a reference to his letter to the Commissioner of Allahabad, under date the 19th October, 1844. We may affirm, with good reason, that the circulation of this letter was virtually an abrogation of Lord Auckland's Resolution ; but before this, many

good and tried officers had introduced, and with success, the system of money payments in the districts which they had settled. We may mention among the number, the names of John Lawrence, G. Mansel, W. Muir, C. Allen, Edward Thornton, and some others, whilst Messrs. John Thornton and Montgomery, though unable to do so by the later orders of Government on the subject, strongly advocated the system ; and there is no doubt that it is one much to be desired. Two-thirds of the chowkeedaree jagheers exist only on the face of the settlement records. The watchmen themselves, at a distance from the sudder station, find no opportunity to present a petition to the *Muzoor*, and should they go to assert their rights at the thannah, the zemindar probably immediately gets up a counter-complaint against them. I have noticed that the *chalan* of a chowkeedar as a witness in a case is almost invariably followed by the presentation by him of a petition for the receipt of his dues. If the pay of these men were made over to the Magistrates, to be by them distributed, we should have a much better as well as more efficient class of watchmen ; while there is no sufficient reason to imagine why a provision of this nature should, in any way, tend to relax the hold a Magistrate has on the zemindar.

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*P. S.*—Since writing the above, a report has come in from the Magistrate of Banda on this same subject, to paragraph 2 of which I would refer as confirmatory of what has already been stated in favor of money payments. Mr. Cust's report will be found in the last Appendix N.

*Agra, 23rd February, 1855.*

## APPENDIX A.

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*Extract from Settlement Circular by the Sudder Board of Revenue,  
North-Western Provinces, dated 9th April, 1839.*

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## SECTION VI.—VILLAGE POLICE.

148.—Collectors should take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the general revision of the settlement, now in progress, to make suitable provision for the maintenance of an efficient village Police. It is not the Board's province to determine the description of village Police which it may be most desirable to keep up; nor, indeed, the scale of remuneration which ought to be ensured to those of whom it is composed; but it may be presumed that Government will approve of a reasonable provision in land being set apart for this purpose, rather than that money stipends should be levied from the zemindars for their maintenance.

149.—Five pukka beegahs of good land, or its equivalent when good land is not available for the purpose, would probably yield a fair maintenance to a village Police officer, in addition to the common perquisites, which the Board cannot think should be discontinued; and Collectors should be instructed to make arrangements at the time of settlement for securing to each a jagheer on this scale, or on one proportioned to the duties and responsibilities required from each.

150.—The settlement report of each pergunnah should be accompanied by a statement, in the annexed form,\* of the Police jagheers in each Mehal. In the column of "Remarks," a short history of the constitution of the village Police should be inserted.

## APPENDIX B.

*Resolution by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, in the North-Western Provinces, Judicial (Criminal) Department, Agra, dated the 10th January, 1840.*

THE important question of the best means of maintaining an efficient village Police has been brought again under the consideration of the Governor-General, from the circumstance of the revision of the settlement in some pergunnahs having taken place and been confirmed by the Government, while either no provision or an inadequate one had been assigned, whether in land or money, for the Police servants of the different village communities. This omission it is desirable now to rectify, and the whole subject has been fully discussed at conferences held in the presence of the Governor-General, at which were assembled all the officers† employed now or

heretofore in the Police and Revenue Departments, immediately in attendance on His Lordship. It was stated that the omission, where it may have occurred in past settlements, can be supplied without inconvenience, and without any re-adjustment of the Government jumma; and measures can at the same time be taken for the prevention of future mis-arrangements of the same kind.

† Mr. R. M. Bird.  
 „ F. Currie.  
 „ J. Davidson.  
 „ R. N. C. Hamilton.  
 „ J. R. Colvin.  
 „ C. G. Mansel.  
 „ R. Alexander.

be supplied without inconvenience, and without any re-adjustment of the Government jumma; and measures can at the same time be taken for the prevention of future mis-arrangements of the same kind.

2.—By a reference to the Circular Orders of the Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad, issued in connexion with the revision of the settlement, it appears, as per orders re-

Letter of the Sudder Board at Allahabad, 13th June, 1834, to the Commissioner of Moradabad, communicated for the general information of Commissioners and Collectors, subsequently embodied in Circular No. 1, 1839,\* of the same authority.

ferred to in the margin, that the Board in 1834, directed the settlement officers at

the revision of the assessment to allow to the village

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\* See Appendix A.

Police a jagheer of about five beegahs, or near three acres of land to each member of that body, which, in addition to the common perquisites of the office, was assumed to be a fair remuneration for the ordinary duties and responsibilities of the situation. In making this provision, the Board at the same time clearly and correctly marked it as the limit of their own jurisdiction in the matter, leaving the business of fixing the description of village Police it might be desirable to keep up, as one not within the province of the settlement authorities, to be determined in the Judicial Department. There seems to have been some want of arrangement as to the manner and time of taking up and disposing of the questions requiring to be settled in the latter department, and this defect will account for much of what is incomplete in the proceedings and record of the settlement officers as respects the provision of a proper maintenance for the village Police.

3.—It now only remains for Government to lay down some plan for the revision of the village Police being at once effected by the Magistrates, and to secure that due provision for its maintenance be obtained from some quarter.

4.—Under the Government Regulations, the duty of the village Police is twofold,—the one, the report of all serious offences to the Thana, the other the protection of life and property, and the apprehension of offenders. It is at present needless to enter upon any question as to the state of the Police institutions under the native Governments, Mahomedan, or Hindoo. The responsibilities of the village Police now form the first link in a chain of administration that connects Government in its executive capacity with every village in the country by fixed laws and defined obligations, and it becomes the duty of Government, in as far as can be done through the medium of a proper scale and character of remuneration, to provide for the respectability and independence of this useful class of ministerial officers,

who have at the present day duties to perform which not unfrequently place them in opposition to the prejudices of the whole, or the interests of an influential part, of the village community. The opinion of public officers in respect to the best mode of effecting a public provision differs much. The assignment of service land had been in the first instance contemplated by Government. It may, however, be expected, whatever may be the form of public provision judged most expedient, that if the nomination and removal of the village Police continue, subject to the approval of the Magistrates, to rest in the zemindars, as, in consideration of the responsibility of preserving the peace and protecting the property imposed on the village communities by native custom, and upheld by the Government Regulations, they undoubtedly ought, the connexion thus given between the village and its Police is in a great measure adequate for all useful purposes as respects the position of this Police in its relation to the village community. The chowkeedars also generally derive a part of their remuneration from various description of dues or perquisites received by them directly from the other inhabitants of the villages, and this mode of payment tends to maintain their dependence on the communities to which they belong. It is at the same time acknowledged to be of essential importance to the real efficiency of the village Police officer, that his command, at least over some definite portion of the wages of his service, should not be subjected to the caprice or arbitrary will or undue interference of the zemindars; and the assignment of a maintenance in land, measured off at the settlement, no doubt goes some way to secure independence. But still the cultivation of it withdraws, in some measure, the chowkeedar from his proper work, and not unfrequently will lead him to regard his agricultural interests as superior to his Police duties. Another most serious evil in the assignment of jagheers is that, in the case of a drought, the land may yield nothing, and a Policeman has thus to

acquire a livelihood from other and illegitimate sources, while his time is pledged to an employment that yields him nothing. In many parts of the country it will be found, by a reference to agricultural statistics, that a drought of a severe character has occurred every ten years; and in 1837-38 it is on record that the village and road Police abandoned their posts frequently, from their being unable to procure any payment of their dues from their villages.

5.—These facts would seem to point to the conclusion that a money payment to the village chowkeedars, as fixed and received by Government, is the preferable mode of remunerating this class of Police, and such is the impression which His Lordship has found most generally to prevail among those with whom he has had the opportunity of consulting. Still it is far from desirable to force one system upon each zillah in all parts of the country, and, therefore, the best means of provision for the village Police should be adopted by the local authorities in each district according to local circumstances; and they will pay much attention of course to what they may find to be the habits, wishes, and feelings of the people themselves.

6.—Neither can any detailed view be taken, in the present stage at least, of the number and description of the village Police required for an efficient subsidiary establishment. Generally, it may be assumed that the bullahn or gorait should be entered on the list of village Police servants, his special Police duty being to report all events deserving of notice at the Thanna, in addition to such customary Revenue services as may be claimable from him. A remuneration of somewhere about one rupee a month, or a sum yielding about a maund of wheat per month, would probably be a proper allowance for this officer. The chowkeedar or watchman must be remunerated on a higher scale; a money allowance yielding about three seers of wheat per day, which in some parts would be as high as



three rupees per month, and in others lower, is certainly not too high a salary for services to be exclusively devoted to Police duties, of guarding the roads and village by day, and watching it by night; to which duties are to be added the necessity of attending at fairs, and at the Thanna, on all occasions when a local Police force is required to be collected. The number of watchmen must of course be proportioned to the size of the villages, the lines of trade, and general communication, and the points on the road generally used as halting places by travellers. So long as the responsibilities of the zemindars are enforced in regard to protecting the roads from robbery by horsemen and footpads, it seems desirable that a large part of the road Police force should consist of watchmen drafted to the chowkees or Police posts on the road side from the adjoining villages. A combined burkundauze and chowkeedarce force seems best adapted to the perfect protection of person and property on the high roads. Organization and local knowledge and influence are thus effectively combined. Of course in revising the village Police the whole Police force of the different Thannas should come at the same time under review; that the Magistrate and Commissioner, subject to the sanction of Government, should determine what portion of the general strength required should be provided for from the fixed Police establishment, and what portion from the subsidiary village one at the settlement; and it may here be remarked that if a chowkeedar's salary be fixed at three rupees, the saving in his appointment in preference to a burkundauze would be small. The location, therefore, of a chowkeedar in the place of a burkundauze, and *vice versa*, would depend on local considerations of relative efficiency of each arm of the Police force.

7.—Where land proportionate to proper subsistence is assigned to the village Police, and excluded at the set-

tlement from the rent assets of the village, no further machinery is required to realize such Police dues. A sunnd of appointment, with a memorandum of the fields assigned and duly marked off by the Collector, provides all that is required for each bullahur and watchman. But where a money payment is to be made, it seems best that the amount should be included in the jumma assessed, and

* e. g., gross Jumma Rs. 1,000	deducted after collection by the
Deduct salary of	Collector, for remittance to the
Chowkeedar, ... " 36	Magistrate's office, to be by him
Net jumma of Gov- } ernment for entry on the } " 964	paid periodically, say at Aghun and Jeyth in each year, to each watchman and bullahur.*
Tonzae,	

8.—It is resolved, therefore, that in districts of which the settlement has been completed and confirmed by Government, instructions be issued from the Revenue Department to the Sudder Board to take into consideration by what means any omission to provide adequate maintenance for the village Police, either according to its present strength, or after a revision of establishment, can be now best supplied, and that as regards all settlements, completed or in progress, in which a provision may be included, immediate intimation of the arrangements formed for the assignment of specific lands or dues to the village chowkeedars may be made by the Settlement Officer to the Magistrate of each district, who will proceed to the revision of his Police establishment, and to the determination of the precise mode of remuneration to be adopted, in the manner indicated in paragraphs 5 and 6 of this Resolution.

9.—It further deserves to be clearly declared that the construction of the Board's orders, which may in some cases have induced officers to limit the assignment of Police jagheers to a single grant of five beegahs in each village, and not to give several assignments of that extent in proportion to the number of village Police that it may be found

necessary to entertain in different villages, or to confine the assignments to only one class of Police officers, as the chowkeedar, in exclusion of the gorait, is erroneous.

10.—In connection with the present subject, it is necessary to advert to a scheme which has been proposed to His Lordship from different quarters, and which he is much disposed to favor, for extending the system of a municipal Police under Regulation XXII. of 1816, and Act XV. of 1837, to large towns in the interior of districts. The introduction of such a system in ordinary towns and villages is by no means in His Lordship's contemplation, but it seems to be particularly applicable to places where there is a considerable commercial manufacturing population; for it must obviously be impossible to provide for the protection of life and property in such towns through the means of the same small grants of land or other mode of support as are sufficient in the case of common agricultural communities. The principle of this extension has been very generally admitted in former discussions, and the subject has been particularly noticed in paragraphs 164 to 167 of a letter from the Bengal Government to the Hon'ble Court of Directors, of 22nd February, 1837, published in the Judicial Appendix to the House of Commons Report of 1832. Copies of those paragraphs are appended to this Resolution. It will be seen that the main obstacle apprehended was the difficulty which distance would create of checking the proceedings, and correcting the irregularities of the *punchayets*. Yet His Lordship does not apprehend that if the measure be limited to a small number of the principal towns in the interior of the districts, and the proceedings of the *punchayets* be subjected to a regular supervision *on the spot* by the Magistrates, this difficulty would be found to be one of much practical importance. Before, however, further entertaining the question, His Lordship desires to receive from the several Magistrates, through the Commissioners, their opinion regarding it,

with reference specially to the observations stated in the extraet from the Despatch of the Bengal Government before adverted to, and to the means which may exist for obviating the difficulties pointed out in those observations. It need only be added that the convenience of such arrangement has been so much felt that it has been in many instances spontaneously introduced by the inhabitants themselves, and is already in force. But it may be much doubted whether a more perfect sanction of the law ought not to be given to measures so adopted than is afforded by the present regulations, as otherwise they must be liable to be at any time deranged by a very partial dissent on the part of those for whose benefit they are intended.

Ordered that this Resolution be circulated from the Judicial Department for the guidance of Commissioners of Police and Magistrates, who will give effect to it by acting as stated in paragraph 8, and by furnishing the reports required in paragraph 10, and that the necessary orders be also issued.

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## APPENDIX C.

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*From H. M. ELLIOTT, Esq., Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, to J. DAVIDSON, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces (No. 59 of 1840).—Dated Allahabad, the 21st February, 1840.*

WITH reference to the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General dated 10th ultimo, No. 38, I am directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, to submit for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor copy of their Circular No. 1, issued this day to the several Commissioners of the divisions under their control, regarding the remuneration of Village Police.

*From H. M. ELLIOT, Esq., Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, to the COMMISSIONERS OF REVENUE, 1st to 5th DIVISIONS, DELHI, SAUGOR, AND KUMAON (Circular No. 1).—Dated Allahabad, the 21st February, 1840.*

REVENUE.  
Circular instructions  
regarding the remunera-  
tion of Village Police.

THE following instructions regard-  
ing the remuneration of Village  
Police are issued for the guidance  
of the officers employed on settle-

ment duty in your division :—

2.—In districts where the settlement is now in progress you should cause the Magistrate to inform the Settlement Officer whether the Police are to be provided for in land or money, and what number of individuals is to be provided for in each village.

3.—On receiving the information, the Settlement Officer must assign three acres of average good land to each chowkeedar and one acre to each bullahur; if the subsistence is ordered to be given in land; and three rupees a month to each chowkeedar and one rupee a month to each bullahur, if the subsistence is to be given in money.

4.—In the former case the Settlement Officer will cause a statement of the numbers assigned to the fields in the field-map and khusrch to be furnished to the Magistrate.

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*From R. N. C. HAMILTON, Esq., Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces, to H. M. ELLIOT, Esq., Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, Allahabad (No. 375 of 1840).—Dated Camp, the 7th March, 1840.*

IN reply to your predecessor's letter No. 59, dated the 21st February, forwarding Circular Revenue Department. No. 1, respecting the remuneration of the village watchmen, I am desired by the Hon'ble the

Lieutenant-Governor to observe that the proposed instructions have reference only to districts where the settlement is now in progress, and that His Honor anxiously awaits a report of the measures adopted by the Board to give effect to the first part of paragraph 8 of the Resolution, which refers to the rectifying of any omission to provide adequate maintenance for the Village Police which may have occurred in districts in which the settlement has been completed.

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## APPENDIX D.

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*Extract (paras. 6 to 39) of a letter from the SECRETARY TO THE SUDDER BOARD OF REVENUE, North-Western Provinces, to the address of the SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, North-Western Provinces (No. 322).—Dated the 14th August, 1840.*

6.—The Board, however, desire me to take this opportunity of reporting on the general subject of paragraph 8 of the Resolution of Government appended to Mr. Officiating Secretary Davidson's letter of the 10th January last, No. 38.

7.—A provision for the Village Police such as is here exhibited,—being partly in land and partly in money, the fields being recorded, and the mode of levying the money allowance also entered in the proceedings of settlement,—it is always in the power of the Magistrate to secure to the chowkeedars.

8.—In the fields, of course, the Magistrate can always maintain the chowkeedar's possession ; and as regards the money, if measures be taken to ascertain at half-yearly intervals that the gorait has received his allowance, or, if he have not received it, if the Magistrate enforce the payment of it up to that date, and some attention be given by

the European officer for a few years to see that gorait's are paid, they will soon learn to know and assert their own rights.

9.—And this was all, I am directed to state, which the Member of the Board who was present at the meeting held at Agra meant to undertake and see carried through in the districts which have already been settled.

10.—It must be known to His Honor that the usual remuneration of a gorait consists of a certain portion of land and of certain dues, levied partly in grain and partly in money, at stated times, from the inhabitants of the village; and of fees on some special occasions.

11.—The Board found, on an extensive enquiry, that the average admitted land allowance of a gorait is five pucca beegahs, or about three acres; and therefore they fixed that amount of good land, or its equivalent, as what it was their duty as Revenue Officers to assign.

12.—This claim being generally admitted, the Board will find no difficulty in seeing each chowkeedar confirmed in a portion of five pucca beegahs of land, and in having a record made of the amount of his money or grain allowances, and the mode and time of levying them.

13.—The Board also believe that when the record is made it would not be a very difficult thing to commute the whole of these allowances for a monthly payment of 3 Rs.

14.—The Board, moreover, never supposed that more would be required than to make these arrangements for the gorait's now and hitherto actually appointed, and serving in the different districts.

15.—But, as His Honor will observe from the letters of the Magistrate of Delhi, which are herewith forwarded, the views of some Magistrates go very far indeed beyond what the Board supposed to have been intended.

16.—The Magistrate of Delhi proposes to appoint, or at least to reckon, a chowkeedar for every thirty houses, and levy for each such chowkeedar Rs. 36 per annum, to be paid by the Collector to the Magistrate; and that the Magistrate is to have a discretion either to entertain this full number of chowkeedars or a smaller number; and in the latter case to pay back to the zemindars, as a kind of reward, the surplus beyond what may have been actually expended as wages of watchmen. The Magistrate states this to be the law; his first demands went beyond this, but this is his *ultimatum*.

17.—Now His Honor will see that to carry any such scheme as this, where the settlements have been completed and the engagements exchanged, is impossible.

18.—But the policy of such a proceeding, or any proceeding resembling this, where the settlements have not been completed, would be, in the Board's view, very questionable.

19.—The Police land is properly a *minhace*, or deduction from the jumma; it is left unassessed, and given over to the gorait.

20.—This is a joint payment between Government and the zemindar, the Government surrendering its revenue and the zemindar his rent. The other dues are paid by the inhabitants.

21.—Thus every party interested in the gorait's services defrays a portion of his allowances. All are also, by the understood common law, bound to aid him in resistance to, or pursuit of, criminals whenever required. This is the customary law and Police of the country.

22.—If these payments be commuted for a regular money payment of Rs. 3 per mensem, it will be done by making over all these dues to the zemindar, who will collect them on his own account, and in lieu furnish the money payment.



23.—As it is less troublesome to the Magistrate to enforce realization of a fixed money payment, this latter mode, the Board observe, may have its advantages, though it departs from the constitutional practice of the country.

24.—But if a large additional number of watchmen is to be appointed, and paid by monthly salaries in money, two considerations must be attended to:—

25.—*First.* That such a measure cannot be introduced where the settlements are already made; because, after the compact with the people, fixing all they have to pay, has been completed, we cannot introduce a fresh demand; consequently, if it be thought requisite to increase the village Police force where the settlements have been finished, the pay must be provided for by a reduction in the receipts of Government, not by an increase on the demands from the people.

26.—*Secondly.* Where an increase upon the existing village Police force is established, although the settlement be not completed (and therefore it is open to Government to adapt any measures which it may deem fit), additional charge will in reality be a deduction from the revenue of Government.

27.—His Honor will perceive that the Magistrate in reality asserts this,\* though he puts it in a different manner. He tells the Settlement Officer that the zemindars could have well afforded to pay the demand if they had not been over-assessed; which he subsequently explains by saying that he considers the district over-assessed, unless there have been reserved the means of maintaining an efficient Police—i. e., according to his (the Magistrate's) view of an efficient Police.

28.—But it needs no argument to prove that when the zemindar and the inhabitants have been charged, the one

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\* End of paragraph 5 of letter to Assistant Commissioner revising Settlements, No. 99, dated 18th April, 1840.

in rent and the other in grain or money, what according to usage they are bound to pay; any further payment must be in reality a deduction from the Revenue of Government, or a diminution of the amount which would otherwise be paid as Revenue, and can come from no other source.

29.—It then becomes a question,—first, whether it is better that a Police force, the expense of which is to fall wholly upon Government, is best raised and appointed in this way; or whether Government might not for the same cost have a better Police. Secondly, whether it is expedient that Government should put out of its own hands the control of so large an amount of expenditure. But this, I am directed to remark, is done if it be left to every Magistrate to fix the extent, and consequently the expense to Government, of the establishment, without check, or any fixed rule laid down, and not bound by former usage.

30.—The Board would therefore desire to receive more precise instructions from Government—first, as to whether it was intended, in the districts already settled, to do more than secure the customary provision for the existing Police, or to commute that to a money payment, giving up the dues to the zemindar in lieu thereof; secondly, as to the extent to which the Board are to admit deductions from the Government jumma for the purpose of paying the Village Police in districts not settled.

31.—In order to obviate any possibility of misapprehending the Board's meaning, I am desired to give a specimen of the effect upon the Government jumma of increasing the Village Police establishment.

32.—Suppose the lands of a mouzah to yield a jumma of 1,006 Rs. on the entire area, and that three acres are then set apart for the gorait; say the Revenue rate on these three acres is 2 Rs. per acre. The Government then has given up 6 Rs., the zemindar 4 Rs. in rent, and the remaining

sum, equal to 20 or 30 Rs. a year, will be paid by various dues levied in the course of the year from the people.

33.—The jumma of Government will be 1,000 Rs., but if the Magistrate should further require, perhaps to watch the high-road, three more chowkeedars, to be paid wages at 3 Rs. a month each, this will amount to 108 Rs. per annum.

34.—It is clear this amount can only come from the jumma, which will be 892 Rs. per annum, instead of a thousand. In other words, the agreement will be taken for Rs. 1,000, which will be stated as follows:—

*Police. Revenue.*

$$108 + 892 = 1,000.$$

35.—The question, then, is whether Government might not employ the aggregate of the sums thus raised to better purpose by expending it, on a well-considered plan, from the Treasury? whether it might not get a better article for its money? and whether it is anything more than a fallacy to intercept this sum before it reaches the Treasury, instead of paying it out afterwards?

36.—His Honor will observe that Mr. Taylor, the officer revising settlements, in the 3rd paragraph of his letter to the Magistrate dated 22nd April last, states that the expense of such an establishment as Mr. Grant proposes would exceed Rs. 39,000 in the district of Dehli Proper, which pays a jumma of Rs. 3,83,835—that is, more than 10 per cent. The Magistrate's calculation reduces it to Rs. 24,000 and upwards: any way, the sum is a very large one.

37.—The idea of this sum being paid over to the Magistrate, to be by him expended or refunded to the malgoozars according to their conduct, the Board need not dwell on.

38.—The Board further desire me to observe that in some villages of Delhi particularly, the communities, instead of paying a chowkeedar, charge themselves with the Police duties.

39.—The Board would suppose this arrangement to be as likely to secure a good Village Police as any other, and would merely propose that, where the people declare their preference to this course, an entry be made in the paper of village rules,\* distinctly declaring what they are bound to do, and consenting to a fine by the Magistrate if any of the conditions are neglected. They desire, however, to receive the orders of Government on this point also.

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*From C. GRANT, Esq., Magistrate of Dehli, to T. T. METCALFE, Esq., Commissioner of Dehli (No. 89 of 1840).—Dated Dehlie, the 27th May, 1840.*

With reference to your letter of the 10th ultimo, No. 1043, with enclosure, I have now the honor to submit the correspondence which has passed between the Settlement Officer and myself regarding the Chowkeedaree Tax.

2.—In my letter of the 18th ultimo, No. 99, I endeavoured to demonstrate that the objections urged by Mr. Tayler in his letters of the 8th and 13th April, Nos. 43 and 58, the former to your address and the latter to mine, were not tenable; and I pointed out distinctly that what I proposed was strictly in accordance with the Resolution of Government. I also shewed that the measure directed by Government to be carried into effect was in every way calculated to be of the greatest benefit to the Police system of this district.

3.—Mr. Tayler, in his reply to my letter, has completely quitted his former ground, and now merely asserts that the

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\* As, for instance;—a daily report shall be furnished to the thanna; any instance of theft, robbery, murder, or other serious crime shall be reported to the thanna within — hours of its occurrence; any stolen or plundered property brought into the village shall be carried to the thanna; any trace of thieves passing through the village shall be followed up, &c., &c. On breach of any of these conditions, I bind myself to pay such fine as the Magistrate may inflict.

tax at the rate of one chowkeedar to every thirty houses and one bullahur to every village would be intolerable, and would cause an increase on the jumma of the district equal to Rs. 9-13-0 per cent.

4.—The rate of one chowkeedar for every thirty houses is not, in my opinion, very heavy. On an average it would come to a fraction more than half an anna per month for each house. This is the limit of the tax, and I clearly explained to Mr. Tayler that so long as villages bore good characters, and attended to their internal Police, the Magistrate would be prepared to return them, or cause to be remitted to them, a part of the tax. By a judicious management of this indulgence the different villages would soon find out the value of a good character, and would exert themselves to the utmost in affording the Magistrate their aid for the suppression of crime in their neighbourhood, as well as within their own bounds.

5.—The increase of percentage which Mr. Tayler anticipates is altogether erroneous. He sets out with supposing that the present chowkeedars cost, or ought to cost, nothing; whereas, out of the 975 chowkeedars which he supposes 29,270 householders would have to entertain, 299 are now entertained, and receive remuneration of one kind or another equal to their subsistence, which cannot be taken at less than Rs. 3 per mensem; therefore the increase of chowkeedars would not exceed 676, at a cost of Rs. 24,336 per annum, instead of Rs. 35,100 as stated by Mr. Tayler. But from the Police returns I find that the khalsa villages contain only 21,816 houses, and, as they already support 299 chowkeedars, the increase of chowkeedars would not, supposing the full complement to be kept up, exceed 428, at a cost of Rs. 15,408, which is 19,692 under Mr. Tayler's estimate. From this calculation I have excluded the cost of the bullahur, whose services I do not look upon in the same important light with those of the chowkeedars.

6.—With regard to what Mr. Tayler says about the chowkeedaree system of this district being similar to what has been adopted elsewhere, I have already shown that the Resolution of Government has been promulgated for the express purpose of correcting what has been done wrong here and elsewhere, and that it is the duty of the Local Officers to carry out the views of Government, the more so in a question which has been so fully considered and finally disposed of. But the chowkeedaree system of this district is no system. Can we call that a system in which the people of one thanna support one chowkeedar for every 25 houses, while in another thanna we have only one chowkeedar for every 234 houses? Mr. Tayler designates the rate of one chowkeedar for every thirty houses as intolerable; yet we find that one out of the five mofussil thannas under the present system—if, indeed, we are to call that which has no method or proportion a system,—supports one chowkeedar for every 25 houses. How, then, can such a state of things as this be allowed to remain, while we report to Government that the instructions conveyed in the Resolution have been fairly considered, and honestly acted up to?

7.—Mr. Tayler would appear to think that over-assessment cannot take place except when a village is left without the means of paying its revenue. Now the over-assessment which I allude to is of another kind. When a sufficient allowance in grain, land, or money has not been set apart for the support of the Village Police, the assessment must be considered excessive; when the Settlement Officer has set apart a sufficient quantity of land for the support of the chowkeedars, or, in making his calculation of the capability of the different villages, has left the zemindars with the means of meeting the Police expenses to which they are liable on account of chowkeedars, &c., there can be no necessity for making any deduction from the jumma fixed, for it is better for the zemindars that they should pay

the tax through the Tehseeldars than that they should be continually harassed by demands on the part of the Police; unless, indeed, they look to defrauding the chowkeedars of their just reward, or imposing on the Government by keeping no chowkeedars. When a sufficient quantity of land has not, through mistake, been set apart, or means left with the zemindars to meet the chowkeedaree tax, a fresh or revised provision must be made. The Government jumma will suffer equally whether a certain quantity of land be withdrawn from the assets of the estate, or a remission of the excessive jumma be allowed. If sufficient provision be not made, the revenue is for the time increased at the expense of the Police, but in the end must suffer, owing to the prejudicial effect which insecurity of life and property must always exercise on industry, wealth, capital, and all the other true sources of a wholesome revenue. When sufficient land has been set apart for the chowkeedars, this land can be made over to the villagers, and they can pay the tax from its proceeds.

8.—Under the above circumstances and explanation, I trust you will acquit me of having proposed anything which can be considered inexpedient or illegal, and I hope I have shown that the mode of levying the Chowkeedaree Tax proposed by me is equable, and in strict conformity to the letter and spirit of the Resolution of Government.

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*From C. GRANT, Esq., Magistrate of Dehli, to J. H. TAYLER, Esq., Assistant Commissioner Revising Settlement, Dehli (No. 46 of 1840).—Dated Dehli, the 10th March, 1840.*

WITH reference to the accompanying copy of a letter from the Commissioner, I have the honor to subjoin the information necessary relative to the extent of Police and the nature of the provision to be made for their maintenance.

All villages should be obliged to maintain chowkeedars at the rate of one to every thirty houses or families, and

these chowkeedars should have a fixed money allowance of Rs. 4 per mensem. The fund from which this expense is to be defrayed should be collected *in advance*, and made over to the Magistrate, who will see that it is regularly paid to the chowkeedars, but who will retain the power of returning any portion of it to the villages in cases where the good conduct of the people or other cause renders the maintenance of the full number of the Police unnecessary. The whole amount, however, should be realized.

The provision of the bullahur should also be in money.

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*From J. H. TAYLER, Esq., Assistant Commissioner Revising Settlement, Dehli, to C. GRANT, Esq., Collector of Dehli (No. 9 of 1840).—Dated Dehli, the 20th March, 1840.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge your letter No. 46, dated 10th instant, and to observe that the orders of the Sudder Board of Revenue contained in their Circular No. 1, dated 21st ultimo, limit the amount of money subsistence to be assigned to village chowkeedars to Rs. 3, and that to be given to bullahurs to Rs. 1 a month each; and if you see no objection, I shall make arrangements in pursuance of these instructions, it not being in my power to assign Rs. 4 per mensem to each chowkeedar.

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*From C. GRANT, Esq., Magistrate of Dehli, to J. H. TAYLER, Esq., Assistant Commissioner Revising Settlement, Dehli (No. 76 of 1840).—Dated Dehli, the 4th April, 1840.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 20th ultimo, No. 9, and to request that you will fix the amount of money subsistence to chowkeedars at Rs. 3 per mensem, and that of bullahurs at Rs. 1.



From J. H. TAYLER, Esq., *Assistant Commissioner Revising Settlement*, to C. GRANT, Esq., *Collector of Dehli (No. 58 of 1840)*.—Dated Dehli, the 13th April, 1840.

ADVERTING to the Commissioner's letter to you\* regarding the Village Police, and one to myself directing me to communicate with you on the subject, I have the honor to submit a few remarks in addition to those which you have read, I believe, in my letter to Mr. Metcalfe.†

2.—The settlement of both your pergunnahs has been made and reported, and the provision for the Village Police made by me is similar to what has been in other pergunnahs of other divisions—namely, where chowkeedars did exist, they have been continued on the same mode of remuneration that had prevailed immemorially in the different communities. I have now before me the Settlement Statement No. 6—i. e., the Police Statement,—of the pergunnahs noted in the margin,\* and I find that a uniformity

\**Pergunnahs.*

Kurkowda.  
Gohannah.  
Panneput.  
Bangor.

of system in any one respect, whether as to the number of chowkeedars in relation to the communities or the mode of paying them, has not

been observed. In all the settled mehals the chowkeedar is paid partly in money and partly in grain, and a number of villages unable to pay in either way are watched in the night by the proprietors or cultivators themselves.

3.—This being the case in mehals which have been settled in other divisions, and this being precisely the case in your own, I do not see what can be done now to introduce a new system, however desirable.

4.—The Board proposed (after your district was settled) the assignment of a specific quantity of land to each chowkeedar. Such an assignment might be acceptable to chow-

keedars who do practise cultivation; but were this universally the case, the difficulty would still remain as to *whose lands were to be taken from them and given to the chowkeedars*. So this plan failed where the instructions arrived in time.

5.—Your plan is a fixed monthly money allowance of Rs. 3 to each chowkeedar, at the rate of one chowkeedar to thirty houses. This, again, for the reasons I have stated in my letter, is now impracticable.

6.—The practice of levying on the village the value of the property proved to be stolen within its boundary, or from under the protection of its chowkeedars, though opposed to the usage of more civilized society, has been advocated by men of great experience in this territory, and, if still enforced, might lessen the necessity for an untried system.

My ability to assist your views has ceased with the work assigned me, and now correction of my own errors is all that occupies me.

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*From C. GRANT, Esq., Magistrate of Dehli, to J. H. TAYLER, Esq., Assistant Commissioner Revising Settlement (No. 99 of 1840).—Dated Dehli, the 18th April, 1840.*

IN reply to your letter of the 13th instant, No. 58, and with reference to your letter to the Commissioner No. 43, of the 8th instant, I have the honor to make the following observations :—

2.—In your letter to the Commissioner you say, in alluding to a letter of mine,—“ If the arrangements he suggests are attempted to be introduced ;” and in your letter under acknowledgment, in the 4th paragraph, you say—“ Your plan is a fixed money allowance of Rs. 3 to each chowkeedar, at the rate of one chowkeedar to thirty houses.” Now, though I approve highly of a fixed money allowance or

chowkeedaree tax based on population, I cannot take to myself the credit of a plan which has been drawn up by the Governor-General, after long and mature deliberation and consultation with some of the most experienced and ablest Revenue and Judicial officers in these provinces. For a full elucidation of His Lordship's views and the views of the officers who were consulted, I beg to refer you to the Resolution which accompanied Mr. Secretary Davidson's letter (circular) of the 10th January last, No. 66, and I would particularly request your attention to the first, second, third, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth paragraphs, from which you will see that all the objections advanced by you to the tax proposed have been overruled, and that I have advanced nothing new beyond a suggestion that the money should be paid in advance; but this I now withdraw, lest it should prove an impediment to your proceedings.

3.—You lay great stress on engagements having been entered into and acted upon for the last three years, and you conclude your letter with the words “Revenue arrangements which *have been completed*.” The Settlement Office was under my charge only a few weeks ago, and then I certainly did not consider the settlements concluded; and the Commissioner, in his letter to me forwarding your objections, and in alluding to the state of the settlement in the northern pergunnah, speaks of the settlement being already in part confirmed by superior authority; and with regard to the southern pergunnah, he distinctly says the “proceedings have not been reported.” However, allowing your settlement to be complete, let us see whether you are borne out in saying that “the Board seem to have been aware of the difficulty of making such arrangements in mehals already settled, and distinctly limit their instructions to *districts where the settlement is now in progress*.” If your reading of the Board's intentions be correct, why did the Commissioner direct me to “supply the Settlement Officer with the neces-

sary information relative to the extent of Police in each estate, and whether the provision of their maintenance and that of the bullakur is to be assigned in land or money ;" and why did you write to me your letter of the 20th ultimo, No. 9, in which you say that if I have no objection you will make arrangements in pursuance of the instructions of the Sudder Board contained in their Circular of the 21st February, No. 1, which fix the money subsistence to be assigned to chowkeedars at Rs. 3 each? But further, let us refer to the Resolution of Government, bearing in mind that the first Member of the Board of Revenue is the first person whose name appears as having been present at the consultation, and I think you will allow that I have not proposed anything very violently opposed to the spirit and mean-

Assignments of Jagheers to the Village Police at the period of the revision of the Settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833.

ing of the Resolution. In paragraph 1 we find it stated that "the important question of the best means of maintaining an efficient Village Po-

lice has been brought again under the consideration of the Governor-General, from the circumstance of the revision of the settlement in some pergunnahs having taken place and been confirmed by Government, while either no provision or an inadequate one had been assigned, whether in land or money, for the Police servants of the different village communities. This omission it is now desirable to rectify, and the whole subject has been fully discussed at conferences held in

\* Messrs. M. R. Bird, F. Currie, J. Davidson, R. N. C. Hamilton, J. R. Colvin, C. G. Mansel, and R. Alexander.

the presence of the Governor-General, at which were assembled all the officers\* employed now or heretofore in the Police and Revenue Depart-

ments immediately in attendance on his Lordship. It was stated that the omission, where it may have occurred in past settlements, can be supplied without inconvenience and without any readjustment of the Government jumma, and measures can at the same time be taken for the prevention of future mis-arrangements of the same kind." This is plain writing, and can hardly be misunderstood.

4.—Your objection to the “assessment being on land, and the tax on population,” does not appear to me of much weight, and, like your other objections, is at variance with the Resolution of Government, which, in the 6th paragraph, says that “the number of watchmen must of course be proportioned to the size of the villages, the lines of trade and general communication, and the points of the road generally used as halting-places by travellers. In the same way, the Regulations have from time immemorial left it at the discretion of the Magistrate, who is responsible for the peace and security of the district, to insist upon the villagers keeping watchmen in proportion to the number of the houses, for it is apparent that where there are many houses there must be a large population, and much life and property to protect ; and it generally follows, too, that the increase of bad characters more than keeps pace with the increase of population ; therefore it is that the law has wisely left it in the power of the Magistrate to regulate the Chowkeedaree Police according to the number of houses. It does not follow that, because the Magistrate has the power to keep up when necessary a strong chowkeedaree force, he will always insist on the full complement being kept in villages bearing good characters, or otherwise deserving of indulgence. On the contrary, no Magistrate would think of such a thing ; and in my letter to you of the 10th ultimo I expressly stated that the Magistrate would retain the power of returning or remitting such portion of the tax as he thought advisable to the well-behaved communities. The simple mode of rewarding good conduct and discouraging bad would be one of the safest and most powerful engines which could be placed in the hands of a Magistrate ; and a steady, discriminating, and systematic use of it would soon work a great change in the inhabitants of this district, and would eventually eradicate the two-edged system of making every village liable for property lost within its own boundary. A village may be the most orderly possible, and highway robbery may take place.

within its bounds, or its inhabitants may themselves be plundered, and another village may, as you say of Kusba Bowaina, not know what it is to have a robbery or theft take place; yet it may be the terror of its neighbours. Villagers brought up and expert in theft take care to make distant places the scenes of their depredations: they are not often foolish enough to rob one another. But in such villages a large chowkeedaree force is more required than in any other, for it is necessary to have two distinct sets of watchmen—one on the part of the villagers, who are answerable for their village; the other on the part of the Magistrate to watch the motions of the villagers, report when parties go abroad on suspicious excursions and return with suspicious property, or in any other way give a clue to any crimes which they may have been engaged in. As to population tax pressing very heavily on particular villages, I think the question can be solved and set at rest in a very simple way. It is the practice in this, and I believe in other districts, for the greater part of the cultivators of two or more villages to reside in one village. This practice probably had its origin partly in the relationship which exists between the several villages, and partly in the disturbed state of the times, and was resorted to for the sake of the mutual protection afforded by large bodies living together. Whatever its origin, it still exists very extensively in this district, and will in all probability continue for many years. The cultivators, then, of two or three villages being collected with their property in one, it differs little to them whether they pay the chowkeedaree tax in one village or in more, provided it amount to the same sum, particularly as they generally cultivate lands in more than one village. I will take the very village which you adduce as one on which the population tax would press lightly to elucidate what I mean. You say Monzah Retola (Monzah Retola, Pergunnah Bowanna, according to the Surveyor) has only 55 houses (the

Surveyor says 82), and the tax you say will only amount to Rs. 24 per annum. A reference to the Surveyor's statistics of the village clears up the mystery. The cultivated land is stated to be 2,388 beegahs; fit for cultivation, 1,414 beegahs; total 3,802 beegahs. It is probable that a great part of the land fit for cultivation has now been brought under the plough; but, taking the cultivation at what it was in 1825, when it was surveyed, it is clear that the cattle as

per margin\* (extract from the statistics) could never have sufficed for the culture of 2,388 beegahs, or 1,493 acres. The truth is, a large portion of the cattle, with their owners, are located in no less than seven of the neighbouring villages—viz., Naharpore, Sahibabad, Siruspore, Pooth Kullian, Badlee, Shumuspore, and Nughoolpore, as shown by the Surveyor. It is but just, therefore, that all the people who reside in these seven villages should pay each his quota towards the peace and security of the respective villages in which their lives and property are protected, the more so as these villages are under the local law to which you allude answerable for property lost within their bounds. The instance of Jehanamah, which you bring forward so prominently, is no criterion of the manner in which the tax on population will press on the different villages, and cannot be allowed as an example. It is a suburb of the city of Dehli, and has no zemindars, being the property of Government, by whom the grazing and other perquisites are let to a farmer. It can with great advantage be brought under the City Bukshee, who will realize the tax under Regulation XXII. of 1816 from the householders.

5.—What you say about the provision made by you being similar to that which has been done in other pergunnahs of other districts may be very correct; but it does not follow that the provision here or elsewhere is adequate to the purpose proposed, and in my opinion it is very far from being so; moreover, the Resolution of Government is evi-

* Bullocks, ... ..	109
Cows, ... ..	150
Buffaloes, ... ..	56

not left the proprietors in sufficiently easy circumstances to allow of their maintaining an efficient Village Police, in which case the views of Government can only be carried out by your rectifying the error, and making the required provision come within the means of those who are to pay the tax.

G.—In conclusion, I beg the favor of an early reply to this communication, in order that I may be enabled to make the return which I have been called upon for by the Commissioner.

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From J. H. TAYLER, Esq., *Assistant Commissioner Revising Settlement, Dehli*, to C. GRANT, Esq., *Magistrate of Delhi (No. 74 of 1840)*.—*Dated Delhi, the 22nd April, 1840.*

IN reply to your letter No. 99, dated the 18th instant, I have the honor to offer the following observations :—

The statements furnished by the Thannadars shew that there are 29,270 families in the khalsa mouzahs of the Delhi District.

At the rate of one chowkeedar at Rs. 3 a month to every 30 families, and one bullabur at Rs. 1 per mensem to every village, the annual expense will be Rs. 39,120.

The current year's jumma of your district is, I think, Rs. 3,83,835.

The increase on that jumma to be caused by introducing your system would thus be 9-13-0 per cent.

As your district has been assessed fairly, any additional demand would be unfair, and such an additional demand as the above, intolerable.

Your experience will probably have shewn that your district is not overassessed. Over-assessment itself, however, were a light fault compared with the dereliction of duty which the Settlement Officer would commit whose assessment could bear such an addition as 9-13-0 per cent.

But, even where over-assessment has not and where under-assessment has occurred, there may exist reasons of sufficient weight with some to refrain from disturbing engagements with have been concluded *bonâ fide*.

The public has all along been impressed with the belief that the principal aim of the revised Settlement is to ascertain with precision, and to fix for a series of years, a limit to the Government demand. It would be another violent shock to that belief, and but a poor exemplification of our consistency, to commence the fulfilment of our part of the compact by asking an advance of nearly 10 per cent.

on what we have taken such infinite pains to pass off as a permanent limitation of our demand.

To effect what you wish, the only way seems to be to obtain the authority of Government to cause a reduction of the assessed jumma to the required extent, Rs. 39,120.

But there appears to be no necessity for such a sacrifice, in this division in particular, where the chowkeedaree system is similar to what has been adopted elsewhere. The number of chowkeedars and the mode of paying them which had prevailed has been continued, I believe, in all those pergunnahs whose settlements have been revised.

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*From the SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, North-Western Provinces, to H. M. ELLIOT, ESQ., Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, Allahabad (No. 1305 of 1840).—Dated Agra, the 14th September, 1840.*

I AM directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor Revenue Department. to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 322, dated 14th August last, regarding the Police arrangements made at the time of settlement.

2.—Under the explanation contained in paragraphs 2 and 5 of your letter, His Honor sees no reason to apprehend that the arrangements for the maintenance of the Police in Furruckabad are inadequate, and confirms the orders which have been passed in this respect.

3.—The general remarks contained in paragraphs 6 to 39 are such as entirely meet with His Honor's concurrence. The Board are requested to proceed accordingly to enforce the principles which they advocate.

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## A P P E N D I X E.

*Extract (paragraphs 10 to 12) of a letter from the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, to the address of the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, dated 12th November, 1842, No. 71.*

PARAGRAPH 10.—In his 11th paragraph the Magistrate strongly advocates the principle of money payments, and in this I cordially concur. It is impossible for a man to discharge his Police duties efficiently if his time is engrossed in cultivating his field and in guarding the produce, to say nothing of unfavorable seasons. In seasons of drought and scarcity the chowkeedars, if made dependent upon their crops, must either starve or steal. During the famine of 1245 Fuslee the chowkeedars deserted their own villages to steal what they could get in other quarters. These evils would be remedied by a fixed money provision; the village watch would thus be rendered more independent, their situations more desirable and better worth retaining, and the officer more efficient. The system has been introduced into Bundelcund, where, from the prevalence of bad and uncertain seasons, especially in the Northern Division, it will be hailed as a boon, and would be fully appreciated in other parts of the division.

11.—It is calculated that the jagheers in Futtehpore yield to the chowkeedars no more than Rs. 20 a year; but if even Rs. 24 were assumed, the wages would be insufficient. Mr. Thornton proposes—and I think the suggestion a good one—that the whole of the jagheer lands should be restored to the zemindars, who would be required to pay an estimated rent of Rs. 24 per annum in addition to their present jumma, and that to this sum eight annas each per mensem, or Rs. 6 per annum, should be given by Government, to make the balance of Rs. 30 per annum. The Magistrate believes that the change would prove generally

acceptable to the people, while the services of a better class of men would be available.

12.—But I would not recommend, as suggested in the 18th paragraph of the Magistrate's letter, that payment should be left in the hands of the zemindars: the chowkeedars would be better satisfied, and would prove more faithful to the State, if paid by the State from the collections of the village.

*Extract (paragraphs 20 to 24) of a letter from the Officiating Magistrate of Futtehpore, to the address of the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, dated 27th October, 1842, No. 23.*

No.	Village.	upon the villages
13.	Buhowah.	entered in the state-
36.	Lukna Khera, <i>alias</i> Surate Khujooa.	ment that eight, as
38.	Chuck Jaffar Ally Khan, with Kuttra Jaffar Gunge.	noted in the mar-
42.	Ackberpore, &c.	gin, have always
46.	Amoulee Khass.	supported the chow-
89.	Kishenpore.	keedaree establish-
108 and 109.	Shoojanapore and Sheoranupore Khass.	ment necessary for
134.	Cheeka Hussun Gunge.	their protection by

means of a house tax or assessment. This arrangement appears to have been introduced by the people themselves, without the intervention of authority, and it has continued up to the present time without causing any discontent among those who have to pay the rate.

21.—The tax is indeed so light, and the expediency of levying it so obvious, whenever the number of houses from any cause is disproportionately large, as compared with the area of a village, that I believe the system to be generally in force in such cases throughout the Doab. A chowkeedar being able to watch at least 50 houses, a rate averaging one anna per month upon each house under his charge is more than sufficient for his remuneration.

22.—If these arrangements could now be in any way legalized and upheld, it would diminish by about 48 the number of additional men for whom I have above proposed, in the 19th paragraph, that a maintenance be now assigned, and would reduce the early outlay on this account to Rs. 6,510. The total addition which I have recommended to the chowkeedarce force provided for at settlement in the eight villages undermentioned is 54, but the proposed number is in two cases larger than that which the house assessment has hitherto supported, and it might create discontent if the amount hitherto levied in this manner were increased. The Government would therefore have to provide for a portion of the force in these cases.

No.	Amount of Jumma.	Annual expense of proposed Chowkeedarce.	that unless the continu- ance of the house assess- ment be authorized in these villages, the expense in- curred by the State for the protection of the in- habitants will be large beyond all proportion to the revenue derived from them.
13.	4,312	270	
36.	1,160	390	
38.	231	210	
42.	1,953	300	
46.	2,212	240	
89.	1,691	180	
108 and 109.	1,057	300	
134.	2,037	270	

24.—I observe, however, in the orders of Government of 16th December, 1841, forwarded with your letter No. 31,

dated the 31st of the same month, a great disinclination to extend the provisions of Regulation XXII. of 1816 to any place into which it has not yet been introduced. The extension of these provisions to Mouzah Kudjooa (No. 36 above alluded to) has been specially refused in these orders. But the Government do not appear to have been made aware that the system which it was sought to establish in a legal way had really been long in force without any complaint on the part of those concerned.

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*From J. THORNTON, Esq., Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the COMMISSIONER OF THE ALLAHABAD DIVISION (No. 4621 of 1844).—Dated Agra, the 19th October, 1844.*

IN continuation of my predecessor's letter to your address dated 24th December, 1842, on the subject of the Village Police of Zillah Futtehpore, I am directed to observe that, as orders have now been passed on the settlement, the Lieutenant-Governor proceeds to dispose of this question, which had been reserved for consideration.

2.—In connection with this subject, I am desired to forward for your information the accompanying extract (paragraphs 6—39) of a letter from the Sudder Board of Revenue dated 14th August, 1840. The Lieutenant-Governor of the day, on 14th September, 1840, expressed his full concurrence in these remarks, and they are entirely adopted by the present Lieutenant-Governor.

3.—Generally speaking, it is not considered desirable to commute the service land, immemorially assigned to the village watchmen, for a money payment from the Treasury: it is only necessary to provide that the service land and money dues be adequate, and that they be actually enjoyed by the watchmen.

4.—The village zemindars continue to be responsible for the Police within their estates, and the Lieutenant-Governor is averse to a measure which, by placing the watch and ward in the hands of independent officers paid by the Government, ostensibly weakens the ability of the landed proprietors rightly to discharge themselves of this responsibility. The object of the Government should be to work through the village institutions, and not to set them aside, and, by aiming at the centralization of all power directly in the hands of the executive, to lose all the co-operation which the people are naturally able and inclined to render.

5.—The proposition appears to rest on the fallacious expectation that it is possible to afford adequate protection to the inhabitants by a few chowkeedars, who would be in fact only ill-paid burkundazes, scattered all over the country. The security of the people will be more effectually consulted by their own efforts, exercised through their own village officers. The watchman should be the agent through whom the zemindar or village community provides for the public safety,—not the officer of the Government to see that they perform their duty. The former character is better maintained by adherence to the former custom.

6.—You are requested to furnish the Magistrate with a copy of these instructions, and to direct his attention to the maintenance of the village watchmen in the enjoyment of the allowance assigned to them. at the time of settlement, as laid down in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Board's letter.

7.—But it appears from the letter of the late Officiating Magistrate dated 27th October, 1842, that the number of village chowkeedars is fewer than it should be; and their remuneration inadequate. An allowance of one chowkeedar

to 60 houses is not more than is necessary, and it would appear that at this rate about 265 more are required than the Settlement Officer allowed. The Lieutenant-Governor authorizes the increase of the establishment to the amount, and requests that a provision for them in land, to the extent of about three acres for each man, be set apart. A reduction in the assessment will be made for the land thus taken on the principles laid down in the Circular Order, Sudder Board of Revenue, No. 4, Section 5.

8.—The Lieutenant-Governor does not recognize the obligation of the Government to provide especially from the Land Revenue of the State for the maintenance of chowkeedars along the public roads. The Government are bound to provide for the protection of the agricultural population from the contributions which that population afford to the State; but they are not similarly bound specially to provide from the same fund for the protection of travellers. The practice of maintaining road chowkeedars is of limited occurrence. It prevails only in some districts, and along a few of the roads in these districts. It seems to have arisen more from the caprice of the Local Magistrate than from any innate and pressing necessity. It was not in itself a simple and easy measure, which afforded a ready palliative to a pressing evil, but the root of the evil lay much deeper, and required more severe scrutiny, and more searching investigation. Highway-robbery and deeds of open violence do not arise from the absence of a few ill-paid, disreputable chowkeedars, stationed at distant intervals along a high road: they arise from a relaxation of the vigorous control over the community which a weak and inefficient Magistrate suffers to exist, and it may have existed so long that the most zealous efforts of a temporary incumbent of the office may be unable to provide an immediate remedy. The ordinary Police, foot



and mounted, should be adequate to protect the public roads, especially when the zemindars are held strictly to

Section 3, Regulation XXXV. of 1803.  
 Section 9, Regulation IX. of 1804.  
 Section 19, Regulation XIV. of 1807.  
 Regulation VI. of 1810.  
 Section 10, Regulation I. of 1811.  
 Sections 4, 9, and 12, Regulation III. of 1812.  
 Section 2, Regulation VIII. of 1814.  
 Clause 1, Section 14, and Clauses 6. and 7, Section 20, Regulation XX. of 1817.

*See also the Circular Orders of the Nizamut Adawlut.*

Circular Order 53, of 31st May, 1809.  
 Ditto 241, of 10th November, 1820.

the responsibilities for preserving the public peace which legally attach to them, and will be found stated in the enactments noted in the margin. The Magistrate who energetically exercises the powers entrusted to him by law, and uses his Police not only for the detection and

punishment of the actual perpetrators of crime, but also for the enforcement of the legal penalties against those who conceal, countenance, abet, or shelter the criminals, will find his influence much greater and more effectual than it could be by the easy remedy of a few chowkeedars, extorted from zemindars, which are accepted as compensation for all delinquencies, and offered as an excuse for avoiding further and more troublesome enquiries.

9.—This rigorous exaction of a recognized public responsibility attaching to all landholders is quite consistent with a considerate and conciliating demeanor towards them. No landholder should be harassed by vexatious and unnecessary summons on the occurrence of every petty offence. But they should all be warned of their duties, and whenever there is good reason to suspect either wilful neglect or criminal connivance, no pains should be spared to discover the truth, and punish the offender. In this, as in every other case of the exercise of a discretionary power, it is most necessary to preserve the medium between vexatious interference and heedless indifference.

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## APPENDIX F.

*Extract from Settlement Report of the District of Agra,  
by Mr. MANSEL, dated 30th April, 1841.*

31. POLICE DUES.—A jagheer of land was at first assigned to the Village Police in the Pergunnahs of Ferozabad and Khundowlee ; but in the remaining divisions a money provision was made, in accordance with the permission granted in the Minute of the Governor-General, North-Western Provinces, dated 10th January, 1840, to the chowkeedars and bullahurs, as one or both of those servants were required in each estate. This mode of provision was approved of by the Magistrate ; and lists of the number of chowkeedars and bullahurs required furnished for each pergunnah to the Settlement Office. The assignment of a money allowance does not agree so well with the filling up of the revenue forms as the grant of a jagheer ; for the variation in the extent of the Police dues in different estates is not always proportioned to the difference of area or jumma ; so that the comparative range of assessment is disturbed by this new element of deduction from gross rent assets. This difficulty could, however, only be avoided by assessing Police dues in a pergunnah aggregate, and distributing them by an equal percentage upon the rent assets of the different estates. Such a change, even if politic, was, however, too important for me to press forward during the currency of settlement duty ; and, moreover, by noticing the Police dues, commonly in the detailed remarks of Form III. appended to each village, the variation in the range of assessment and average acre rate, if created by this difference of demand for Police dues, is at once shown ; and the ordinary tests of comparison of the equality of assessment can be, to all substantial purposes, *mutatis mutandis*, applied. The charge is certainly a very considerable one ; but the cost is not of necessity increased by the assignment being a fixed money payment to chowkee-

dars and bullahurs. The Village Police have in Agra always been accustomed to receive a money allowance, varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2 per month, under arrangements made by the earlier Magistrates, with the consent of the zemindars. When the size of the district and its vicinity to foreign states, the sub-division of property, and the liability of the population to extreme distress from drought and famine, by reason of the soil being so dry and water so low from the surface, are studiously taken into consideration, the necessity of a Village Police of considerable strength will be at once seen. The area of the whole district is indeed 1,861 square miles. The amount of the Police dues, in money and land, is given below.\*

By a reference to former remarks, it will be seen that on the whole a large reduction of jumma has been allowed to this zillah. The necessity of providing jagheers of land to the Village Police was the main circumstance that induced me to frame my general calculations so as to assess a jumma

\* No. Jagheers in land.  
 Forozabad Chowkeedars, 131 ... 721 acres.  
 Khundowlee Chowkeedars, 133 ... 778 acres.

	† CHOWKEEDARS.		BULLAHURS.		TOTAL.
	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	Pay.
Furrah, ...	220	7,700	110	1,650	9,350
Huzzoor Tehseel,	235	8,460	123	1,476	9,936
Iradutnuggur, ...	169	6,084	113	1,356	7,440
Futtehabad, ...	185	6,660	123	1,476	8,136
Bah Pinahut, ...	265	9,540	172	2,064	11,604
Futtehpore Sikree,	150	5,378-4	100	1,192-12	6,571
Total, ...	1,224	43,822-4	741	9,214-12	53,037

† The pay of the chowkeedar in Furrah was fixed at Rs. 35 p. annum, and of the bullahur at Rs. 15, previous to the issue of the Governor-General's Resolution, and much inconvenience would have been caused by the remodelling of the arrangement.

that, with the Police dues, should be more or less equal to that hitherto paid by the zillah. Thus the net gain of the district from the settlement was, that the village communities received an improved Village Police for the protection of their lives and properties, while the expense was shifted from themselves upon the State. In short, the zillah appeared to me with its old jumma over-assessed to the extent that Police dues had been paid before the settlement, to be paid after the settlement by the zemindars without deduction on that account.

32.—*Service Lands to Police of Native Rule.*—At a season of making permanent provision for the Village Police of the country, it became of course incumbent on the Settlement Officer, in communication with the Magistrate, to dispose finally of such land as had in this district been assigned in support to parties who, under the name of *pyadah*, had received appointments, the duty of which was the charge of the Municipal Police of the times. Three large grants of this kind have continued since the Jat rule unmolested in this part of the country to the present day. Two of them were in the country towns of Pinahut and Buttesur, in the Bah Pinahut Pergunnah, and one in the village of Oogurpoorah, adjoining the town of Bah. Two other small service holdings of the same kind existed also in the same division. The extent of land thus held in jagheer amounted to 909 acres, and the number of the Police Force was 111 privates and one jemadar. The average holding of each member of the service was about eight acres, and the income which they derived by cultivating their holdings with their own hands ranged from two to two and half rupees per mensem. Since the conquest, this force has ranked as part of the Police Force of the country; and service, more or less substantial, has been extracted from it by the different Thannadars of Pinahut and Bah in controlling the turbulent population of our provinces, and in checking the inroads of the predatory tribes lining the

right bank of the Chumbul. Its use, however, was by no means equal to its cost. The situation was claimed as a right of inheritance, and the right then formed a subject of contention. The organization of the burkundauze force rendered it manifold more valuable than that of the Zemya chowkeedars; so that their estimation has gradually sunk very small in the eyes of successive Magistrates, and their abolition become a matter scarcely to be avoided. The chowkeedars themselves seemed all very ready to accede to any plan that might be devised for reconciling their future subsistence and the interests of Government. The case was therefore, with their consent, disposed of under Clause 8, Section 5, Regulation IX. of 1825; and the sanction of Government to the resumption is solicited. Each Zemya chowkeedar has been allowed to retain his service land at low revenue rates, about half the natural rent assets; and a reduced Police Force of the same character as the rest of the new Village Police has been created for the protection of the towns where the duty of the *pyadah* force lay. In the lieu of 25 men at Butte-sur, 10 have been appointed; of 64 at Pinahut, fifteen; and of 21 at Bah, besides a jemadar, 8. The allowances of the chowkeedars newly appointed are included in the Police dues of Bah Pinahut given in the previous paragraph. The number of new chowkeedars has been reduced to less than one-third of the old Zemya *pyadahs*; and a further saving could not have been made with safety to the public peace—at any rate, not until any general revision and remodelling of the entire Police Force (Burkundauze and Village) is made in a spirit of improvement, as well as on a mere consideration of relative charges.

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## APPENDIX G.

*Extract from Settlement Report of the District of Humeerpore:  
by Mr. C. ALLEN, dated the 28th February, 1843.*

69.—POLICE. The revision of the Village Police has also tended to diminish the net revenue, for the number employed, and their remuneration, were each inadequately provided. I have bestowed much pains in fixing their number, as also with reference to their location when their services were more or less necessary for the protection of the people. They are now entirely paid in money, in preference to the usage formerly existing of partial payment in land, the evil of which was conclusively exemplified in the famine years, when many of these chowkcedars emigrated at the time when their assistance was most called for, as destitution naturally led to the increase of crime to a fearful extent.

This further charge, as it appeared to me, could not be made an additional burthen on the people, and thus it frequently happens that the net revenue is less than previously, though the amount levied from the zemindar is undiminished. In fact, the first point in my settlement was to establish the gross tax the zemindar should pay, and from this the Police expenses fixed by me in conjunction with the Magistrate were deducted—the remainder forming the Government jumma. In the margin the Village Police expenses of each

pergunnah, and their percentage on the jumma, are detailed. In Punwaree particularly the Police charges are very heavy, but I have already remarked that the villages of this pergunnah are

<i>Pergunnahs.</i>	<i>Pay.</i>	<i>Per-centage.</i>
Khirkā, ... ..	1,128	4.07
Mhowda, ... ..	6,588	4.77
Punwaree, ... ..	12,396	6.76
Rooth, ... ..	9,672	5.29
Someirpore, ... ..	6,294	4.48
Total, ... ..	36,078	5.37

much dispersed, and widely separated from each other and

their thannas, and this rendered a numerous Police indispensable.

*Extract from Settlement Report of Pergunnahs Calpee, Humeerpore, Jelalpore, Khurela, and Koonch: by Mr. W. Muir, dated the 15th June, 1842.*

### SECTION III.—POLICE AND PUTWAREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

150.—The Village Police has, in conjunction with the Magistrate, been carefully revised and settled. The previous mode of remuneration was irregular in the extreme. In Pergunnah Koonch support was afforded almost solely by an allotment of land; in Jelalpore and Khurela, chiefly by money payments; and in Calpee and Humeerpore, partly by the one and partly by the other. In the subjoined statement are detailed the expenses of the zemindars under the old system: the land is valued at its supposed rent, estimated by the zemindars themselves, and the return may be relied on as in the main correct:—

PERGUNNAHS.	PAY OF VILLAGE POLICE.		
	<i>In Land.</i>	<i>In Money.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Calpee, ... ..	1,302	1,899	3,201
Humeerpore, ... ..	612	1,121	1,733
Jelalpore and Khurela, ... ..	398	5,691	6,089
Koonch, ... ..	5,672	200	5,872
Total, ... ..	7,984	8,911	16,895

The advantages of a money over a land allowance, considerable everywhere, are in Bundelkund of extraordinary importance; for there a year of scarcity under the latter

system deprives the village watchman of his subsistence and independence, at the very season when the disorganization of society and increase of crime most require that he should be constant and vigilant at his post. A money remuneration has therefore invariably been fixed; it will be collected with the revenue, and disbursed through the Magistrate.

151.—The general rule has been to allot to a village not exceeding fifty houses one chowkeedar and one khubur-russán,\* the former at Rs. 36, the latter at from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18 per annum, according to the distance of the thanna. In larger villages the establishment is stronger, generally in the proportion of a chowkeedar or assistant chowkeedar to every fifty houses; the assistant chowkeedar receives, according to the extent and resources of the village, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per annum. The following table shows the number and salary of the Village Police in each pergunnah, and the proportion the latter bears to the new jumma:—

PERGUNNAHS.	DETAIL OF VILLAGE POLICE.		SALARY			Rate per cent. of the Police expense on the new jumma.
	No. of Chowkeedars.	No. of Khubur-russáns.	Of the Chowkeedars.	Of the Khubur-russáns.	Total.	
Calpee, ... ..	132	83	4,300	1,258	5,558	7.088
Humeerporo, ... ..	90	40	3,044	688	3,732	5.224
Jelalpore and Khurela,	282	109	9,382	1,716	11,098	4.419
Koonch, ... ..	169	75	5,582	1,157	6,739	3.323
Total, ... ..	673	306	22,308	4,819	27,127	4.492

\* The village messenger, who supplies the place of the gornit or bullahur.



The rate per cent. on the jumma appears to be large,

PERGUNNAHS.		Rates per cent. of the Police ex- pense on the new jumma.
Someirpore, ...		4.685
Mohda, ...		5.001
Roath (Akherkha),		6.257
Punwaree, ...		7.679
On the whole, ...		6.113*

but the statement noted in the margin will show that is somewhat less than in the Humeerpore Pergunnahs. This heavy expenditure (greatest in Pergunnah Calpee, on account of the straggling position and comparative sterility of its villages) must not be overlooked

in considering the decrease granted in the present settlement, for a considerable portion of it is an entirely new charge upon the landed proprietors.

## APPENDIX H.

*Extract (paragraph 57) of letter from Secretary, Sudder Board of Revenue, dated the 12th October, 1841, forwarding Mozuffernugger Settlement Report.*

57.—The Police appear to have been well provided for, and all other matters to have been satisfactorily arranged.

*Extract (paragraph 13) of letter from Commissioner of the Meerut Division, to the address of the Sudder Board of Revenue, dated 17th August, 1841 (No. 272), forwarding Mozuffernugger Settlement Report.*

13.—The Village Police have been well provided for by money payments of Rs. 36 per annum. The small mouzahs which could not afford to pay for the entertainment of an efficient servant have been placed under the chowkeedar of a neighbouring village, and both the mouzahs.

\* NOTE.—Vide note to paragraph 107, page 63. These rates may also undergo some small alteration before Mr. Allen completes his settlement.

contribute proportionally to the payment of the salary. No chowkeedar can properly guard two mouzahs, but he will go his rounds in the large one, and be responsible for reporting all cases that occur in the other. This arrangement is not without its disadvantages, but the question is, whether it is better in such cases to have one efficient man well paid, than to have perhaps two registered persons who are merely men of straw; and the number of villages so included with others is not more than 84 out of 450, including the weiran mouzahs and kusbehs, in the latter of which the Settlement Officer has not interfered. This proportion is taken from two-thirds of the districts that were settled in 1840-41. Such men as are now appointed will be expected to do their duty, for their salaries will be realized by the Tehseeldar and made over to the Magisterial department for payment, but the men will still be nominated by the zemindars, and, although paid directly from the Government, so far as the payment of their wages will be ensured, they will remain as heretofore the village servants of Police, and be under the due control of the zemindarce community, whose responsibility will not be relaxed.

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## APPENDIX I.

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*Extract (paragraph 41) of a letter from the late Officiating Collector of Budaon, to the address of the Commissioner of Rohilkund, dated Simla, the 10th June, 1838.*

41.—In conformity with the spirit of the instructions of the Board's letter dated 13th June, 1834, throughout the pergunnah parcels of land have been set apart for the maintenance of the Village Police, averaging six acres and a fraction for each watchman, in addition to the trifling perquisites in common usage, which have not been interfered with. Arrangements have been made for defining and fixing the boundaries

of each jagheer, the whole when completed to form a book of reference signed by the zemindars, Putwarees, and watchmen of each village, and finally by the Tehseeldars and Canoongoes. The great superiority of this system of remuneration over that of monied stipends seems scarcely to admit of a question. *First*,—It sets at rest for ever the constant disputes arising about the payment of the monthly wages, and renders unnecessary the vexatious interference of the Police for levying from the zemindars the salaries fixed for their support, usually accompanied with extortion from one party or the other. *Secondly*,—It affords complete security to the Village Police for receiving a fair compensation for their vigilance, thereby holding out the best inducement to good behaviour. *Thirdly*,—It creates a permanent attachment on the part of the Village Police to the interests and welfare of the community. *Fourthly*,—While it adds considerably to the respectability of the watchmen, it releases them from too great a dependence on the caprice and will of the zemindar, who is often found abusing his influence and authority over them.

## APPENDIX J.

*Extract from Settlement Report of Pergunnah Deyrah Dhoon, paragraphs 120 to 123, page 56, dated the 12th June, 1850.*

120.—There has hitherto been no village chowkeedaree Village chowkeedaree establishment in existence in the Establishment. Dhoon, although the moquddums were, under the terms of their engagement with Government, responsible for the Police as well as the revenue of the district. The want of an efficient Village Police has for some time past been much felt, and will be so more and more every year as the population increases.

121.—It was my desire to devise a system of Village Police which should in some measure supply this want. That there can be anything like an efficient establishment

of this sort in so thinly-populated a country as the Dhoon, is out of the question. The subject has presented many difficulties, which I have not yet been able altogether to meet and overcome. The village proprietors are in general too poor, and the population too scanty, to admit of a chowkeedar to each village. It appeared to me, therefore, when I first took up the subject with the view of forming a chowkeedaree establishment, that what I believe when practicable to be by far the best system—that of assigning a small jagheer to each chowkeedar for his support—would not be feasible in this district, as it would be necessary, from the limited number of chowkeedars which the Chowkeedaree Funds would admit of, to assign several villages to each; under which circumstances the chowkeedar, it was to be feared, would naturally be inclined to consider himself the servant of the village in which his land was situated, and to neglect the other villages, even if the proprietors of those villages should remunerate him in some other manner.

122.—I therefore gave the preference, and, as it appeared at the time, with the concurrence of the zemindars, to the plan of assessing a Chowkeedaree Fee in money, the amount to bear a fixed proportion to the net jumma, and to be collected like the One per Cent. Road Fund along with the instalments of revenue, and to be formed into a fund for the payment of a body of Village Police. The scale of assessment I fixed at Rs. 3-2-0 per cent. on the net jumma of each village. This I calculated, assuming the net jumma of the district at Rs. 20,000, would yield Rs. 625 per annum, which, at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per month to each man, would be sufficient to provide twenty chowkeedars for the whole district.

123.—But I found, when I came to carry this plan into effect, that the assessment was felt to be—as in truth it was—very heavy, without promising any benefits at all commensurate with the expense, for the number of chow-

Remuneration of chow-  
keedars.

keedars which the fund would provide would be altogether insufficient for the efficient watch of the number of villages placed under the protection of each chowkeedar, amounting on an average to eight each. I therefore abandoned this project, and am now engaged in devising a system similar to that generally prevailing in other parts of the country. I shall endeavour to arrange that, where possible, the chowkeedars shall have small jagheers of land assigned them, and where this is not possible, that they shall be paid in certain fixed quantities of grain. All the large and more populous villages will be required to maintain one chowkeedar, each assigning him a small portion of land, with payment besides in grain if necessary. Villages inferior in size and population will have to maintain one chowkeedar to two or three contiguous villages, each paying him certain fees in grain in proportion to its population; while remote and isolated villages, too poor to maintain a chowkeedar, shall not be compelled to support one, in which case they will be no worse off than they were before. I feel no doubt of being able to carry this plan into effect. My measures, however, are not yet matured: I am therefore not prepared at present to submit the Village Police Statement required by the Settlement Directions, which, however, I shall not omit to do so hereafter, as soon as my arrangements have been completed.

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## APPENDIX K.

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*Extract from Settlement Report of the District of Panceput, Zillah Delhi: by MR. G. F. EDMONSTONE, dated 31st October, 1842.*

### CHOWKEEDARS.

44.—It became a part of my duty, in pursuance of the Resolution of the Governor-General dated 10th January,

1840, to provide for the maintenance of a Village Police, the strength of which should be determined by the Magistrate, and communicated to me; but, having personally visited every village, and being perhaps better acquainted with the numbers and character of the population resident in each than that functionary, I was requested by him to fix the number of chowkeedars who should in future be employed, and, in communication with the Police Officers, I accordingly did so. Except in villages consisting of

imposition has been strongly and universally objected to—a fact which can be ascribed only to the horror of innovation which is characteristic of a native, or accounted for on the supposition that hitherto the chowkeedars have been constrained to be satisfied with a portion only of their dues; and, strange to say, when a considerable augmentation of Government revenue has been assented to without a murmur, the addition of a single chowkeedar has been received with anger and vociferation.

\* \* \* \* \*

69.—Similar care has been observed in the compilation of the paper of liabilities and administration, and the same definite arrangement of Police charges and other extra cesses has been effected as in Panceput Bangur, and I have nothing to add on this head to what I have already recorded in a foregoing part of this Report.

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*Extract from Settlement Report of Pergunnah Rohtuck Derce,  
Zillah Dehli: by Mr. M. R. GUBBINS (no date).*

#### CHOWKEEDAREE.

49.—The system of chowkeedaree prevailing in the pergunnah is that termed *osra* or *theekur*, where each man takes his turn. The able-bodied men of the village are enrolled in the Putwaree's book, and their names written on small potsherds called *theekur* (hence the name). These are thrown together into a large pot, kept in the village hall or *chopal*, with a second empty pot by it. Every day it is the Putwaree's duty to visit the *chopal*, with the Dhanook, and draw at random from the filled pot the required number of names, which he inscribes in his book. The Dhanook warns them whose names have been drawn for the night duty. The potsherds so drawn are thrown into the empty jar, and the process is repeated daily till the first jar is exhausted, when it is replaced by the full pot, and the system re-commences. The watch is generally relieved

after midnight; the duty well performed, and without expense to the village, there being under this system many more watchmen out by night than the village could afford to pay. Where found necessary, one or two chowkeedars, appointed by the Magistrate on a salary of Rs. 3 a month, are superadded.

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*Extract from Settlement Report of Pergunnah Rohtuck, Zillah Delhi: by Mr. M. R. GUBBINS, dated 29th October, 1839.*

#### CHOWKEEDARS.

47.—The remarks on the chowkeedaree system given in the 49th paragraph of my Report on Rohtuck Berce are also applicable to this pergunnah.

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#### APPENDIX L.

*Extract (part of paragraph 55) of a letter from the Collector of Allahabad, to the address of the Commissioner of Allahabad (No. 43).—Dated 1st October, 1839.*

55.—The Village Police has been amply provided for, and placed on a much better footing than they have hitherto been; five puka beegahs is what has been allowed to each watchman throughout the district, except in the vicinity of the city, where three beegahs only have been allowed. Mr. Saunders preferred giving a salary of Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem throughout his large estate in lieu of land, which was an excellent arrangement; and I only wish other landlords could have been induced to follow his example.

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## APPENDIX M.

*Extract (paragraphs 31 and 32) of a letter from the Collector of Banda, to the address of the Commissioner of Allahabad (No. 425 B.).—Dated the 15th December, 1846.*

## V.—CHOWKEEDAREE ALLOWANCE.

31.—I have already incidentally noticed the heavy tax imposed upon the zemindars for remuneration of the Village Police. The arrangement would appear to have been made by the Magistrate, and that officer is said at first to have been favorable to money payments and liberal salaries. Mr. Masson, however, remained long enough to experience the evils of the new system, and it was he who first brought to my notice the failure of the settlement arrangement, and the necessity for a revision and reduction of the tax. These facts, indeed, could not remain long concealed, for the Magistrate's file was loaded with suits for arrears on the part of the chowkeedar, and counter-complaints of negligence and remissness on the part of the zemindars. In many instances, too, it was found that the disputes between the chowkeedars and zemindars had not ended in a compromise, whereby the former agreed to give a receipt in full for their demands as fixed by the settlement on actual payment of only about one-half the amount.

32.—The details of the chowkeedaree revision were entrusted to Deputy Collector Sirdar Khan, and I annex his letter\* to my address, reporting the result. It will be seen that his proceedings have caused a saving of no less than Rs. 42,749 to the zemindars. The experience of one year has shown the success of his arrangements. The revised allowance is collected by the Tehseeldar, and paid quarterly to the Village Police; an end has been put to the disputes between the latter and the heads of the villages, and the Police statements of the year hitherto exhibit a decrease of crime, and a general improvement in the Police administration, when contrasted with the three preceding years.

## APPENDIX N.

*From R. LOWTHER, Esq., Commissioner of Allahabad Division, to W. MUIR, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, Agra (No. 29 of 1855).—Dated Camp, Cawnpore, the 5th February, 1855.*

WITH reference to the 2nd paragraph of your letter dated the 9th December last, No. 4861, on Judicial. the subject of the practical effect of the system of paying the village chowkeedars in Zillah Bandah at the Tehseeldaree, I have the honor to submit a report from the Magistrate, dated the 10th ultimo, No. 5, from which it appears that the arrangement is unexceptionable, and attended with many advantages. The chowkeedars, as a matter of course, are nominated by the zemindars, and are removable on substantiated charges of misconduct brought by the zemindars. The Magistrate necessarily possesses a controlling authority over them, but they are not removable on the mere wish of the zemindars. They perfectly understand their relative position, and there can be no doubt but that their services to the village community are more cheerfully given from the punctuality in which their services are remunerated.

2.—The principle of money payments originated with myself at the revision of settlement. I directed the Settlement Officer to regulate the remuneration of the chowkeedars in money, owing to the great uncertainty of seasons, and the Collector very prudently directed that the wages should be collected with the revenue instalments.

*From R. N. CUST, Esq., Magistrate of Banda, to R. LOWTHER, Esq., Commissioner, 4th Division, Allahabad (No. 5 of 1855).—Dated Camp, Tala, the 10th January, 1855.*

IN reply to your letter No. 132, of 18th ultimo, with copy of the orders of Government No. 4861, of 9th December,

1854, on the subject of the practical effect of the system of village chowkeedaree in Zillah Banda, I have the honor to remark that in my humble opinion the system enforced in this district since settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833 is the best of the many phases under which the Village Polico arrangements develope themselves.

2.—These phases are—

*1st*,—Payment in land in Bundelkund.—This would not answer, as the chowkeedar would only get the worst lands of the village, and in some seasons they would produce nothing, and we should have our Police unpaid for a year together, besides being harassed in our Courts with endless discussions with regard to ouster, and complaints of the absence of the chowkeedar while tilling his fields.

*2nd*,—Payment in grain or cash by the zemindars.—This sounds well, but it leads to endless trouble. In some villages the chowkeedars are not paid, and then the thanadar and Magistrate have to interfere in a semi-fiscal capacity to collect the chowkeedars' dues by attachment. Directly the chowkeedar sues for his pay, the zemindar brings a counter-action for misconduct, absence, or bad character.

*3rd*,—Money payment collected by the Tehsildars with the Government revenue, and paid three-monthly by the same officials in their capacity of officers of Police.—The money payment is moderate, and not the only perquisite of the chowkeedars, but the only one which is guaranteed to him: food, clothes, and petty dues are given by the zemindars when they are satisfied; this gives them a hold upon their village servant.

3.—The chowkeedars are nominated solely by the zemindars, and are removed on *substantiated* charges of misconduct brought by the zemindars, but *not otherwise*. The respect borne by the chowkeedar to the zemindars is by no means impaired. Living, as I do, four months alone

among the people in the villages, I am particularly struck with the innate respect and submission of the lower castes towards the Rajpoot Brahmins or Mahomedan land-owners. The chowkeedars of this district are all of a caste called "Arak;" they are "Khubur Russans" as well as "chowkeedars,"—that is to say, they are responsible for reporting events to this thanna, as well as for watch and ward of their villages. No zemindar has complained to me of want of respect and subordination.

4. At the same time, their regular pay keeps them thoroughly in hand. Twenty-four hours' notice will gather the whole body at the thanna. Complaints of absence without leave are very rare, as the old and infirm are weeded out at the Magistrate's annual inspection. They are an able-bodied, active set of men, ready to turn out in a village at the first summons, well acquainted with the village boundaries and the inhabitants, and as efficient a Village Police as can be expected in the state of civilization of the country.

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**POPULATION STATISTICS.**

No. I.

**POPULATION OF DELHI AND ITS SUBURBS.**

*Extract from a Report by MR. A. A. ROBERTS, dated  
July 17th, 1847.*

**CENSUS OF DELHI.**

PARA. 26. There were several difficulties in the commencement of the census, and one  
THE CITY or two abortive attempts before every-  
(exclusive of the Palace). thing could be properly arranged.

*1stly*,—It was necessary to construct a form which should contain all the necessary information, and yet be so simple as not to impede the agents employed in the work. The accompanying is a mere abstract of the *mohullawar* returns, which give a detail of the different trades and professions of the people, besides other particulars. I must defer the submission of this interesting information for a future opportunity, as it is not quite in regular form, and I can no longer delay this report.

*2ndly*,—It was to be decided what ages should constitute men and women, and boys and girls. It was ruled that males above 12 should be considered men, and under that age boys; and females above 10 should be enumerated as women, and under that age girls. Notwithstanding the selection of these early ages, the tendency of the people was to consider still younger persons as men and women.

*3rdly*,—It was necessary to provide that persons should not be counted twice over—*viz.*, at their shops and at their dwelling-houses. This was done by dividing shops into those of one story, and those of two or more stories. It was found that shops of one story are almost always used as mere shops, and are shut up at night, the owners and their servants retiring to their dwelling-houses. The rule, there-

fore, was that unless a person or family lived absolutely in their shop, and had no other dwelling, they were not to be registered at the shop, but at the dwelling-house. Two-storied shops are almost always dwelling-places.

27.—The *modus operandi* was as follows:—Several mohurrirs were sent into certain wards of the city with blank forms for each mohulla. The mohurrirs were accompanied by the chowkeedar and sweeper of the street, but the Police exercised no interference whatever. As soon as it was reported that a mohulla was completed, I used to go and test the census. At first I would visit perhaps every other house in a mohulla, and found the enumeration and all other particulars very correct. In this way the census of half the city was finished when I was deputed to Agra on duty.

28. During my absence Ram Surun Doss, the Deputy Collector, tested the remainder of the census, as Mr. Saunders, who officiated in my place, was in very bad health. I must add, however, that before his illness Mr. Saunders most willingly assisted me in my part of the work.

29. I have no hesitation, therefore, in expressing my belief that the census now submitted is trustworthy, and indeed very accurate; and I must take this opportunity of stating that the people evinced no disinclination whatever to the work, but most readily afforded the information required.

30. It will not fail to be observed that the total number of males exceeds the total number of females; but the difference is only 1,500, and although as a general rule in European statistics there are more females than males, I have before me now a table of the population of each county in Great Britain in 1841, from which it appears that there are many exceptions to this rule.

31. The statement shows that the Hindoos have not quite four persons on an average to a family. The number is 3·714, or close upon 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The Mahomedans have on an average 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  persons to a family, or 4·477. The average of the city is exactly 4, or 4·044.

32. If we allow that the Hindoos did not give the true number of their women and girls,—and such I believe to be the case, for Hindoo males exceed the females by some 3,000,—by adding this number to the total of Hindoos, we should have an average of 4 persons to a Hindoo family, and the number of females would slightly exceed that of males in the total population.

33. The custom of early marriages among Hindoos will always offer an obstacle to a very correct census, especially in a large city, unless the whole census be made in some very short time. For instance, a Hindoo girl of 7 is married; perhaps it would be more correct to say betrothed, though the natives look upon it as a marriage. The child goes backwards and forwards from her father's to her father-in-law's house until she arrives at the age of 12 or 14, when she goes for good to her husband's house.

34. This custom caused no little confusion at first, but at last it was made a rule that a married girl should invariably be registered in her husband's family. This might prevent the same person being enumerated twice; but I fear some omissions took place.

35. The total number of houses and shops in the city is 35,556. If we deduct 7,861, or the number of pucca shops of one story, we shall have 27,695 dwelling-places for the population, which will give very nearly an average of 5 persons to each house, or 4·982.

36. In England,\* in the year 1831, there were on the average 5·7 persons to a house. In 1841 the average

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\* See "Facts and Figures," No. 3, Dec. 1st, 1841, page 48.

was 5·3, showing that families have more house-room than they had. If our data be correct (and I do not doubt them) Delhi is still better off for house-room than the average of England. But we have no house and window tax; no duty on slates and tiles: these have been repealed only within the last few years at home, and doubtless the number of houses will increase. In Middlesex the average number of persons to a house was 7·5 in 1831, and 7·7 in 1841, which shows a still greater want of house-room; "but there is a greater number of large houses in London than elsewhere, which must be taken into account."

37. It has always been a custom in the City of Delhi Births, marriages, and deaths, for the thanadars to mention in their diaries the number of births, marriages, and deaths, which are reported by the sweepers. For some time past greater accuracy has been enjoined upon the Police in this important registration; and I have thought it not uninteresting or out of place to give an abstract of the returns for the years 1845 and 1846.

38. The number of deaths exceeds that of births in both periods; but, while I believe the former to be pretty accurately reported, I suspected that births are not so regularly registered. In the second place, the number of houseless, friendless wanderers, aged, decreased, or starving, who find their way into the city in the hope of obtaining relief, or remedy, or interment, is very great. These swell the list of mortality to a certain extent, and we must bear this in mind in considering the ratio which the mortality bears to the population.

39. There is an admirable paper at page 88 of the *Fact and Figure*, entitled "Remarks on the changes in the rate of mortality in England."



## THE RATE OF MORTALITY.

In England.	In France.	In Sweden.
1740, was one in 35.	1781, one in 29.	1755 to 75, one in 35.
1790..... do. 45.	1802...do. 30.	1775 to 95 do. 37.
1806—1810 do. 49.	1817...do. 39.	1823 ... do. 48.
1816—1820 do. 55.	1824...do. 41.	

Thus a progressive diminution appears to have taken place in the average annual ratio of mortality in these three countries, and indeed in Europe generally.

40. Another part of the work, however, shows that in 1840 the mortality in England and Wales was one in 44·58; and at page 150 I find that for the year ending June, 1841, the proportion of total deaths to population was in London one in 33·9. The cause of this progressive *augmentation* in the mortality is discussed in that work; but all we want here is a comparison.

41. The 4,850 deaths registered in Delhi in the year 1846 gives an average mortality of one in 28·28. I fear that no allowance that can be made for the number of destitute persons who annually find their way into the city and die there would much decrease this ratio of mortality; a deduction of 150, or even say 200; might be made, but it would still leave the mortality very great, or the same as it was in France about 70 years ago,—*viz.*, one in 29.

42. In the year 1845, very nearly half the deaths were of children under 12 years of age. In 1846, the deaths of children formed more than half the number of total deaths. The return of the former year shows that the mortality among infants during the first year of their existence was one in 4½, while in 1841 it was still more lamentable, being one in every 3.

43. Of 2,656 deaths among children in the year 1846, the vast number of 1,169 are attributed to small-pox, and 593 to fever.

44. Having spoken of the sickness and mortality in the city, I am bound to mention that, in the year 1842, Mr. Martin Gubbins, then officiating Magistrate and Collector, established a Relief Fund, which is most liberally supported by the native gentry. The monthly subscriptions from Europeans amount to Rs. 142, and from natives to Rs. 297-4.

45. The fund supports 240 paupers,—blind, lame, aged, leprons, &c.,—and gives each pauper a pittance of Re. 1-6 a month, and a blanket in the cold weather. They are also offered house-room, but, strange to say, will not consent to live together in an alms-house.

46. The Society, moreover, entertains two native physicians, who are bound to give gratuitous advice to all applicants, and to write prescriptions, which are made up by appointed persons; and the cost is defrayed from the fund.

47. Besides this, the Government has a dispensary, attended by a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and supplied with European medicines. This institution is much frequented, but still the sickness and mortality in the city are great.

48. In the immediate vicinity of the city there are several very thickly populated places, of which nearly all the inhabitants are non-agricultural, and in fact regular towns-people,—Teelwara, Puhargunge, Trevelyangunge; and all these places are the Islington, Clerkenwell, &c., of Delhi.

49. Of course, these places are within the boundaries of certain villages, and yet they cannot be included in the mofussil population. For instance, no fewer than 8 of these towns, with a population of nearly 14,000 souls, are on the lands of Mouzah Jehanooma; but there is no *village* of Jehanooma. The *débris* of old Delhi covers its area, which is all the property of Government, and is let out chiefly for grazing. With the increasing growth and prosperity of the city, these suburbs have sprung up, and flourish.

50. Mr. Lawrence made an excellent census of these places, but did not separate the people into agriculturists and non-agriculturists. I beg to forward an abstract statement of that gentleman's census, as it affords many interesting particulars.

51. Of the accuracy of the return there can be no doubt, as, in the first place, Mr. Lawrence tested it in person; *2ndly*, an examination of the details proves the fact; and, *lastly*, there is no great difference between the former census and that which has just been made, in order to ascertain the number of cultivators and non-cultivators.

52. A very remarkable similarity between the population of the city and of the suburbs may be observed in many respects. In the suburbs, the Hindoos have on an average 4 persons, something less, to a family; the number being 3.952. Now, the Mahomedans have  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , or 4.448. The average of the total population of the suburbs is 4.101, or almost exactly the same as that within the walls.

53. In the matter of house-room, as might be expected, the inhabitants of the suburbs are better off than the townspeople. Deducting shops of one story and shops built of mud, we have 5,739 dwelling-houses, which gives a house to every  $3\frac{1}{2}$  persons; the exact number being 3.537 persons to a house.

54. The census just made by me of the population of the suburbs shows an increase of 1,998 persons. allowance must be made for the ice-makers' and other lets not included in Mr. Lawrence's return, and will be accounted for by the annual increase of population by births, the influx of strangers and travellers, and causes incidental to large and thriving suburbs.

I have the honor, &

A. A. ROBY

*Officiating*

*Delhi Collectorship, the 17th July, 1847.*

## No. 2.

NOTE REGARDING THE POPULATION OF ZILLAH  
MUTTRA.

IN the District of Muttra, a census was taken of all the inhabitants on December 31st, 1849, and again on December 31st, 1850. The result, when compared with the census of 1847-48 given in the printed Statistical Memoir, affords some grounds for judging of the annual increment of the population in a well-peopled and flourishing district in the North-Western Provinces. Mr. Robert Alexander, the Collector of the district, thus describes the mode in which the census was taken:—"The plan pursued was to have "the form translated and placed in each Patwaree's hands "by the 25th December, and the Tehsceldar was desired "to provide that, through the Canoongoes and other officers, "every Patwaree should be made acquainted with paragraphs 137 to 143 of the printed Circular. When more "than one village was under one Patwaree, the enumeration "in the second village was to be made through his gomashtha. "When neither of them could be present at a particular "village or nuglah, the enumeration was directed to be "made by Lumberdar, or trader, or Pundit, if there resident. "On failure of such residents, a Tehseelee officer or chuprassee, who was able to read and write, was to be sent to "supply the information and enter it into the form. The "assistance of the Magistrate was obtained in securing the "census in towns, through the chowkeedars and mohullahdars. As many officers as could be spared from the Tehseelee Office were sent on the same day to *pertál*, or test "the enumerations in different villages; and as the assistance of Police Jemadars and Mohurrirs was obtained in "the testing, very few villages were left with the census "not tested."



*Abstract Return of the number of Persons who, on the night of December 31st, 1850 (or Poos 1258 Fusteel), were present in the Pergunnahs of Zillah Muttra.*

Number.	Name of Pergunnah.	Number of enclosures.	Number of houses or families.	HINDOOS.				MAHOMEDANS AND OTHERS, NOT HINDOOS.			
				Agricultural.		Non-Agricultural.		Agricultural.		Non-Agricultural.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Huzoor Tehseel,	8,091	21,799	11,525	11,298	36,737	31,536	657	573	4,142	3,513
2	Areeug,	7,122	18,584	35,391	30,191	8,123	6,942	2,146	1,593	861	693
3	Suhar,	7,132	19,937	32,762	32,287	10,145	8,829	2,377	2,029	1,732	1,472
4	Kosce,	2,861	15,513	22,260	19,318	9,018	8,188	1,617	1,450	2,038	1,700
5	Nohjheel,	2,145	9,589	13,609	11,262	9,847	8,916	466	422	1,030	932
6	Maat,	9,793	18,343	39,315	33,557	9,249	8,112	1,627	1,411	1,194	1,118
7	Mahabuu,	2,929	15,948	25,921	20,914	17,168	14,681	595	508	1,833	1,683
8	Sadabad,	10,739	19,167	26,320	21,639	25,245	25,975	500	408	3,039	2,806
9	Juleisur,	4,436	25,756	46,183	37,019	22,043	19,220	2,513	2,121	5,058	5,054
	Total,	55,248	1,54,636	2,57,286	2,17,455	1,47,625	1,32,399	13,492	10,545	20,927	18,981

## A B S T R A C T.

Date of Census.	HINDOOS.			MAHOMEDANS.			TOTAL.		
	Agricultural.		Total.	Agricultural.		Total.	Agricultural.		Grand Total.
	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.		Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.		Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	
In 1847-48, from printed Memoir,	3,49,065	2,99,627	6,48,692	14,066	38,930	52,996	3,63,131	3,38,557	7,01,688
On December 31st, 1849,	4,60,404	2,65,020	7,25,424	21,458	40,527	61,985	4,81,862	3,06,547	7,88,409
On December 31st, 1850,	4,74,771	2,80,025	7,54,795	23,037	39,906	62,945	4,97,808	3,19,933	8,17,741

## No. 3.

DISCREPANCIES IN THE KUMAON CENSUS  
FOR 1853-54.

I.—From J. H. BATTEN, Esq., *Commissioner of Kumaon Division*, to H. W. HAMMOND, Esq., *Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces (No. 417).*—  
*Dated Camp, Huldwanee, the 10th December, 1855.*

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of the Board and Government, and in order to complete the Statistical Tables of the North-Western Provinces, the accompanying statement of population in the Province of Kumaon and Gurhwal, according to the census taken by Captain Ramsay and Mr. J. Strachey in A. D. 1853.

2. The accompanying copy of a report from the former officer shows the manner in which the returns were obtained.

3. I have delayed forwarding this report of census to the Board at an earlier date because the census did not show the population of the towns of Almorah and Sreenuggur: that omission has now been supplied. I have also somehow or other mislaid, or there has been mislaid in my office, the original report and returns, and I have had to procure copies.

4. I beg also to enclose one copy of the printed Hindi form which was supplied to the Pudhan of each village.

5. The Board will perceive that our hill population is much in excess of all previous *assumed* estimates, but I have no reason to doubt the general approximate correctness of the Census of 1853, and it is certainly in accordance with the general appearance of the inhabited tracts of this province, and also, I believe, corresponds with the rate of population in the Simla hills.

6. In conclusion, I may observe that the census was taken *after* the epidemic cholera which prevailed in

1851-52, and which in round numbers may be calculated to have caused a total mortality of nearly 15,000 persons in the two districts, but of whom four-fifths belonged to Kumaon Proper. This amount very nearly corresponds with that which occurred at the last visitation of cholera in 1828.

II.—*From CAPTAIN H. RAMSAY, Senior Assistant Commissioner of Kumaon, to J. H. BATTEN, Esq., Commissioner of the Kumaon Division (No. 100).—Dated Kumaon, the 8th September, 1854.*

It is now two years since you approved of Mr. Strachey's and my proposal to prepare a census of the Districts of Kumaon and Gurhwal. Mr. Strachey agreed with me that it was quite impossible to expect accuracy in such returns by adopting the plan which had altogether proved a failure under the orders of Mr. Commissioner Traill and Captain Huddleston; and it became necessary to adopt other means.

2. The system pursued under Mr. Traill and Captain Huddleston was to order the Putwaree, with the assistance of the Thokdars and Pudhans, to ascertain the number of men, women, boys, and children in each village; and the result was that the Putwarees, in order to make the duty profitable to themselves, filled the minds of the people with fears of poll-tax, increase of revenue, &c., &c. In submitting their returns, they reduced the numbers according to the influence of Thokdars and Pudhans, or in the proportion in which they were paid for so doing.

3. I ascertained the fact above stated from unquestionable authority while in charge of the Gurhwal District, and proved the accuracy of my information by testing the Putwaree of Dussoolie's statements for twelve villages. In the vicinity of Ramnee, I found that one village had been omitted by the Putwaree altogether, and the actual number of souls in these twelve villages, at the time I had



them counted, was about three times as many as had been accounted for a few years before.

4. Our only agency for preparing the proposed census was these Putwarees, and without some effectual check they would have again submitted false returns; and to ensure uniformity, as well accuracy, as far as possible, we prepared a statement for each village, in which the name of every man and boy was entered, while the *number* of women and girls only were shown. By entering the names of the males, it was easily proved what person had been omitted, if there were any suspicion that the number had been under-rated; and by omitting the names of the females there was little chance of any attempt to conceal the number of women and girls in each house.

5. There was also an attempt made to ascertain how many in each village could read and write, but the Putwarees in most instances fixed too high a standard, and rejected those who were not considered sufficiently good. For this reason, the number shown in the statement is considerably less than it ought to have been.

6. The number affected with goitre, or leprosy, is very considerable in some puttees, while these diseases are comparatively unknown in others. Although I cannot assign any cause for goitre being so common in the Pergunnah of Chowgurkhi, it is clearly proved that this disease is not produced by snow-water, as has been by some supposed.

7. The information gained by the census will be highly useful to the District Officer at the next settlement, as the great argument against paying any increase of revenue has always been want of assamees; and the difficulty in preparing rent-rolls arose chiefly from the Settlement Officer not knowing whether the village contained 10 or 50 cultivators. These detailed village statements will be a most efficient check on our ill-paid district officials in future.



## Census of the Districts of Kumaon and Gurhwal, taken in 1853.

DISTRICT.	Number of Pergunnahs in each District.	Number of inhabited Mouzahs in each District.	Number of Houses.	NUMBER OF MALES.		Total Males.	Number of Women and Girls.	Population.	CAN WRITE.		IDIOTS.		DEAF AND LUMB.		BLIND.		LEPERS.		Remarks.	
				Above 16 years of age.	Below 16 years of age.				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
Kumaon Proper.	19	3,456	70,694	1,09,320	81,765	1,91,085	1,70,978	3,62,063	9,196	14	4,413	2,797	1,632	686	2,292	619	1,229	1,144	1,332	378
Town of Almora.	0	0	0	1,720	886	2,606	2,659	5,265	1,011	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cantonments ditto.	0	0	0	808	214	1,022	045	1,067	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Potoragurh.	0	0	0	126	40	166	67	233	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	19	3,456	70,694	1,11,974	82,905	1,94,879	1,74,344	3,69,223	10,207	29	4,413	2,797	1,632	686	2,292	619	1,229	1,144	1,332	378
Gurhwal.	11	3,811	41,163	67,216	51,596	1,18,812	1,16,322	2,34,134	7,386	24	856	721	687	425	379	262	509	963	489	160
Town of Sreenuggur.	0	1	465	1,049	372	1,421	1,132	2,553	368	2	16	11	12	14	5	9	4	8	5	4
Total.	11	3,812	41,631	68,265	51,968	1,20,383	1,16,454	2,36,687	7,749	26	872	732	699	439	384	271	513	961	494	164
GRAND TOTAL.	30	7,268	111,857	1,80,239	1,34,873	3,15,112	2,90,798	6,05,910	17,956	55	5,285	3,529	2,331	1,125	2,676	890	1,742	2,105	1,826	542

\* In this is included the total of Blind, Lepers, &amp;c., of Almora, amounting to 24 individuals.

III.—*From H. W. HAMMOND, Esq., Secretary to Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, Agra, to W. MUIR, Esq., Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces (No. 9).—Dated Agra, the 1st January, 1856.*

I AM directed to request that you will lay before the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor the enclosed reports relating to a census of the Kumaon Division, taken in 1863.

# REVENUE STATISTICS AND REPORTS.

No. 1.

## SELECTIONS FROM A REPORT ON THE REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF ZILLAH BAREILLY DURING THE YEAR 1842-43.

*By MR. HENLEY CLARKE, Collector,—Dated July 14th, 1843.*

### PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT, REVENUE DEPARTMENT, NOVEMBER, 1844.

PARA. 9. The price of raub, or sugar-cane juice and raw  
Prices. sugar, has remained firm, notwithstanding the produce having been very abundant—a circumstance which tended materially to sustain many of the villages whose staples were rice and sugar, under the straits to which they were reduced by insufficiency of rain. The average selling rate of rice has risen about 12 per cent. on the prices of the previous year, while, on the other hand, all the rubbee grains have fallen 24 per cent. below the last year's prices,—the result, probably, of the favorable state of the harvest in general throughout the North-Western Provinces: so that we may calculate that there has been a net fall of about 12 per cent. in the price of agricultural produce in 1842-43, compared with 1841-42.

10. The average rate of discount on old Furruckabad and Bareilly Rupees in exchange for Government coin has been Rs. 1-2-0 per cent., the rate demanded at the Treasury being 3-4 per cent. for the former, and 4 per cent. for the latter. The amount of specie of all kinds in circulation in the district is estimated by the

Discount, rate of—on  
Bareilly and old Furruck-  
abad Rupees. Amount  
of specie and bullion.

bankers to be about Rs. 91,00,000, which may be thus divided :—(1) Bareilly and old Farruckabad Rs. 50,00,000; (2) Government Silver Coinage, Rs. 35,00,000; (3) Gold, Rs. 5,50,000; (4) Copper, 50,000 rupees' worth. There are also calculated to be Rs. 20,00,000 in silver bullion, and Rs. 15,00,000 value in gold bullion, made up into ornaments, jewelry, &c., &c.

11. The average gross produce of the district may be estimated at about Rs. 65,00,000 in value per annum, of which 40,00,000 may be set down to the khurreef, and 25,00,000 to the rubbee harvest.

Export and import trade of agricultural produce.

12. The cultivators receive probably three-fifths, or 38,00,000 rupees' worth, of the above quantity, while of the remaining two-fifths the Malgoozars' share may be assumed at Rs. 9,00,000, or one-third, and that of Government at Rs. 18,00,000. The surplus produce exported in ordinary seasons, as far as can be ascertained, is about Rs. 11,00,000, or one-sixth of the whole,—viz., seven lakhs of khurreef and four of rubbee crops.

Estimated agricultural produce, how disposed of.

13. Of this the former finds its way almost exclusively by land carriage to the western marts of Khasgunge, Hatrass, Agra, and Bikaner, at the enormous cost of from 56 to 70 rupees for land carriage hire per 100 maunds from Bareilly to Hatrass, a distance of only 120 miles, that to the other places mentioned being in proportion—a fact which forcibly points out the paramount importance of devoting our energies to the removal of all obstacles to a free and easy communication between the roads of pergunnahs running east and west, and of facilitating intercourse on the great lines of traffic in Rohilcund leading to the western marts.

Expenses of cartage of exports, and importance of good roads.

14. The latter or the rubbee exports are transported by boats on the Ramgunga and Ganges to the eastward, at the following rates of hire per 100 maunds:—

Expenses of water carriage.

From Bareilly to	Cawnpore, ...	from Rs.	14 to 16
„ „	Allahabad, ...	„ „	25 to 27
„ „	Mirzapore, ...	„ „	28 to 30
„ „	Benares, ...	„ „	30 to 32

15. No trade is carried on below Benares with this province, except in sugar and indigo, to a limited extent, by a few European land-owners.

16. The staple export consists of three lakhs of rupees of raw sugar (more or less), the same quantity of rice, four lakhs of wheat and other grains, and about one lakh of miscellaneous articles. A small but interesting trade is also carried on during six months of the year with the hill tribes at Burmdeo and Huldawance in sugar, cloths, and culinary vessels, in exchange for borax, condiments, grocery, and other trifling articles of hill produce.

Largest imports.

17. The largest imports are cotton, salt, cloths, and specie.

18. The traders come early in each season, and wait their time to buy at the most favorable period; and so much depends on their arrival, to produce a healthy state of the market; that the evils of poverty are occasionally felt in the midst of plenty, from a want of purchasers.

19. A few Malgoozars only are possessed of sufficient capital to admit of their paying their kists, without either disposing of their produce, or borrowing for that purpose if they do not sell. These individuals, if the state of the market at the time of paying the revenue may be such

Mode adopted for paying the kists during a low state of the market.

that to sell would be attended with a great sacrifice, usually draw on their capital or uninvested funds deposited in the hands of the native bankers, and either hold their crops until the market improves, or send them to other marts after insuring them, where they are often able to dispose of them to great advantage; while others also find it even more profitable to borrow at a high interest, and to wait their opportunity of afterwards disposing of their produce, than to sell it in the existing state of the market.

20. Before closing these remarks, it appears worthy of

Influence of an improvement in the means of communication on the western trade. Advantages of continuing the Aonlah Road to the Ganges.

notice that since the new road has been opened from Pilibheet to Aonlah, and the nullahs and swamps bridged over, and the means of communication improved in the direction of Hattaras,

the western trade has continued to a limited extent, whenever the price of the export promised a fair remuneration at all seasons of the year, whereas formerly the difficulties of the road were so insurmountable during the rains, and the risk of injuring the cattle so great, that the capitalist was unable to procure carts at any rate of hire that he could afford to give for transporting his produce at that season, whatever might be the demand in the western markets. Thus, although wealth is created by industry, this latter requires the stimulus and aid of either good roads or canals for its development; and the value of landed property will probably in no small degree depend on the improvement of the present tedious and expensive means of communication. The continuation of the road above-mentioned to the banks of the Ganges would confer a great advantage on the country at large.

44. On the whole, I hope that the results of the past

Results of the past year. year will be considered as cheering.

The transition to a more healthy condition, amidst the combined disadvantages of partial failures, during, too, a succession of seasons, of one of the staple pro-



ducts, the influence of disease, and other hindrances, has been steadily progressive; while, wherever obstacles have been found to impede the advance of prosperity, the causes have been sought out, and the villages affected by them extricated from their difficulties.

45. This opinion is based not only on the fact of almost all land, on which the investment of large sums in clearing or manuring are not required, having been brought under cultivation, or in the rise of the Abkaree Revenue from Rs. 25,992 in 1838-39 to Rs. 83,896 in 1843-44—more than 200 per cent, or the reduction of the rate of interest, or the increase of the standard of the comforts of life among all classes, or the tranquility of the country and decrease of crime, the infrequency of sales of landed property on account of revenue balances, but in the competition for land, as the safest and most profitable resource for employment of available capital.

46. In confirmation of this increase on the value of landed property; especially since the settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833, I beg to subjoin some statistical data of transfers by private sales, being the average of several villages for each period, taken at random from the record office:—

Year.	No. of cases.	RATE OF THE SALE PRICE PER ACRE ON THE AGGREGATE RUCHAS OF ESTATES SOLD.										Remarks.
		On total Area.			On Mal-goozaree.		On Cultivation.					
1809,	4	0	1	10½	0	26	0	3	3	There are no traces of any private transfers before 1809, and there were only four cases in that year.		
1816,	10	0	7	2½	0	91	1	3	5			
1823,	10	2	12	11	3	13½	4	6	6			
1833,	10	2	10	2	3	89	4	6	2			
1843,	10	5	5	6	6	41	7	10	8			

## No. 2.

## MEMORANDUM ON THE SUBJECT OF DISORGANIZATION OF DISTRICTS, THE CAUSES, AND THE POSSIBLE REMEDY.

*By R. N. CUST, Esquire, Collector of Banda.*

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WHAT is a fiscally-disorganized district?

When the revenue cannot be collected, and yet the reason of non-collection cannot be explained; when every official return, or report, are months or years in arrears; when every superior authority is crying out against the District Officer; when a kind of torpor has come over the official machine, and no explanation can be given of anything, as all information is crushed under masses of ill-arranged papers; when all the native officials find their interest in keeping up the state of confusion; when the accounts are incomplete and unintelligible, and the record-room unarranged;—*then* a district may fairly be considered as disorganized.

What are the causes of this state of things?

They may be various.

I.—“Excessive jumma.” In such a case, it is the duty of Government at once to interfere, and the evil will vanish.

II.—“A bad system of management, which has grown up by degrees: an imperfect application of the laws and rules of practice: a laxity in some points, and an over-severity in others.”

III.—“Undue influence of native employes, who may be inefficient, or corrupt: in the former case they are a curse to the Government, and in the latter a scourge to the people.”

The two last causes are generally found in operation together, for they naturally beget each other. If they are analyzed more in detail, we find,—

I.—Dilatoriness in the issuing of legal processes, and want of judgment in their special application.

II.—Nepotism, and sale of patronage by the Sudder Amlah.

III.—Abuse of particular laws; such as the Sale Law, &c., &c.

IV.—Neglect of the great principles on which the settlement of Regulation IX. of 1833 is based; such as joint responsibility in a co-pareenary tenure, coercive transfer, collateral security from stranger-farmers.

V.—Gross ignorance of their duties on the part of native employes.

VI.—Imperfect distribution of work among the Tehseel and Sudder Establishments, leading to frightful delay, and to nothing in reality being done, in spite of a pretence of doing a great deal.

VII.—Connection of Government employes with landholders, by which their interests become opposed to those of the Government.

VIII.—Crushing of essentials under empty forms: a mass of copying and writing, and no real progress.

IX.—Delay or neglect in granting proper relief in cases of unusually bad seasons, or other natural calamity.

X.—Cases of downright dishonesty and peculation.

XI.—Imperfectly-formed administration papers in the settlement record.

XII.—Toleration, if not encouragement, of the Isumfur-zee system.

XIII.—Neglect of Village Putwarees, and evil doings of Canoongoe.

XIV.—Absence of the master's eye, and master's hand, controlling all, supervising all, and teaching all.

XV.—Absence of correct statistics, and accounts of past years, on which certain remedies may possibly be devised, without which nothing but vague, general abuse is heard.

XVI.—Brief and perfunctory visits of Commissioner, and waste of time in discussions between district and divisional officers about trifles, instead of joint co-operation in defence of great principles.

XVII.—Tampering with landed property on the part of the Civil Courts by fictitious and fraudulent transfers.

XVIII.—Collection of one set of revenue officials for indefinite periods in obscure corners of the district, by which bad local customs creep in and cliques spring up, and connection with Government defaulters.

XIX.—Bad arrangement, or want of arrangement, of English and vernacular record-rooms, owing to which reports cannot be supplied correctly and immediately, and a general mystification is caused.

XX.—Absence of any English village notes left by one Collector as a legacy to another, and vernacular notes handed in the same way from one Tehseeldar to another.

It is not necessary that all these blemishes should exist at one moment in one district, but that it is possible is beyond a doubt; but any of them would much retard the work of the administrative machine. When they all occur at the same time, the 'machine stops; the revenue ceases to be collected; there is a feeling of general doubt and dissatisfaction; all shrink from any connection with a concern which will only bring discredit; and this will continue until the whole machine is taken to pieces and re-constructed; and, unless the Collector is supported by the Commissioner, the Board, and the Government, this work is hopeless, for all will be interested in maintaining the old system,—some from love of ease, fear of exposure of past errors, or misconduct; others from fear of losing their share of the spoil, or the removal of their relatives.

It requires great determination to carry out such a reformation, and the real difficulties can only be appreciated by those who have undertaken it;—the passive resistance, the calumnious insinuations, the fear of going too far, the anxiety as to the result, and the over-taxed patience.

Let us consider the blemishes one by one in full detail.

### I.—“Dilatoriness in issuing legal processes.”

It is obvious that, if certain legal processes are available, they should be applied at once, for the very certainty of this will often render their application unnecessary. The Malgoozars know their game well, and so do the Tehseeldars. Days are worth money to both. Each Malgoozar watches the progress of his neighbour's payments, and when they see weakness or want of purpose in the Collector, they soon avail themselves of it. Short delays may be granted sometimes as a favor, but not exacted. Delay begets confusion of account, and generally ends in dead loss to Government, or the Malgoozar, or both: it is neither just nor generous to allow it. Processes should be applied with judgment; all diseases do not require the same cure. It is a melancholy sight to peruse a record of languid, ill-applied, and often illegal processes, showing that the Collector had no one fixed principle of guidance. Showers of useless dustucks are to be deprecated; they add to the difficulties of the Malgoozar, but enable the Tehseeldars to provide for dependants. Indiscriminate abuse of the tenantry is a sure index of a bad Tehseeldar, and so is the recommendation of indiscriminate processes. If a Tehseeldar knows anything of his pergunnah, or the Collector of his district, he ought to be able to judge what course is proper for every case of default; and in the month of November, before the instalments fall due, the Tehseeldar should have visited every village, and ascertained where default is expected, and have had personal conference with the Collector, and settled the exact process to be

applied for the khurreef, and exact date: and the same in March for the rubbee. And the Collector should have his private notes of the course determined on, and take care that it is acted upon. The process of Koork Tehseel is a most dangerous and ill-advised one, unless with a specific object to be gained within six months, or as a preparatory step to another process within the same period. Every existing balance on the 1st of December and 1st of June should be represented by a separate misl, which will prevent the possibility of its being lost sight of; and the Collector is bound, on the occasion of the transmission of the Tonzces for January and June, to make up his mind, and record a definite opinion on the case of each estate then in balance, which will thus enable the higher authorities to control him, and interfere *before it is too late to be of any use*, starting on the hypothesis that the estate is not over-assessed, and has suffered no calamity. The processes laid down in the "Directions" are sufficient for all purposes of Government, and the most convenient: any departure from them is as illegal as impolitic.

## II.—"Nepotism, and sale of patronage."

This is a fatal and insidious evil; many may doubt its existence, or the injurious consequences proceeding from it. It is a very natural wish on the part of any who have the opportunity, to provide for their blood-relations and dependants; and it appears harsh, at first sight, to refuse to those who have served well the opportunity of introducing others of the same stock into the same service. It seems the natural reward of a faithful employé to provide for his children, and within a proper limit this may be done; but, when not only the children, and brothers and nephews, but cousins of many degrees, fellow-townsmen, dependants, and relations of the wives of all the members of the family are gradually introduced, the consequences are fatal; all stand and fall together, support each other's misdoings, screen each other's faults, oppose any change.

Vast cliques are formed, spreading all over the district. Sometimes one clique wages fierce war against the other; Deputy Collectors and Tehseeldars are unable to exercise proper control, or expose abuses, from fear that their dependants should be compromised, or that the accused should retort, by similar charges, on the relations of their accusers. Tehseeldars are unable to control their subordinates, who have powerful connections, for so few have acted so entirely uprightly, or have the confidence of unsullied purity, that they can invite charges, or dare an accuser: the whole administrative body becomes rotten, simply because the Collector has neglected one of his most important duties. Instances have occurred of marriages being negotiated on the strength of Government appointment. Let us glance at one district.

One Deputy Collector has two sons, Naib Tehseeldars, who of course do what they like, in defiance of the Tehseeldars, who have to keep straight with the Deputy. He has also a son-in-law, Darogah of Abkaree of the sudder station. The brother of the wife of the second son is also a Darogah, and the husband of the sister of the son-in-law also. The father of the eldest son's wife is also made Jemadar, and two other relations of this lady are provided for in the Abkaree, independent of other dependants or fellow-townsmen in other appointments. Another son-in-law is Dâk Mohurrir, and a personal friend and dependant is Darogah of Roads. Another Deputy Collector has a son-in-law Tehseeldar of the sudder station; he himself, the Deputy, draws half the pay. The Siaha Nuvces and Naib Siaha Nuvces are creatures of the Tehseeldar, members of his family. Other dependants are provided for as Amcens. The Collectory Scrishtadar has a son, a Tehseeldar of a pergunnah; two brothers successively Naib Tehseeldars, thus controlling two Tehseeldars; a third brother Tehseeldar, and, after dismissal from that appointment, made Darogah of Abkaree. Other appointments filled by his depend-

ants, fellow-religionists. The Collectory Nazir is brother of a Tehseeldar, and numerous dependants are Amceens or chuprassees.

The son of the Naib Nazir is in the sudder Tehseel; the son of the Perwanah nuvees is in another Tehseel; the brother of the Wasilbaquee Nuvees is a Thannahdar, aspiring to a Tehseeldaree: whole families, of five or six each, are found to hold subordinate appointments, sometimes two or three in the same Tehseel. When the subject is once noticed, it is difficult to find a single isolated party. The Serishtadar Foujdaree is a near relation of two Tehseeldars, and one Naib, who of course are closely related to each other: the Muhasiz Duffur, his Naib, and all his Mohurrirs, are found to be one family, either by blood or marriage; relationships spring up where least expected. A charge is brought against an employé, and the evidence writer is found to be his father or his brother; or the Deputy Collector who is directed to report is, when too late, found to be a wife's relation. Even supposing them to be honest (and allowance must be made for human nature in such cases), the party who brings the accusation will never be satisfied that justice is done, and the Collector has to look out for a party not connected with the accused. It is not fair to expose men to such temptations, and yet it is forced on them by the system. Another fatal feature is the desire thus created of appointing extra establishments. There is always a brother-in-law or a son-in-law to be provided for. Balances are allowed to accumulate, and settlements cancelled, merely to secure a costly provision for a friend. Legions of harpies are let loose on an unhappy pergunnah, in the guise of piadabs, sezawuls, because the Tehseeldar must provide for them; or perhaps the influential Sudder Amlah have sent them with recommendations. This is the history of the inordinate number of dastueks increasing year by year, and of the armies of shaheenaf in kham villages.



But this evil is a slight one compared to the next,—the sale of patronage by the Serishtahdar, or other of the Sudder Amlah, and the annual levy of cesses from the Tehseeldars, who have to plunder the people to reimburse themselves. In one distriet, certainly, whatever it may be in others, it was the practice, and a regular tariff was fixed. No one dared to accept appointment without paying the Serishtadar a certain number of months' salary; in fact, this office is a curse, and might well be dispensed with; and a Collector who knows his work has no occasion for a native headman, any more than an officer commanding a regiment has for a native commanding officer to come between him and his subordinates. The Serishtadar also levied annual sums from every Tehseeldar; and so conscious were they of evil doings that they could not refuse to pay, as the alternative was to have holes picked in their papers, and blots brought to notice, when, in a lax system, so many could be found. This is a sad state of things to write about, but sadder still to see the consequences; and it arises simply from the fact that the Government have *laid down no intelligible rule to guide patronage, and fixed no intelligible guarantees for the support of their establishments.*

### III.—“Abnse of particular laws, such as the Sale Law.”

This often arises from misapprehension, and, if it exists, it is simply the fault of the Collector. To sell a man's estate for the Government revenue is so harsh a measure that the Legislature has naturally allowed ample time for the defaulter; but to put up every defaulting estate to sale, so as to allow the owner to enjoy the two months' delay, and pay in at the last moment, gaining the interest of the money, is so stupid a ruse, that, did we not know that it has been extensively practised, it could hardly be imagined to have ever become a system. Nothing of this kind could happen without the supineness or connivance of the Tehseeldar, and the want of system and pre-determined

plan on the part of the Collector. There are other regulations or rules of practice which may also be abused; such as threatening farm, and cancelment of lease.

IV.—“Neglect of the great principles of the settlement.”

If any one principle is more distinctly laid down, it is that of joint responsibility, as applicable to co-parcenary estates: it has its merits and demerits, and there is a legal mode of obtaining release from it by regular partition. But a Collector has no right to set it aside, and treat each puttee as a separate mehal. The community should be held together, and then the defaulting putteedar will be urged to pay by his co-sharers, or his puttee forcibly transferred under Act I. of 1841, on payment of the balance. Any act that weakens the bond is to be deprecated, as raising false hopes, and placing the Government in a dilemma. Another principle is that farms of strangers should be guaranteed by collateral security, duly hypothecated, as the estate in farm is not liable to sale; yet owing to the neglect of pergunnah officers this rule is evaded, the hypothecated property is alienated, and Government suffers.

V.—“Gross ignorance of native employes.”

This is much to be regretted, and, considering the handsome salaries, the regularity of payment, and the pension rules, it is a great shame that incompetent men should be allowed to creep into office. In an office of detail, every blunder causes a loss to Government, as a process may be irregularly served, or not at the right time. One really efficient man is worth half-a-dozen lazy, half-educated Mohurrirs.

VI.—“Imperfect distribution of work among employes.”

Unless each person has a proper share of duties assigned to him, and is held strictly responsible for the performance of the same, the work will not be got through. Division of labor is the great secret of success; and when the

Collector has satisfied himself that his men are efficient, let him, both in the Sudder and Tehseel Establishment, authoritatively tell off work to each. It is melancholy to see one poor creature helping another to do nothing, one really honest man overloaded with work, while his neighbour, a relative of the "powers that be," is doing nothing. The distribution of work in the sudder may be remodelled from time to time, but in the tehseels it should be made once for all; and the rapidity with which work is then done will surprise. Every unnecessary paper should be cut away, and prolixity of report, and unmeaning phrases, to hide the meaning, forbidden.

#### VII.—"Connection of Government employés with land."

This has now been interdicted by Government; it is one of the most mischievous evils that can be imagined. The servants of Government become leagued against their employer; they are themselves defaulters, or so mixed up with defaulters that they are tempted to screen delinquents, to delay the issue of processes, to falsify papers. Until he has cleared his Cutcherry of such persons, it is hopeless for the Collector to get at the bottom of anything, or to be sure that his orders are carried out. Secret intimation is at once given, to enable these orders to be thwarted, and the whole establishment and revenue system fall into bad repute with the honest Malgoozars, who cannot believe that the Government really disapprove of conduct openly followed by their own servants.

#### VIII.—"Crushing of essentials under empty form."

Ill-instructed Amlah love copying; it is the measure of their capacity: corrupt agents delight in multiplying papers, that the real truth may be concealed. There is a pretence of doing much in a badly-constituted office, and no result. Frightfully bulky records are brought forward to intimidate the Collector, and induce him to defer the perusal to another day. Long reports are called for from

the record-room, with a view of putting off the matter *sine die*. Officers, imperfectly acquainted with detail, are afraid of checking this, for fear of some inconvenience arising, as they cannot distinctly see before them. The Serishtadar encourages the timidity; the object is to create a maze, where none should exist,—to raise up a screen, behind which iniquities can be safely practised. As a Collector feels his ground, he should put a stop to it; but it is one of the greatest blemishes of our system, and it requires a certain degree of nerve and great practical knowledge to cut away the whole excrescence. There is no reason why the vernacular office should not be as clear as the English office, though even there sometimes, by the inefficiency of the Head Clerk, the real interests of Government become overlain and crushed by the most empty details.

IX.—“Delay or neglect in granting proper relief.”

It certainly is not in the bond, and the Malgoozars have no legal claim on Government for remission; but such should always be conceded, *and at once*. The loss will be doubled by delay, the community hopelessly broken down, or the capitalist sold out, under a penny-wise policy, arising from sheer neglect on the part of the Collector. Untimely rain, or scanty rain, increase of noxious weeds, are facts well known. The crops are on the ground from October to March; as both harvests take place within the period of the Collector's ordinary tour, the allegation of the Malgoozars can be supported or gainsaid at once. Many a village now hopelessly ruined might have been saved, had kindness been shown when the hail failed,—when the locusts ate up the young crop,—when kans grass so overran the field as to choke the grain. All depends here on local knowledge and personal activity; and every estate for which remission is recommended should be visited by the Collector or Deputy Collector, or *worse* evil may be incurred.

## X.—“Cases of downright peculation.”

These, alas ! do happen, if village legends can be trusted. Cash is sometimes cut off between the village and the tehsildar; but the system must be very lax, and the people unusually patient, if this goes on long.

## XI.—“Imperfectly-formed administration papers.”

This is a most fatal evil, and in some districts has been known to have existed extensively. The Settlement Officer adopts some erotchet, and presumes to adapt his villages to his notion of proper papers, instead of adapting his papers to the actual condition of the village. They then become a curse or a nonentity. If the whole community are on good terms, the papers are quietly set aside. The Putwarces' papers become an annual lie: and, until some party defaults, or some puttee is sold by order of Court, and a stranger demands entry, the evil does not become apparent: it then becomes very serious, and preparatory to the process in one case, or execution of order in the other, a long settlement proceeding, under exceedingly difficult circumstances, amidst excited feelings, has to be conducted, and, unless done skilfully and promptly, the village probably breaks; or it may happen that the evil consequences show themselves at once. Some must have gained by shares being recorded according to ancestral right, instead of according to actual possession: they, with some show of reason, attempt to enforce a right solemnly recorded; they will only pay the quota of their ancestral share, which, indeed, can only legally be demanded from them, though their actually possessed share is threefold: hence springs default, heartburnings, altercations, affray; Act I. of 1841 becomes inapplicable until the doubt thrown on the settlement paper is removed. A thousand entanglements spring up from the abandonment of village custom, and, unless the Collector promptly and efficiently lays open the whole matter before the assembled community, and

allays the feud, the estate will be ruined: even then the seed may have been sown for endless litigation, and the Civil Courts may obtain a footing. The best way to remedy this evil is, under the powers now conceded to every Collector, by order of Government dated 12th September, 1848, to correct the papers before disputes have come into existence, while men's passions are still calm. The Putwarees should be compelled to prepare their papers *according to the actual existing state of things*, and on comparison with the settlement papers the difference will at once appear. It will then rest with the Collector to take measures to bring back the administration papers into exact accordance with the state of affairs, and record each man's responsibility and right, distinctly referring the discontented to a regular suit.

#### XII.—“The Isumsurzee system.”

Unquestionably this is a great evil, but *not* a deadly one. In a fairly-assessed district, the injury caused is greater to the people than to the Government; for if a mahal is profitable, it will always pay its revenue, whether it belongs to one man and is recorded as belonging to another, or whether the real and recorded owners are identical. All the Collector can do is to have exact statistics of the extent of the evil; to throw the whole weight of his influence against it; to encourage the well-disposed to clear themselves of it; to be careful at sales, under Act I. of 1845, or IV. of 1846, that the real purchaser is recorded; and, finally, under paragraph 200 of the “Directions to Collectors,” annually, after recording proof of possession, to strike out *surzee* names, and record the real owner's name. It is to be hoped that the license of the Courts on the subject of false transfers will now be checked, and the laxity of general powers-of-attorney will be corrected. At the same time, the Collector should never exercise the personal processes of distraint and imprisonment upon respectable land-holders;

or upon any person at all, without very special reasons, and furnish all the great Malgoozars with a written assurance to that effect. A Collector, in a district settled under Regulation IX. of 1833, should remember that such processes are most inexpedient and improper, unless under very peculiar circumstances; and, as the use of these processes die out, we may expect that the Isumfurzee evil will cease to be resorted to by revenue defaulters.

### XIII.—“Neglect of Putwarees’ establishment.”

This is a crying evil, and a district deserves to be disorganized where the valuable body of public servants, the Village Accountants, are neglected. When thoroughly trained, organized into companies under their Pergunnah Canoongoes, and kept thoroughly in hand, they form a regiment of auxiliaries, scattered in every village, doing the work of the Collector and the Government; if neglected, disorganized, oppressed in some villages, oppressors in others, they become curses both to the people and to the Government. Care must be taken that they are paid and are supported in their duties, and, on the other hand, are compelled to discharge their official functions. If in some districts they are ground down by the Canoongoe, are left untaught, without proper books or proper control, allowed to abscond just at the most critical moment of the year; if they are fined heavily, dismissed upon groundless accusations, kept long periods hanging about the Sudder Cutcherry, no wonder that the office of Putwaree falls out of repute, and, instead of being active, intelligent village agents, the eyes of the Collector piercing into the affairs of every estate, they become drones or active enemies. The Village Accountant and his books represent the fly-wheel of our revenue machine; and if that grows rusty, no wonder that the revolution becomes irregular, or ceases altogether.

### XIV.—“Absence of the master’s eye.”

This is a delicate subject to notice, but any observing party can at once see in a district whether there is a master

or not, and whether his influence is felt as it should be, not as a harsh tyrant, but the life and soul of everything. If different practices are found to prevail in different pergunnahs, strange irregularities, chronic acts of injustice; if the telseels are found to be dark holes full of rubbish, the Telseeldar a heavy mass of shawls and silk; if the accounts are found to be intricate, confused, and dilatory, cases pending for indefinite periods; if the Zemindars are found to know nothing of the Collector personally, perhaps have never seen his figure or his camp, or do not even know his name, the Government must blame the Collector, and him alone. He has not done his duty, which is simply this:—In the first year of his incumbency, to inspect every department of his office, sudder and telseel, and see whether it is in strict accordance with the “Directions to Collectors,” or not, and visit every pergunnah, and make himself acquainted with local features and peculiarities, compiling his village notes, or correcting and testing those of his predecessor. Having once got the reins firm in his hand, let him take care that his influence is felt direct in every pergunnah; let his orders be ungrammatical, and his style inelegant, but let the pergunnah officers know that the *orders are his*, not those of his Serishtadar, and must be obeyed; and the cold season will bring him round again to see that they have been properly followed out. Let him know every one of his establishment personally and by name, and let all have access to him; let him see his Telseeldars constantly, in all seasons of the year, and without reserve. On horseback, morning and evening, let him move about in the villages and in the fields, talking unreservedly with the humblest cultivator, and bearing in mind their statements, and it will soon be known *who is master*.

#### XV.—“Want of statistics.”

Care should be taken in every district to have accurate registers and statements made up correctly to the begin-



ning of each financial year, showing the exact position of the district, number of farms, transfers, kham estates, &c. If there appears to be some latent disease, a careful consideration of the facts thus collated will enable the Collector to devise some remedy. It is a sad thing to hear everybody complaining vaguely, abusing the seasons, abusing the tenantry, abusing the soil, and the Government officials, but unable to support their statements by any specific facts, or suggest any practical remedy. If statistics are carefully prepared for a series of years, they become, at periods of a financial crisis, invaluable, as their inspection at once corrects fallacies, and points clearly to the insidious causes of the disease. The first question which the Collector in such a district should propound to himself is, *what are the causes which have brought about this state of things?* And in what particulars does the present state of affairs differ from that of the *last period, when the district was confessedly prospering?*

#### XVI.—“Visits of Commissioner to districts.”

These tours should be more than perfunctory movements from one station to another. Then is the time to correct the errors into which the Collector may have fallen, and to discuss doubtful points. It is a melancholy spectacle, but one which, in some districts, forces itself upon the notice, to see reams of paper, in the correspondence of former years, wasted in unworthy altercations about trifles, about appointments and removals, about filling up of statements or unguarded expressions; time is thus frittered away, which might have been better spent in joint labors to maintain some great principle, or promote the exposure of some insidious evil. This is dangerous ground to venture upon, but, if the causes of disorganization are sought for, they must all be stated.

#### XVII.—“Tampering of Civil Courts with property.”

This again is a wide subject, and perhaps dangerous ground to venture on; but it would show a want of moral

courage not to notice it. That the transfer of property is unshackled, is a great test of the prosperity of a country, but, when fictitious and fraudulent transfers are encouraged by the cumbrous machinery of the Courts, it is time to pause and reflect whether Judges should allow themselves to be inanimate machines, working good and evil by chance, or intelligent dispensers of justice to the people. Perjury and forgery are committed daily. A person who is non-existent, and who has no interests in the estate, in the presence of the Judge is stated by witnesses on their oath to have executed a power-of-attorney to confess judgment, and to transfer a property : the whole transaction is fictitious, and yet its object is fraudulent, to evade a judgment creditor or a Government instalment. The whole relations or property thus become intricate ; the bad passions of men are encouraged, instead of being checked. No one can form a better judgment of the baneful effect of such transfers than the revenue authorities who receive notice of the fact and have to ascertain the cause.

XVIII.—“ Collection of one set of revenue officials for indefinite periods in one corner of the district.”

From this practice bad local customs creep in which are continued simply from the want of knowing better. The improvements of neighbouring districts fail to reach, and while all the world is progressing, the dwellers in these nooks are retrograde. This would be only a negative evil, but connections of blood or interest spring up betwixt the Government officials and the people ; early intelligence is given to defaulters, to enable them to evade process ; the Collector finds himself constantly thwarted ; and at length in his tour, and unreserved communication with the people, he finds that the obstacle has arisen from his own subordinates. The remedy is found in periodical transfers from one pergunnah to another.

XIX.—“ Ill-arranged record-rooms in the Sudder and Tehseel Offices.”

This may seem unimportant at first sight, but the Collector's office is one essentially of detail and of record: if nothing can be found when it is wanted,—if records are produced incomplete and untrustworthy,—the advantage to be gained from the experience or successive failures of our predecessors is lost. A disorganized district will generally have a disorganized record-room: no reports called for can be supplied; no accounts can be made up and closed. This applies to the English as well as the Vernacular offices. An inefficient Head Clerk is as pernicious as a bad Serishtadar; a general mystification prevails, which is enough to daunt the most bold. In such cases, however, the remedy is in the hands of the Collector, and the work can be commenced at once; and in a couple of years this evil may be got rid of, and without fear of its recurring.

XX,—“No English village notes left by former Collectors.”

This may seem a trifle, but it is all-important. Local knowledge can only be obtained by degrees. But if a Collector, on making over charge, made over to his successor a series of village notes which he had received from his predecessor, and carefully added to as occasion offered, the new incumbent feels himself at once at home. The history of each village is laid bare to him in a familiar manner by parties who, however they may be liable to error, would not dream of deception. The Tehseeldar should have the same—a volume with a page for each estate, in which he would enter the changes and fortunes of each as they occurred. If these papers do not exist, the Collectors should at once form them.

An officer, on taking charge of a district which has the character of being disorganized, would do well to apply these twenty tests, and, by enquiry and reference, ascertain whether all or any of them may be found to exist. There

may be a little of some, and a great deal of others ; they *must* be corrected, and the sooner the better. There will be a great deal of calumny, and hostility, and chicanery to oppose him, but he will find, after the lapse of a year, if his health and determination allow him to keep steadily on, that his labors begin to tell, and that the achievement is possible.



habits of the people are improved by education, or by affording additional means of employment to the increasing population.

7. In *Mozuffernuggur*, Mr. Craigie's views coincide with those of Mr. Ross, but do not impugn the Civil Courts as increasing the dependent state of the small proprietors, whose social position would appear to be rather below that of the hereditary cultivator possessing no transferable rights, and consequently no tangible point for the hold of the money-lender, or his coadjutor, the designing law practitioner.

8. In *Meerut*, the price obtained for lands at private sale of six years' assessment would imply that the revenue demands do not press heavily, and a curious example is afforded of an estate which involved a loss whilst held by a turbulent body of proprietors being rendered profitable by coming into the hands of an enterprising and determined Mahomedan capitalist, and by the introduction of a more industrious and thrifty race of cultivators.

9. The assessment of *Boolundshuhur* is proverbially light, but a gradual absorption of small properties by the larger land proprietors is found to be taking place, and is ascribed to the ignorance and improvident habits of the former, and to the aid derived by the latter from the rapacity of money-lenders and the chicanery of the law. Transfers under sale for decrees of Courts are said to have been materially diminished since 1849-50, by the measures taken to repress fraudulent litigation, but private transfers have increased.

10. In *Allygurh*, the assessment is equable, but certainly not light, and though the dependency of the proprietors on the money-lenders is secured through the aid of the Civil Courts, a mutual understanding is said to be established. Probably the dependent state of a proprietor is found more profitable than his actual exclusion from the property he has inherited, and to which he has been attached

for generations. These returns all tend to remove the imputation of private transfers being caused by the pressure of the assessment.

11. **AGRA DIVISION.**—The returns have been judiciously condensed by the Commissioner, Mr. Unwin. They contain much general discussion of the subject, but, with the exception of those from Etah and Mynpoory, contain little statistical information on the matters which bear on it. The facts deserving notice are, that the private transfers of property in this division are less numerous than in any other ; that the rates of assessment in Muttra, Agra, and Etawah are considerably above the average ; and that the transfers are shown to be most numerous in those particular localities where the assessment is the lightest ; or, in other words, light assessment gives a superior value to property, which the holders do not fail to turn to advantage, under circumstances which have affected their private expenses ; whilst, on the contrary, a pressure of the assessment is accompanied by a pressure of private creditors, and its consequent state of dependence and subjection to the legal enforcement of their demands. The increase of private transfer may be therefore looked on as an indication of independence and increasing prosperity, and of the superior marketable value given to landed property, of which the title is secured by correct settlement records of proprietary rights, rather than as a consequence of heavy assessment.

12. **ROHILCUND DIVISION.**—The assessment is generally light, but private transfers are numerous, and are generally ascribed to pecuniary difficulties, caused by extravagant expenditure. Whether this is the only cause, or whether the industrious cultivating proprietors of this fertile province are justly charged with a proneness to expenditure beyond their means, certainly admits of a doubt ; but there certainly appear good grounds for the assertion that the frequency of private transfers is here a proof of the marketable value

of land being enhanced by distinct definement and security of proprietary rights. The great bankers of Rohileund are known as enterprizing and intelligent men, and superior agricultural managers; and if the ignorance and improvident habits of needy petty proprietors must necessarily cause them to give place gradually to the daily-increasing means and influence of capitalists, more reasonable expectations may be entertained of the general prosperity being enhanced by the change in this province than in other parts of the country.

13. In the ALLAHABAD DIVISION, private transfers do not materially increase, and transfers forced by decrees are considered to be the effect of previous over-assessments. The settlement records of the Allahabad District have not been carefully prepared. The rates of assessment are high; extravagant habits are, however, assigned as the general cause of the pecuniary difficulties that lead to alienations of ancestral property. The revenue is now realized without frequent recourse to extreme coercive measures, but the reports, particularly those of Futtehpoore and Banda, induce a belief that the assessment presses heavily on the Malgoozars.

14. BENARES DIVISION.—The alleged causes of the increased number of transfers have been ingeniously compressed by Mr. Tucker in his divisional report under the heads of Extravagance, Demoralization, Litigation, and Increasing Population, to which is also added tangibility of property caused by the settlement records; but in no instance is it attributed to the pressure of the assessment, which indeed presses lightly in all these districts, and in Goruckpoore particularly so; yet the number of transfers in that district exceeds that of any division except Rohileund. In Azimgurh, Mr. Campbell's observations merit attention; and he ascribes the numerous transfers to causes which have already been detailed in Notes on the Meerut and Rohileund Divisions.

15. The returns, therefore, furnish abundant evidence that the numerous transfers of landed properties in these provinces, with the exception of Banda, are not attributable to the pressure of assessment. On the contrary, they are most numerous where the assessment is lightest.

16. In issuing this Circular, the Board, to guard against any extravagant estimate of the number of transfers, cited various examples in which transfers are more nominal than real; but the fact is, making the largest allowances for such as are nominal or temporary, the number of actual absolute alienations is very great, and is not likely to diminish.

17. It is fairly attributable to the readiness with which advances are made on the security of land, especially in districts where the settlement is light and tenures are clearly registered; to the improvidence of numerous small land-owners, who accept advances at a high rate of interest, with the object of keeping up appearances beyond their position, and without due regard to themselves or their posterity; to the facilities afforded to private transfer and partition of landed estates; and to the summary and irresistible process of compulsory sale under orders of the Courts in satisfaction of debts.

18. While the laws of inheritance remain as they are, or as the Courts observe them, and land is a sufficient and easily convertible security, these transfers will not diminish. Education may teach thrift, and excite members of co-parcenary communities to seek after professions and other fields of industry, but the dissolution of these communities, as they increase beyond the means of subsistence afforded by the profits of the estate, is merely a matter of time. Numbers must relinquish their almost barren privilege of ownership to the private or the public creditor, and either emigrate, or, if they remain, subside to the grade of ordinary cultivators.

19. Some of the original stock may retain their footing in the estate by virtue of greater prudence, by tact in in-



ducing insolvent sharers to prefer them to alien purchasers, and by availing themselves of the privilege which the law has conferred on them of preference to other purchasers at public sales. It seems to be very doubtful whether the guarantee of pre-emption in the settlement engagement in favor of co-sharers of the same stock has been of any efficiency in preventing alienations.

II.—From S. FRASER, Esq., *Commissioner of the Delhi Division, to the SUDDER BOARD OF REVENUE, North-Western Provinces, Agra (No. 15).—Dated Delhi, the 23rd of January, 1855.*

I HAVE NOW the honor to reply to your Circular O. O., dated 12th September last, having had to wait for the Goorgaon Report, which reached me only on the 13th instant.

2. The following are abstracts of the replies of the several District Officers:—

“Is not prepared to offer any remarks on the general question of the transfer of proprietary right in this district. There having been no regular settlement, all rights of property remained undefined and unsettled, and this uncertainty probably led to some transfers, which, at any rate, is not very much, compared with the extent and peculiar circumstances of the district. The settlement is now progressing, and after its completion, should any extensive transfers still take place, it will then be easy to ascertain their causes.”

**BHUTTEERANA.**

No. 206, dated 18th October, 1854; Mr. J. H. Oliver, Officiating Superintendent.

**PANEEPUT.**

No. 394A., dated 13th November, 1854; Mr. J. P. MacWhirter, Collector.

“The frequency of transfers is by no means attributable to pressure of assessment.”

**HISSAR.**

No. 168, dated 27th November, 1854; Mr. J. S. Dnmergne, Collector.

“No transfer of proprietary right by sale or mortgage during the years in question had been caused by over-assessment.”

**DELHI.**

No. 409, dated 10th November, 1854; Mr. P. H. Egerton, Officiating Collector.

“Among the causes assigned is *high jumma*, exemplified by the fact that when a proprietor lets out some of his land to a *pahee kasht*, he usually only charges him the rates which he himself would have to pay to the common stock.”

ROHTUCK.

No. 371, dated 20th October, 1854; Mr. W. R. Best, Deputy Collector.

reverse would appear to be the fact."

"Unable to ascertain that permanent alienations of landed property from the ancient proprietors have taken place to any extent since the beginning of the present settlement, *which is a light one*. The

GOORGAON.

No. 7A., dated 8th January, 1855; Mr. W. De H. Ronth, Collector.

undue pressure of the assessment."

"In none of the pergunnahs do I consider that these mutations are effecting any extensive changes in the position of the old proprietors of the soil, or that they are to be regarded as an indication of the

3. From all these reports, the general result is that transfers of proprietary right are not frequent, and that a high assessment is not the chief influencing cause where they do take place.

4. It is true the Officiating Collector of Delhi assigns as one of the causes that "the jumma is high," and possibly there may be occasional instances of this description; but I think the other two causes he assigns are more powerful.

5. The illustration he gives that a hissadar usually only charges a cultivator the rate he himself pays is not startling, where cultivators are scarce, and remunerative service readily available.

6. It does happen that a man is the proprietor of a parcel of land, for which his fixed quota of payment is, say, Rs. 12. He obtains private service himself, and having no male relatives at home to cultivate the land, he hands it over to a neighbour to cultivate, on the condition that, say, half the *produce* be assigned to his family. The share of the produce thus falling to the family is possibly not worth Rs. 8, yet the proprietor continues to pay the ba'ach of Rs. 12, in the hope that when his growing sons or other male relatives shall have attained manhood, they will find in it a productive field for their labors, and make a provision for their subsistence.

7. Why does he sub-let at even a lower rate than he himself pays? Not because that rate is heavy, but because he finds service more profitable than husbandry, and desires to retain his hold on the land, that his children may derive benefit from it.

8. The great cause of proprietary transfers must be looked for in the general improvidence which prevails. The prudent bear but a small proportion to the improvident, and even the most prudent are led away by the prevailing extravagance on the occasions of marriages and such like domestic occurrences. In the ordinary course nothing is laid by for occasions extraordinary, and the time comes when money must be raised

somehow; then comes a mortgage; foreclosure follows; and the result is a permanent alienation of landed property.

9. My own opinion is that the only remedy for this state of things is to be looked for in the increased thrift produced and promoted by the knowledge which the agricultural community now possess of the moderate and paternal views of Government in regulating the revenue arrangements, and the confidence that the increased value of land is an available source of comfort and happiness to them, if they follow the course which prudence and common sense point out to them.

III.—From J. H. OLIVER, Esq., *Officiating Superintendent of Bhutteana*, to R. B. MONAGHAN, Esq., *Officiating Agent and Commissioner of the Delhi Division (No. 206)*.—*Dated Camp, Umeeowallee, the 18th of October, 1854.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 2642, dated 23rd ultimo, and in reply to state that I am not prepared to offer any remarks or suggestions on the general question of the transfer of proprietary right in this district.

2. There having been no regular settlement in this district, all rights of property remained perfectly undefined and unsettled, and this uncertainty probably led to some transfers, which, at any rate, is not very much, compared with the extent and peculiar circumstances of the district.

3. The settlement is now progressing, and after its completion, should any extensive transfer still take place, it will be easy to ascertain their causes.

IV.—From J. P. MACWHIRTER, Esq., *Collector of Panceput*, to S. FRASER, Esq., *Commissioner of the Delhi Division No. 391A*.—*Dated Kurnal, the 13th of November, 1854.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 2642, dated 23rd September last, with accompaniments.

2. Having made enquiries from the Tehsoeldars, and others familiar with the subject, I feel satisfied that the frequency of transfers of proprietary right in this district is by no means attributable to pressure of assessment.

3. The general feature of the transfers here may be detailed below:—

1st,—Successions.

4th,—Mortgage.

2nd,—By mutual consent.

5th,—Sale.

3rd,—By deed of gift.

The 1st requires no comment.

The 2nd arises from new sharers entering the roll by reason of right.

The 3rd chiefly consists of cases wherein sharers without issue transfer their right to their chosen relatives.

The 4th, mortgage. This recourse is generally resorted to on pecuniary distresses, such as marriage, death, loss of property, &c. Cases of redemption of mortgage are also included under this head.

The 5th, sales by order of Court, and private sales. The latter just arise as in the case of mortgage.

4. Under these circumstances, I do not find that over-assessment can be the cause of transfers in this district.

V.—From J. S. DUMENQUE, Esq., *Collector of Hissar*, to S. FRASER, Esq., *Commissioner of the Delhi Division (No. 168)*.—*Dated Hissar, the 27th of November, 1854.*

WITH reference to your docket No. 2642, dated 23rd September last, with Circular O. O. from the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, dated 12th idem, calling for reports on the frequency of transfers of proprietary right in these provinces, I have now the honor to submit the following remarks on such cases in regard to this district for the years 1851-52 and 1852-53:—

2. Considering the number of mouzahs comprising this district, more than half of which are bhyachara or putteedaree, and many of which have kisanan-i-kudeem or hereditary cultivators possessing the right by settlement of selling or mortgaging their land, the numbers of cases of transfer during the two years in question have been remarkably small. They were as follows:—

	By Private Sale.	By Mortgage.
1851-52 ... ..	6	0
1852-53 ... ..	16	3

3. Of the 16 sales in the latter year, not less than 10 were of small patches of land under 50 acres, and one sale comprized 53 acres.

4. In 4 of the remaining 5 sales, half of the monzah was sold by the proprietors to resident monied parties, in view to extend the Abadee, and increase the prosperity of the villages.

5. In the 5th or remaining sale, one-sixth of the monzah was sold by its proprietor to a resident, in consequence of constant disagreement with the owners of the other shares.

6. I am glad to state that, so far as I have been able to ascertain, no transfers of proprietary right by sale or mortgage during the years in question had been caused by over-assessment. Should any proposed

transfer arise from such a cause, I should feel it my duty to bring it under your notice.

**VI.—***From P. H. EGERTON, Esq., Officiating Collector of Delhi, to S. FRASER, Esq., Commissioner of the Delhi Division (No. 409).—Dated Delhi, the 10th of November, 1854.*

In reply to the Board's call for information regarding frequency of transfers of land, forwarded with your docket No. 2642, dated 23rd September, I have the honor to remark that in this district transfers appear to me to be chiefly attributable to three causes,—*viz.*, 1<sup>st</sup>, that the jumma is high; 2<sup>ndly</sup>, that the attractions of the capital induce many proprietors to live beyond their income; and, 3<sup>rdly</sup>, that there is a class of clever and unscrupulous persons always on the look-out for favorable opportunities of investing money in land, either by purchase or mortgage. These persons contrive to sow dissensions among a village community, advance one party a sum of money, and get from them an acknowledgment of perhaps double the sum on the part of the whole village; then comes a law-suit; the lender gains over some of the land-owners to acknowledge the debt, and the village if put up to sale, or mortgaged to the intriguer.

2. With reference to the severity of assessment, I would observe that the proprietors, in some instances, are by it almost reduced to a state of kashtkars, as is shown by the fact that if a hissadar lets out some of his land to a pahee kasht, he usually only charges him with the rates which he himself would have to pay to the common stock; and thus when pressed by a bad season, or any unexpected expense, the hissadars easily lapse into mere cultivators by the sale or mortgage of their land.

3. In the year 1853-54 there were in this district 27 transfers by order of the Courts, and 75 voluntary ones. The former were without exception khalsa land; the latter were 28 of milkee land, and 47 of khalsa. Of 28 transfers of milkee land, 22 were sales and 6 mortgages. Of 47 transfers of khalsa land, 8 were redemptions of mortgage, 29 mortgages, and 10 only downright sales.

**VII.—***From W. R. BEST, Esq., Deputy Collector of Rohtuck, to R. B. MORGAN, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Delhi Division (No. 371).—Dated Camp, Rancela, the 27th of October, 1854.*

With reference to your letter No. 2642, dated the 23rd ultimo, forwarding for report Circular O. O., dated the 24th idem, of the Sudder Board of Revenue, requesting to know the cause of the frequency of transfers of proprietary title in land in these provinces, I beg to state that, with my present limited experience of these provinces, I find myself

utterly at a loss for data upon which to found any conclusion on the subject.

2. My local experience of this district is so inconsiderable, that I am only able to state that temporary proprietary mutations by private transfers, such as mortgage, are more numerous during seasons of scarcity than of plenty. I have been unable to ascertain that permanent alienations of landed property from the ancient proprietors have taken place to any extent in the Rohituck District since the beginning of the present settlement, which is a light one. The reverse would appear to be the fact.

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VIII.—From W. DE HAEGE RATTR, Esq., *Collector of Goorgaon*, to S. FRASER, Esq., *Commissioner of the Delhi Division* (No. 7 A.).—*Dated Goorgaon, the 8th of January, 1855.*

WITH reference to the Sudder Board's Circular O. O., dated 12th September last, received with your docket No. 2642, dated 23rd idem, I have the honor to forward a statement showing the number of proprietary mutations arising from the action of the Civil Courts, or private arrangements other than succession, in this district, from 1847-48 to 1853-54.

2. It will be seen from this statement that in the four Tehseeldaree Divisions noted in the margin the cases have been by no means numerous, and that it is only in the three remaining Divisions of Rewaree, Noh, and Ferozepore that their frequency is at all remarkable.

3. In the Rewaree Division, a large proportion of the transfers arising from sale are due to the sales of the istmwaree rights in that pergunnah, which took place in 1852-53 and the following year, the causes of which are well known to the Board and Government. Deducting these, the number of remaining cases cannot be regarded as large, when the extent of the division, the nature of the prevailing tenures, and other circumstances are taken into consideration.

4. In Noh and Ferozepore the number of private transfers is large, particularly in the latter division. This result I am inclined to attribute in a great measure to the character of the population of these pergunnahs, which is almost entirely Meo,—a class whose unthrifty and improvident habits are proverbial. The re-entry of old proprietors, who deserted in great numbers during the disastrous years immediately preceding the revised settlement, has also doubtless given rise to a large number of cases, those seasons having told with fearful effect in the Meo villages.

5. In none of the pergunnahs of this district do I consider that these mutations are effecting any extensive change in the position of the old proprietors of the soil, or that they are to be regarded as an indication of the undue pressure of the assessment.

*Statement showing the number of proprietary mutations arising from the action of the Civil Courts or private arrangements in Zillah Goorgaon, from 1847-48 to 1853-54.*

TRISELDAREE DIVISION.	BY THE COURTS.			BY PRIVATE TRANSFERS.			Grand Total.
	Sales.	Other cases.	Total.	Sales.	Other cases.	Total.	
Tharoah, ... ..	7	2	9	13	2	15	24
Souah, ... ..	7	7	14	7	33	40	54
Rewarec, ... ..	62	10	72	62	104	166	238
Pulwul, ... ..	4	7	11	3	28	31	42
Noh, ... ..	31	11	42	14	806	320	362
Poonahana, ... ..	6	9	15	2	49	51	66
Ferozepore, ... ..	12	12	24	6	849	855	879

## MEERUT DIVISION.

IX.—From H. H. GREATHED, Esq., *Officiating Commissioner of the Meerut Division, to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, Agra (No. 126).—Dated the 1st of May, 1855.*

With advertence to your Circular O. O., of the 12th September last, I have the honor to report on the causes which tend to bring about transfers of proprietary title in these provinces, and to submit the opinions of the Collectors on this subject, for the consideration of your Board.

2. The following table, extracted from the Revenue Administration Report for 1853, shows that such transfers are less frequent in this than in the majority of other divisions of the North-Western Government:—

	Delhi.	Meerut.	Rohil-cund.	Agra.	Allaha-bad.	Benares.
Arrears, ... ..	31,977	140	5,170	178	65,780	1,482
Decrees, ... ..	5,589	8,480	12,451	8,878	27,498	51,619
Private Sale, ... ..	22,364	18,884	38,326	16,284	59,440	97,909
Total acres sold, ... ..	59,930	*27,504	55,947	25,340	1,52,721	1,51,010
Total area of Division in acres, ... ..	55,25,246	*63,90,900	79,53,995	59,50,986	76,61,413	1,26,31,974

\* Not including Dehra Doon.

3. According to this statement, the relative amount of land sold for arrears of revenue under decree of Court and by private sale amounted in

Acres.				Acres.			
Agra,	to ...	... 1 in 234		Delhi,	to ...	... 1 in 92	
Meerut,	„ ...	... 1 in 232		Benares,	„ ...	... 1 in 83	
Rohilcund,	„ ...	... 1 in 142		Allahabad,	„ ...	... 1 in 50	

4. The real causes of the frequency of transfers cannot, therefore, be discovered in this division. The assessment has evidently no direct bearing on the alienation of landed property, for only 140 acres out of a total area of of 63,90,900 acres exchanged hands under the influence of public sales for realization of revenue during the year to which my data refer.

5. The Collectors are disposed to ascribe sales of land to the improvidence of proprietors, and the readiness of money-lenders to make loans on the security of land. Mr. Ross sees a remedy against the encroachments of a more simple and summary process of Civil judicature in the place of the present complicated and formal system, but I do not subscribe to this opinion; for rapid decisions following a cursory investigation, and the confronting of the parties, or all in favor of acute well-prepared plaintiffs; and though the cumbersome machinery of the Courts may retard the attainment of just claims, it materially serves to crush all that is hollow and false. I attach more weight to Mr. Craigie's argument, that the spread of intelligence through education among the agricultural classes will afford the best preservative of their property.

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X.—From R. H. DUNLOP, Esq., Superintendent of Dehra Dhoon, to H. H. GREATHED, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Meerut Division (No. 433).—Dated the 27th of December, 1854.

In reply to your Circular No. 69, dated 4th October, 1854, enclosing Circular O. O. from the Sudder Board, on the subject of the frequency of transfer of landed property in these provinces, I have the honor to intimate that transfers in this district are comparatively speaking rare, the assessment is light, and sales on account of arrears of revenue are unknown.

Transfers by sale under decrees of the Civil Courts are traceable generally to quarrels and litigation among the co-parceners; sometimes also, but more rarely, to extravagance.

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XI.—From A. Ross, Esq., Collector of Saharunpore, to H. H. GREATHED, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Meerut Division (No. 64).—Dated Saharunpore, the 10th of March, 1855.

I HAVE delayed replying to your Circular No. 69, dated 4th October last, on the subject of the frequency of changes of proprietary



title in land in these provinces, in order to afford myself an opportunity of ascertaining the opinions on this subject both of the Tehseeldars and the more intelligent Zemindars.

2. It appears to be generally believed that proprietary titles rarely change hands except under the pressure of extreme necessity, and then by far the greater proportion of such changes are compulsory, being the consequence of decrees obtained in the Civil Courts.

3. Of this fact there cannot be a doubt in this district. The cause I believe to be entirely the improvidence and unthriftiness of the class of land-holders, which in this district is composed to a very large extent of peasant proprietors, aided by extreme eagerness to acquire land on the part of the mahajuns, or money-lending class, who are to be found in almost every village, and which induces them to encourage and abet their land-owning constituents in improvidence and extravagance.

4. The extreme ignorance and illiterateness of this class of proprietors enable the mahajuns to charge them an exorbitant rate of interest, and to take advantage of them in every possible way, until the final stage arrives, when a suit, decree, and execution secure the desired consummation of the mahajuns' wishes, and they become themselves the proprietors of the land on which they have perhaps for years been lending money.

5. The unjust and fraudulent spoliation of land thus alleged to be committed through the ready instrumentality of the Civil Courts is the theme of loud and constant complaint among the agricultural classes; and though I firmly believe the Civil Courts are unwilling, and I doubt not unwitting agents in the class of cases referred to, there is much truth in such complaints. The fault is not believed to be in the character of the native officers who preside in most of our minor Civil Courts, but in the system; and I feel convinced that if the system; adopted with so much success in the Punjab, of giving our subordinate Revenue Officers jurisdiction in minor Civil suits, were introduced into these provinces, the simpler machinery, the more summary investigations, and more rapid decisions, the confronting of the parties to the suit with each other, aided by the minute knowledge of the agricultural classes possessed by the Tehseeldars, would render the fraud and chicanery from which the peasant land-owners at present suffer much less successful.

6. I am not of opinion that the pecuniary difficulties under which so large a proportion of the proprietary communities in this district labor is in any way attributable as a general rule to over-assessment; on the contrary, the jomma in this district is believed to be generally moderate. It is the extreme improvidence of the land-owning class which affords the mahajuns the opportunity of involving them in debt, of which they never fail to take advantage.

XII.—From J. A. CRAIGIE, Esq., *Collector of Moozuffernuggur*, to H. H. GREATHED, Esq., *Officiating Commissioner of the Meerut Division* (No. 34)—*Dated Moozuffernuggur, the 8th of February, 1855.*

I HAVE the honor to submit my reply to the Board's Circular O. O. of 12th September, received with your Circular No. 69, dated 9th October.

2.—The question embraced is one of considerable interest and importance, but the information I can glean is scanty, and far from possessing such solidity as would justify an attempt on found exact conclusions thereto. I have questioned land-holders, and have categorically elicited such knowledge of the matter as the *tehseldars* possess, but it amounts to little really useful. The great mass of natives do not watch expended effects; still less are they given to the study of causes. They take no interest in statistics, and seldom know accurately what occurs in the next village, and very often are ignorant of what happens in their own. A reply to such a circular as this, to possess any value, should be accompanied by tables and notes running over at least ten years. If my reply, therefore, be meagre, it makes at least no pretension to be other than a very general view of the question.

3.—I believe, as far as the district under my charge is concerned, I may safely assert that the transfers of landed property do not result, in Moozuffernuggur, from over-pressure of Revenue demand. The settlement is undoubtedly such as to admit profit, and ample profit too. I arrive at this conclusion from the broad fact of the purchasers of land being almost universally *bunyas*,—men who are always on the keen lookout for the most eligible investment of their funds, and seldom make a mistake regarding their own interests. The thriftless, careless, and extravagant Sheikh, Syud, Pathan, and even the more careful, but untutored Jat, fall an easy prey to the ever-watchful, never-renting *bunya*; a marriage or two throws the first, and a drought or two the other class, into the meshes of the *mahajan's* books, where they become inextricably entangled in compound interest; and the moment of their final destruction rests entirely on the will of the money-lender. The enormous interest paid for money by an ignorant people who cannot club for self-protection I believe to be the root of the evil, and I am persuaded that the *bunya* will acquire more and more land in India, till the labors of the schoolmaster ramify much further than they have yet done. The petty usurer is rising to a landed giant, and I see not how his growth can be checked; for care, economy, knowledge, and labor must inevitably depress neglect, extravagance, ignorance, and sloth; and if the old landlords wish their sons to retain the family estates, they must educate them up to the highest standard of their times, otherwise their decline and fall are certain.

XIII.—*From E. M. WYLLY, Esq., Collector of Meerut, to H. H. GREATHEN, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of 1st Division, Meerut (No. 451).—Dated the 2nd December, 1854.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 69, dated 4th October, forwarding Circular O. O. of the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, of the 12th September last, calling for report on the causes of frequent transfers of proprietary title in land in these provinces.

2.—As regards this Zillah, the returns of the past five years, contained in the annual statement of transfers by private sale and decrees of Court will, I think, show that these transfers are comparatively unfrequent. By those statements it appears that, from 1848-49 to 1852-53, the following amount of land was transferred:—

2,436 acres by decree of Court, averaging Rs. 6 5 8 per acre,

2,984 do. by private sale, at an average of Rs. 14 12 4 per acre, at about six years' purchase in the case of private sale; and that the amount of land of which the proprietary title has been so transferred is considerably less in Meerut than in the other districts of this Division.

3.—The causes of such transfers in these provinces arise usually, I presume, from the fault of bad settlement on the one side, or mismanagement on the other; the first reason can scarcely be said to hold good in Zillah Meerut.

4.—The Revenue report of the Sudder Board of Revenue for 1852-53 shows 1930 acres disposed of in the year under review by private sale; the land was, with the exception of 74 acres, all included in one estate, that of Monzah Uthsainee. The old proprietors of that village are a body of Maheynrahs or Mahomedan Thuggahs, who, falling into debt by extravagance and mismanagement, forfeited their rights. The estate was purchased at auction by Ramchurn Doss, sahookar, who was unable to control these very quarrelsome people; they almost drove him out, and he was glad to dispose of the estate for the recorded sum of Rs. 30,000 to Nawab Gholam Alie Khan. It is highly probable that he got much less than this, for he was glad to get rid of the property on any terms. The present purchaser, being a man of some energy and determination, finds good profit in the land, having ejected many of the old cultivators on account of non-payment; and introduced a body of more tractable and industrious Jat assamees. The estate is a very fine one, and with proper management is capable of yielding a good return, even at the cost of Rs. 30,000. Its jumma is Rs. 2,300. This is the only marked instance in the list of transfers. The rest relate to small amounts of land, the causes being occasionally changes of circumstance from extravagance or casual misfortune, to which all conditions of mankind are liable; in many instances for actual profit, or on account of the right of the seller

being ill defined; but I believe that few transfers of right in land in this district are induced by the mere poverty of the transferrer.

XIV.—*From G. D. TURNNULL, Qsq., Collector of Boolundshuhur, to H. H. GREATHED, Esq., Officiating Commissioner, 1st Division, Meerut (No. 33).—Dated the 31st January, 1855.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 11, of the 16th instant, calling my attention to the Board's Circular O. O. bearing date the 12th September last, on the subject of "the frequency of transfers of proprietary title in land in these provinces." The Circular in question was received before I proceeded on leave of absence to the hills, and on my return was, I am sorry to say, overlooked in the pressure of other business; hence the delay in replying to it, for which I would beg to apologize.

2.—Whatever other causes may operate, heaviness of Government demand can certainly not be said to do so; for in this district especially the assessment is very moderate and light, and does not, I think, in a single instance press heavily upon the owners of property. The Revenue is always collected with comparative ease, and without necessity for resort to extreme coercive measures. Not one instance of sale for arrears, or sequestration of profits, and only ten instances of transfer or farm, having occurred in the past five years. As a further proof, too, that the assessment is light and equitable, landed property is eagerly sought after and bought up in the market.

3.—The principal cause must, I think, be sought for in the reckless improvidence of the owners, and their profuse habits of wasteful expenditure on all ceremonial occasions, on the one hand; and the greed and rapacity, on the other, of the various classes of money-lenders, who are spread like a net all over the country. These usurers, who are known under the several designations of Rehatoes, Bohrahs, Kayans, Uthburys, and Bunyas of every description, make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances of each member of the village community, and, taking advantage of their necessities, make secure loans at most exorbitant rates of interest; and the result of their dealings is almost invariably that, sooner or later, the property of the debtor passes into their hands either by private sale, or is brought to the hammer at public auction, and bought in by them. Property thus acquired is seldom relinquished. Indeed, when once a footing is thus secured on an estate, their meshes are generally extended, and gradually involve the remaining property of all the sharers.

4.—Another cause may be found in the process of gradual absorption, by the more wealthy and influential landholders, of the petty holdings in their neighbourhood, which is brought about either by fair or foul means as the case may be, and according to the individual character and circum-

stances of the parties. In some instances the property is willingly allotted to secure the owner a powerful friend and protector, but in others fraud and chicanery are employed, and all the machinery of the law is put into motion; and in the end the man of wealth, by false suits and unjust doctees, generally contrives to attain his object, and wrest the property from his weaker neighbour. Instances of this sort, I fear, but too common in this district some years back, but the evil was stopp'd by the energetic measures taken for its repression by the late Judge, Mr. Jackson; and no very recent instances have, to my knowledge, occurred.

5.—Transfers were also formerly not uncommon under the operation of the system of ikbal-dawa judgments. To avoid the consequences of a suit brought often unjustly against him by a powerful neighbour, which, ignorant of the forms, and unable to bear the expense of litigation, he could not himself hope successfully to resist, the harassed defendant would turn to another neighbour equally powerful, and seek his advice and assistance; acting on which, without reflecting on the consequences, with but perverted notions of right or wrong, and seeing only the immediate prospect of relief, he would file an ikbal-dawa to the fictitious suit brought by his friend; and in the end find, when too late, that by his own act he had effectually alienated the property he wished to save, and had placed himself in a far worse position than he was before.

6.—Temporary pressure arising from a succession of bad seasons must also operate in particular years, and this was the case last year; but I am aware of no other cause peculiar to this district.

7.—Annexed I beg to submit an abstract return of transfers for the past five years, from which it will be seen that the number of sales by order of Court has steadily decreased each year, from 117 in 1849-50, to 36 in 1853-54, but a large increase in private transfers both by sale and mortgage, owing no doubt to the bad season, is shown for last year:—

YEAR.	By Order of Court.				By Private Transfer.				Grand total No. of cases.
	SALE.		Number of other cases.	Total number of cases.	SALE.		Mortgage.	Total number of cases.	
	No. of Cases.	Amount.			No. of Cases.	Amount.			
1849-50, ...	117	34,993	31	148	59	37,260	77	136	284
1850-51, ...	72	79,754	35	107	35	34,482	44	79	186
1851-52, ...	55	21,001	18	73	33	23,599	48	81	154
1852-53, ...	35	4,344	41	76	59	37,987	46	105	181
1853-54, ...	36	7,825	20	56	95	77,257	77	172	237

XV.—From G. P. MONEY, Esq., *Collector of Allypore, to H. H. GREATHED, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of Meerut (No. 152).—Dated the 20th April, 1855.*

I HAVE now the honor to reply to your docket Circular No. 69, dated 4th October, forwarding copy of the Sudder Board's Circular O. O. dated 12th September, 1854, requiring a report on the cause of the frequency of transfers of proprietary title in land in these provinces.

2.—Since the receipt of the Circular in question, I have consulted with some of the tehsildars regarding the above circumstance, and it appears to me that the cause of the frequency of transfers is to be attributed to the Bohrahs or village bankers, who are always ready to advance money to the agriculturists at a high rate of interest; but at the same time they take care to execute a bond, so that in the event of the creditor's not being able to meet the demand when called upon, a suit is immediately brought against him in the Civil Court by the Bohrah, who obtains a decree in virtue of the bond he holds, and then has the property brought to sale in the Collector's Office.

3.—I am, however, disposed to think that in some instances the decrees for sale of property which are given in the Civil Court are merely nominal, and that they are not always put into execution, and that the fact of the Bohrah bringing a suit in the Civil Court against his creditor, who gives in an ikbal-dawa, is merely a preconcerted arrangement between the two parties, and by which the Bohrah who holds the decree secures payment of the money advanced, and at the same time the other party understands that, as soon as the amount of the debt with interest is paid, he will recover his proprietary rights.

#### AGRA DIVISION.

XVI.—From H. UNWIN, Esq., *Commissioner, Agra Division, to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, Agra (No. 68).—Dated the 9th March, 1855.*

I HAVE the honor to submit the opinion of district officers on the increasing frequency of proprietary mutations, furnished in consequence of your Circular O. O., dated 12th September last, with its annexures.

2.—Among various causes suggested, severity of existing jumma is only hinted by the Collector of Muttra, while embarrassments from past over assessment are mentioned in Mynpoorey. There is no reason to believe that any real over-assessment has occasioned transfers to any extent in this Division. The Etawah Collector truly remarks that a fair price for land is a proof of fairness of jumma, and such prices are obtained. In fact, the return from Etah furnished by Mr. Mayne deserves notice, as showing that transfers have most abounded where the jumma was

lightest, in the pergunnahs of the Budaon Zillah under his charge. Very different was the result of real over-assessment in the Mynpoory District, which I witnessed when, soon after settlement, numerous estates were brought to the hammer, without a single purchaser offering.

3.—Most of the causes enumerated no doubt contribute to frequency of transfers, but may be regarded as of a permanent nature. The object is to discover why transfers have increased since settlement; and, in my opinion, the one great cause is the increased facility of disposing of property, especially of portions of estates, owing to our system of record and rules for dividing off shares, to which recourse is now so frequently had, either by entire or imperfect separation of interests. Formerly it must have been difficult to dispose of property, which the owner must have found it difficult to point out in a satisfactory way; whereas the purchaser now generally knows what he buys, and can get possession more easily than when one or two influential owners managed the entire estate, and no record worthy of the name existed.

4.—This seems to me to be the only *additional* cause operating since settlement. Land-holders have always been as improvident, and capitalists and money-lenders have equally aimed at acquisition of land, while Civil Courts are, to say the least, as pure as formerly. But the machinery for selling either privately or by decree is improved, and, as a natural consequence, used with more frequency and effect. The consequences pointed out by the Collector of Agra may be lamented, but there is no way of helping proud and ignorant village owners, who will not exercise ordinary prudence and management; and the sums spent in marriages alone, by Rajpoots especially, are quite enough to produce ruin and consequent loss of landed property eventually; and that this fine race of land-holders will be eventually supplanted is only the natural consequence to be expected. The measure proposed in Mr. Drummond's 8th paragraph would not prevent private sales, to which land-holders might be reduced by necessity as now, and such sales would of course be enforced in the Civil Courts if necessary, but I am inclined to think that a prohibition of sales of landed property by auction in execution of decrees for debt would be attended with much advantage.

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XVII.—*From M. THORNHILL, Esq., Officiating Collector of Muttra, to H. UNWIN, Esq., Commissioner of the Agra Division (No. 14).—Dated Muttra, the 16th of January, 1855.*

In reply to your letter noted in the margin, I have not had sufficient

Circular No. 104, dated  
28th September, 1854.

experience in this district to offer any remarks on the subject, from my own personal knowledge.

2.—There appears, however, a general impression among the natives with whom I have had an opportunity of conversing, both respectable and

of the lower orders, that the settlement of this district is severe. How far this impression is warranted by the facts, I am not in a condition to express a positive opinion.

3.—From my experience in other districts, I should say that the enormous expenses attending their marriages is one of the principal causes of those involvements of the zimindars that result in the loss of their estates through decrees of the Civil Courts.

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XVIII.—From THE HON'BLE R. DRUMMOND, *Collector of Agra*, to H. UNWIN, Esq., *Commissioner of Agra* (No. 52).—*Dated Agra, the 23rd February, 1855.*

I HAVE the honor to submit the opinion called for in Circular Order of the Sudder Board of Revenue O. O. dated 12th September last, communicated in yours of the 28th idem, No. 104, as follows:—

2.—The numbers of transfers in this district are very great, and, as will be observed from the Statement No. 4, are on the increase, and I believe will increase extensively, as the records of landed property are improved, and security of life and property under our rule becomes greater than it is at present. A great portion of this district is inhabited by Rajpoots and others, who generally hold in brotherhood, and are an unthrifty and careless race. There are but few who are not deeply in their bankers' books, or who ever dream of saving up for a bad season.

3.—This explains the great increase during the past year, which is attributable to the scarcity and consequent transfers to enable the landholders to pay their Revenue.

4.—Under the present system of the Civil Courts, which still affords so great scope for fraudulent decrees, as well as the improvidence of zemindars, land is rapidly changing hands.

5.—I am not so well acquainted with the state of this district as I am with the districts east of the Ganges, but my own experience certainly leads me to the belief that the mahajuns and capitalists are gradually acquiring the land, and the ancient proprietors are giving way to them.

6.—The subject is one fraught with the deepest interest, especially amongst a Rajpoot population living on the borders of Native States, where no such alienation of landed property is known, and is calculated to give rise to a spirit of disaffection towards our Government. An ignorant and turbulent race, like the Rajpoots, cannot and do not discriminate between the acts of the Civil Court as independent of the Government, and the acts of the Government itself; and I believe it is not uncommon for them to state their expectation of eventually regaining their ancestral possessions, on our Government giving way to some more powerful race, as the Mahomedan rule gave way to us. In fact, it



is the same feeling which in Ireland was only got rid of when the old proprietors themselves left the country, and migrated to other shores.

7.—It is in the eastern portion of this district, amongst the Bhadow-reea Rajpoots, that the loss of ancestral property presses most heavily. Their prejudices of caste forbid them to touch a plough, and they have only the uncertain livelihood of service to maintain them.

8.—The only possible method of obviating this permanent alienation would be by a law to prevent the land of hereditary proprietors from being sold for debt; enjoyment only of the profits being given to a decree-holder for a limited period.

XIX—From W. C. S. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., *Collector of Furruckabad*, to H. UNWIN, Esq., *Commissioner of the Agra Division (No. 401 of 1854.)*—*Dated Furruckabad, the 24th November, 1854.*

In reply to your letter of the 28th September last, Circular No. 104, I beg to state that I do not think that in this district the frequency of transfers of proprietary rights arises now from over-assessment; and that now any debts incurred by proprietors arise from undue expenditure on their part.

2.—I subjoin a statement showing the transfers that have occurred here from 1841-42:—

Year.	Sale in satisfaction of decrees of Courts.	Private sales.	Mortgages.	Possessions given by award of Court.	Total.
1841-42, ...	66	67	80	78	291
1842-43, ...	72	35	35	85	227
1843-44, ...	116	35	59	37	247
1844-45, ...	108	57	64	35	264
1845-46, ...	110	66	59	30	265
1846-47, ...	61	52	39	35	187
1847-48, ...	70	55	44	22	191
1848-49, ...	77	99	57	23	256
1849-50, ...	69	93	72	37	271
1850-51, ...	48	48	61	37	194
1851-52, ...	42	86	95	50	273
1852-53, ...	57	87	103	65	312
1853-54, ...	49	72	75	55	251
				Total, ...	3,229

## FREQUENCY OF TRANSFER OF PROPRIETARY TITLE, &c. 321

XX.—From A. H. COCKS, Esq., Collector of *Mynpoory*, to H. URWIN, Esq., Commissioner of *Agra Division* (No. 302 of 1854).—Dated 30th December, 1854.

I HAVE now the honor to forward the report called for in your Circular letter No. 104, dated 28th September last.

2.—I must apologize for the delay which has occurred in complying with the orders on the subject, but the *tehseldars* have had the preparation of so many other statements as to render punctuality a difficult matter.

3.—It appears that in this district, exclusive of *Etah*, since 1842-43 the total number of transfers has been 823.

Of these 513 have been in perpetuity, and 310 for a term.

Of the 1st class, or those transferred in perpetuity, 103 are *muhals* and 410 *putteos*.

In the second class I include farms, mortgages, and *kham tehsel*; and of this class there have been 310.

4.—The modes of transfer may be divided into four classes:—

1st. In the realization of Government balances.

2nd. By decrees of Civil Court.

3rd. Private sales and negotiations.

4th. *Dakhil kharij* of property, in favor of relatives and friends, without price.

5.—Of the 513 cases mentioned as being made over in perpetuity, 415 have gone to strangers, and the rest to shareholders in the estate transferred.

6.—I have cross-questioned on the subject the following persons:—

The Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX., 1833.

The *Tehseldars*.

Some of the most intelligent *vakeels* of the Civil Court, and some of the most important land-owners.

7.—In the margin I will mention the different causes assigned by these

No. 1. Bad seasons.

No. 2. Disputes amongst each other.

No. 3. Bad management.

No. 4. Extravagance.

No. 5. Heaviness of demand.

No. 6. Transfers to one heir to injure another.

No. 7. Pecuniary embarrassment produced by heaviness of demand in former days.

No. 8. Decrease in means of irrigation.

No. 9. Sub-division of property.

persons for the frequency of transfer of lands. I will take these causes *seriatim*, and give my own view of them. You will agree with me that excepting the current year, the seasons for

the last twelve years have not been average ones, as can be proved by



cases. The settlement of Regulation IX. of 1833 was undoubtedly severe, and had the effect of draining the zemindars of all superfluous cash, so as to have nothing to fall back upon during a year of drought.

14.—No. 8. Decrease of means of irrigation. This particularly applies to porgunnah Moostnabad, where the number of wells has greatly decreased; but the Canal will be a noble remedy.

15.—No. 9 requires no comment: it inevitably leads to transfer.

16.—On the whole, I am inclined to take a cheerful view of the state of the district; and although it may be the fashion for the press at home, and the people in this country, to grumble at the strictness of account kept by the Government, I am sure there is a general feeling of security and confidence throughout the district, which makes land more eagerly grasped and coveted than under any other dynasty.

Statement showing the causes of transfer of property in Zillah Etawah, as assigned by the Tehseldars and Moodhdears of the Collector's Office.

Statement sent in by the Tehseldar of each pergunnah.	Transfers originating from put-wares formerly a quarrel among shareholders and also from their satisfying their accounts by either taking the part of the Zemindar against the Cultivators, or that of the Cultivators against the Zemindars.	From poverty of Zemindars, arising from general causes.	In order to avoid the enforcing of decrees.	From excess of Juma.	From general cheapness of grain, when there is little produce, and consequently a bad market.	From poverty caused by wasteful expenditure.	From embezzlement of collections by Tumardars in putdare villages, in cases where the putdare cannot be heard by the Collector, and are too poor to go to the Civil Court.	From decrees of Court resulting from the institution of suits on false grounds.	From deterioration of land, owing to the wells not producing water, when dug down and cleared out as formerly, and the greater depth at which water is now found.	From the growth of Rao-Sornie grass, whose roots descend to the water, however deep that may be.	Transfers from purchasers made at compulsory sales with a view to the profit of the purchasers.	Transfers from strangers to solvent shareholders.	Transfers of the property of persons standing security, the party having failed for whom security was given.
Tehseldar of Etawah.			On this account.	On this account.	1852-53 on this account.	1852-53 on this account.	1851-52 on this account.	1851-52 on this account.					
Tehseldar of Ourayah.			On this account.	On this account.									
Tehseldar of Rowin.			On this account.	On this account.									
Tehseldar of Belah.		On this account.	On this account.	On this account.									
Tehseldar of Dehlie Jakur.		In this account.	On this account.	On this account.									
Tehseldar of Phuphoond.		On this account.	On this account.	On this account.									
Tehseldar of Lucknah.		On this account.	On this account.	On this account.									
By the Moodhdears of the Zemindars.	On this account a few.	On this account not numerous.	On this account not numerous.	On this account not numerous.	1851-52 on this account few.	On this account not numerous.	On this account very numerous.	On this account not numerous.	On this account not numerous.	On this account few.	On this account not numerous.	On this account not numerous.	On this account not numerous.

XXI.—From E. H. C. MONCKTON, Esq., *Collector of Etawah*, to H. UNWIN Esq., *Commissioner 2nd Division, Agra (No. 349)*.—*Dated Etawah, the 23rd October, 1854.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular letter No. 104, dated 28th September, 1854, together with the Board's Circular No. O. O., dated 12th September, 1854. In reply I beg to state, that I am of opinion that transfers of proprietary rights under decrees of Court, or through private transactions of sale, or mortgage in this Zillah, are not, for the most part, owing to over-assessment. My reason for thinking so on general grounds is, that it appears from a reference to the statement of public and private sales of land for the year 1852-53, published at page 47 of the report on the Revenue administration for that year, that no sale took place immediately owing to arrears of Revenue. They did, however, on account of decrees and private transfer, when the price paid per acre in Etawah was Rs. 5.80 and 5.83, the jumma per acre averaging Rs. 1.85 and 1.53, whereas in the surrounding Zillahs of Mynpoory the price paid per acre was Rs. 3.89 and 5; the jummas per acre being respectively Rs. 1.68 and 1.42; in Agra the sum of Rs. 5.26 and 4.95 was paid per acre, the jummas being respectively Rs. 2.33 and 2.27 per acre; in Furruckabad the sum of Rs. 5.36 and 5.27 was paid per acre, the jummas being respectively Rs. .97 and 1.69 per acre; and in Cawnpore Rs. 6.08 and 4.97, the jummas being respectively Rs. 1.36 and 1.33 per acre. In Fattygarh and Agra there were also sales for arrears of Revenue. It will be found as a general rule that the price that land will realize is almost invariable in proportion to the assessment: where it is high the price of land will be cheap, and where low it will be on the contrary dear. I believe the fact of the over-assessment of the Banda District to be notorious, and we have only to look at the price of land as compared with the jumma to be satisfied that such is the case. Thus we find in sales for arrears that while the jumma averaged Rs. 1.17 per acre, the price realized per acre was only Rs. .41; in sales for decrees where the jumma realized Rs. 1.12 the sum realized per acre was only Rs. .30, and in private sales where the jumma per acre was Rs. 1.03, the price realized was only Rs. 1.13,—rates far below those I have above quoted, and which show that in Etawah fair average prices are obtained for land by comparison with neighbouring zillahs, and that therefore the assessment is a fair average one.

2.—As regards transfers generally, owing to decrees of Court and private sale, these arise, as far as I have been able to ascertain, in some cases from old decayed families who, wishing to keep up their ancient state, commence by mortgaging their property for large sums of money, the interest of which accumulating with their increased necessities compels them at last to part with their estates piecemeal, and in others from temporary or permanent insolvency.

3.—The *Hukmarrat* system would seem to afford facilities for transfers by the continuous subdivision of properties. Thus, a small well-defined estate can now be purchased where large ones before existed; and the greater the subdivision, the greater is the certainty of the poverty of the people among whom the subdivision is made, till at last the interest of the family being completely severed they have no longer any mutual bond, and poverty most frequently resulting, the property is sold, where before the unity of interest would have prevented such a result. On the other hand, where one or more of the shareholders in a puttee-lahar mahal are wealthy and powerful, and the rest are poor, and the strong endeavor to circumvent the weak, the *Hukmarrat* system, by making the weak independent, tends up to a certain point to preserve the property from transfer, but the final result of extensive subdivision is certain to be as above described. Indeed, I have heard that in Bengal one of the principal reasons of the khas mahals being so numerous is the ruin resulting from repeated subdivision, which has impoverished the people to that degree that at last when the estate falls in balance no one can be found to purchase, and the Government thus becomes a purchaser, and the mahals khas.

4.—I am informed that since our rule the original proprietors have much diminished in number in this district; that purchases at compulsory sales as a venture, with a view to subsequent profit, and corresponding with the owners, though not of frequent recurrence in this district, still occasionally take place, and that cases also occur in which solvent buyers purchase the property which from various causes has been transferred to strangers.

5.—I have had the annexed statement prepared with the object of showing at a glance the causes effecting transfers in the various pergunnahs of this district, as reported by the Tehsildars, and as collected from the statements of the Mookhtars of this office, who may fairly be supposed to know more of the history of the real causes of the transfers of the property of their employers than any other class of people.

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**XXII.—**From F. O. MAYNE, Esq., *Deputy Collector of Etah*, to H. UNWIN, Esq., *Commissioner, 2nd Division, Agra (No. 585).*—Dated the 30th November, 1855.

I HAVE the honor to reply to your Circular letter No. 104, dated 25th September last, and its enclosures, regarding the increasing frequency of mutations of proprietary right.

2.—My district being made up of parts of three different districts,—Mynpoory, Farruckabad, and Budaon,—I thought it would be interesting to compare the mutations in the three Tehsees, as well as to compare the reference the mutations in each Tehsee bear to those of its own district. The result is annexed.

YEARS.	DECREES OF CIVIL COURT.			PRIVATE TRANSFER.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Sale.	Other.	Total.	Sale.	Other.	Total.	
<b>BUDAON.</b>							
1851-52, ... ..	181	92	273	80	309	389	662
1852-53, ... ..	216	186	352	127	389	516	869
<b>FURRUCKADAD.</b>							
1851-52, ... ..	50	61	111	95	139	234	345
1852-53, ... ..	62	72	134	95	127	222	356
<b>MYNPOORY.</b>							
1851-52,	15	16	31	10	110	120	151
1852-53,	13	32	45	22	124	146	191

YEARS.	DECREES OF CIVIL COURT.									PRIVATE TRANSFER.									GRAND TOTAL.		
	Sale.			Other.			Total.			Sale.			Other.			Total.			Etah.	Alleeungo.	Khasungo.
	Etah.	Alleeungo.	Khasungo.	Etah.	Alleeungo.	Khasungo.	Etah.	Alleeungo.	Khasungo.	Etah.	Alleeungo.	Khasungo.	Etah.	Alleeungo.	Khasungo.						
1847-48, ...	8	7	8	2	6	3	10	13	11	11	4	13	17	14	33	28	18	46	38	31	57
1848-49, ...	7	12	13	12	7	9	19	19	22	8	12	14	27	37	49	36	49	63	54	68	85
1849-50, ...	6	7	14	10	5	7	16	12	21	6	14	6	33	26	18	39	40	24	55	52	45
1850-51, ...	8	6	9	9	15	4	17	21	13	13	6	13	49	59	64	62	65	77	79	86	90
1851-52, ...	10	8	12	11	11	11	21	19	23	4	9	6	78	41	32	82	53	38	103	72	61
1852-53, ...	9	5	20	29	7	13	38	12	33	10	8	14	77	24	34	87	32	48	125	44	81
1853-54, ..	11	13	28	41	9	10	52	22	38	8	10	18	49	20	26	57	30	44	109	52	82

3.—Of the three Zillahs Budaon bears by far the greater portion of transfers, and Mynpoory the least of all. If the reason of this was to be found in the heaviness of the assessment, one would think that the number of mutations in the three Tehseelees would correspond with those of the districts to which they belong; but so far from such being the case, Khasungo, of Zillah Budaon, has only one-half as many transfers in the year as Etah, which belongs to Mynpoory. The Etah Tehseelee carries off more than half of the transfers of the whole Mynpoory District. In all three Tehseelees the mutations by decrees of Court have been on an annual increase since 1847-48, but in Etah only have the number of pri-



1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625,

[illegible]

Yr & M.	DEPOSIT OF CIVIL COURT.			PRIVATE TRUSTEE.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Paid.	Other.	Total.	Paid.	Other.	Total.	
1847:40,	23	11	34	23	64	82	126
1848:40,	32	28	60	34	112	147	207
1849:40,	27	22	49	23	77	103	152
1850:41,	23	28	51	32	172	204	255
1851:42,	30	33	63	19	154	173	236
1852:43,	34	49	83	32	135	167	250
1853:44,	62	60	112	36	95	131	243

6r. The yearly increase of the number of the sharers in landed tenures, caused by division of immovable property, in my opinion, fully accounts for the increase of transfers. A man dies, and his five sons succeed him. It is more probable that two out of the five will find necessity to part with their shares of the property than the one man who held the whole. This is, I consider, the most great primary cause of the increase. There are one hundred and one subordinate causes, such as badness of the seasons, extravagance, debt, money-lenders' exorbitant double and treble interest, litigation in Civil Courts, &c. &c.; natives are notoriously extravagant and devoid of common forethought and forced to borrow; they generally find easier terms on the security of landed property than any other, times pledged, burdened with debt or more than exorbitant interest, they with difficulty recover themselves, and their property only too often goes to the lender. As the division of property goes on, and the number of sharers increases, so are they more likely to be affected by these subordinate causes, and an increase in the number of the transfers of landed property likely to take place.

4. My argument would be better carried out were I able to show the proportion of sharera and the division of property now compared with the

state of landed tenures at the settlement, but I have not the time, as my report is already overdue.

7.—In this district I believe few or no sales are carried on as mercantile transactions. I fear by far the greater portion of the sales are those of ancestral rights.

### ROHILCUND DIVISION.

**XXIII.**—From R. ALEXANDER, Esq., *Commissioner, Rohilcund Division, to the SENIOR BOARD OF REVENUE, North-Western Provinces, Agra (No. 329).*—*Dated Bareilly, the 6th August, 1855.*

I HAVE the honor to submit to your Board the several replies which have been received from the Collectors of this Division to your Board's Circular O. O. of 12th September, 1854.

2.—The Collectors are all unanimous in opinion that the increase in number of transfers of landed property is not referrible to any undue pressure of the Government demand.

3.—The soundness of this conclusion is not, I think, to be doubted. Land has not fallen but risen in value. The investment, whether by private conveyance, or at public sale, is eagerly sought for. It is a rare case for estates to fall into the hands of Government for want of purchasers.

4.—The measures of registration and record, which the Government have brought into practice, have tended to improve the value of landed property generally, and to give an individual value to fractional and coparcenary interests, which it may almost be said they never had before.

5.—For example, twenty years ago, or before the revision of settlement, a crafty capitalist, by the purchase from two or three of the most influential of a body of proprietors of what was styled in the deed as the zemindaree of a village, having got a possession, would have been able to wrest their rights from all the remaining proprietors by the exercise of cunning and cajolery until the time of suing (12 years) had passed, as the rights themselves were but indistinct, and the record of them nil; and such practices I believe to have been not uncommon. But in the present time, supposing the desire of the capitalist to be the same, that is to get the entire property, he would, if entering only as the purchaser of two or three of a large body of proprietors, have to purchase on, and so cause perhaps several transfers before he could get out all the proprietors, whose rights, whether separate or joint, were clearly recorded in the khewut.

6.—When, then, there is an increasing demand for the purchase of land, and the seller is surer of a high price for it, there remains the question whether there are motives to the sale of land which act as necessities upon the former proprietors besides the consideration of what the property may fetch.

7.—These there can be no doubt there are, and their causes may be derived from the progressing minuteness of sub-division by inheritance, from the breaking up of village communities, or from the introduction of strangers into a part of the estate.

8.—I apprehend that when an estate has become divided in the very numerous and minute portions which in the natural order of things must become the state of a property under the law of inheritance in this country, transfers would be originated in such a property, not by any forced process, but by as natural a course of circumstances as that which led to the sub-division.

9.—It can be asserted, without contradiction, that no reaction of circumstances under our Government will ever renew village communities which have been once broken up. The state of things to which they were peculiarly adapted has passed by, and I concur with the Collector of Moradabad in thinking that we have not cause to look on the fact with regret. In former times mutual dependence was the necessity, and may also be said to have been the virtue, of the village constitution; independence was profitless. Without preventing mutual dependence, our system has tended to cause and foster independence, and to give it a value it had not before.

10.—The result of this is, that individuals now make and do with what is their own, whereas formerly they held together as joint holders in an inalienable stock.

11.—Village communities are broken up by the thriftless habits of any of its members, causing sales and transfers either to a member or a stranger.

12.—In either case there is seldom reversion to the old state of things, and attachment to the ancestral property is perhaps weakened in proportion as the latter has suffered change from the introduction of strangers or innovation of customs,—so that the disinclination to relinquish property in the land being partially overcome, transfer becomes the natural consequence of overgrown debt, or money is raised to gratify present desires at the expense of mortgages which will never be redeemed.

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XXIV.—*From C. J. WINGFIELD, Esq., Collector of Bijnour, to R. ALEXANDER, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of Rohilcund Division, Bareilly.*  
(No. 95).—Dated 10th March, 1855.

I HAVE the honor to forward the report called for in Circular O. O. of Snadder Board of Revenue, dated 12th September, 1854, which I had purposely delayed sending, both because it did not appear to be urgently required by a certain time, and in order that I might during my cold weather tour confer with my Tehsildars and intelligent landed proprietors on the subject.

2.—The repeated bad harvests that have befallen this district of late years would naturally have prepared one for a great increase in the number of proprietary mutations by order of the Civil Court or private agreement, but the result is, in my opinion, below what might have been anticipated.

3.—The extent of landed property that thus changes hands cannot be correctly estimated from the number of ascertained cases of transfer (and this is all that the returns show at present); for in consequence of the sub-division of property and minute record of rights now existing, many of the tenures are remarkably small, particularly the resumed *maâfoe* patches, which constantly form the subject of sale and mortgage.

4.—But calamity of season can account only for the frequency of changes of landed possession in some districts, and at particular times; whereas it appears from the Board's report that the same phenomena are observable throughout these provinces. The causes, therefore, that lead to this result are regular and constant in their operation, and must be sought elsewhere.

5.—It is almost a truism to observe that poverty and debt are at the root of all alienation of landed property; for the proprietor clings to the soil with perhaps more tenacity in this than in any other country; but agriculture cannot any more here than at home be carried on profitably without some capital; nor can it be denied that our Revenue system, which as a rule requires punctual payment in bad seasons, as well as in good, has somewhat contributed to produce these effects.

6.—But there are other minor causes of work which have either led to an increase in the number of cases of transfer, or to their appearing to be more numerous than they formerly were; and these I shall proceed to enumerate.

7.—*1st.* The universal practice of *dakhil kharij* in all cases of transfer. This process is now so simple and unexpensive that it is invariably resorted to by the parties. Besides, under the system now in force, by which the *putwaree* is bound to bring all changes of possession to the notice of the *Tehseeldar*, none can escape being recorded.

8.—*2nd.* The difficulty of obtaining a loan, unless the landed property of the borrower is transferred in security for its repayment. These are the only terms on which money can now be got by the agricultural classes; and the usual form of mortgage, in these cases, is that where no term is fixed, and the property reverts to the original possessor, on repayment of principal. The latter also almost invariably takes a lease of the land from the mortgagee, who thus derives interest on his capital lent in the form of rent.



unless it is backed up by money, and that large estates are sooner run through than smaller ones; for the false pride of the owners will not allow them to accommodate their expenditure to their diminished means; and this feature is particularly observable in India.

15.—Henceforth I intend to make a memorandum of the number of cases in which, from repayment of the loan or termination of the period fixed, the transfer is really the restoration of the property to the original possessor, and also of the extent of land involved in each transfer. I shall thus be able to ascertain more correctly what proportion of the soil has, in a given time, been permanently alienated.

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XXV.—From J. STRAUCH, Esq., *Collector of Moradabad*, to R. ALEXANDER, Esq., *Commr. of Rohilcund* (No. 236 of 1855).—Dated 16th July, 1855.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Sudder Board's Circular O. O., dated 12th September last, forwarded with your docket No. 125, dated 29th September, regarding the frequency of transfers of proprietary title in these Provinces.

2.—My own experience does not entitle me to say much on this subject; but as far as I am able to judge, there can be little doubt of the true cause of those changes.

3.—I believe it to be certain that the pressure of the Government demand has little to do with the matter. The cause has to be looked for in quite another direction.

4.—In former times, under proceeding Governments, individual property in the land hardly existed. The village community had rights which may be correctly called proprietary; but the rights of the individual sharer were so vague and undefined that to exercise them was ordinarily almost an impossibility. Consequently it was very difficult for landed property to change hands, and the difficulty was immensely increased by the strong feeling which always existed against the intrusion of strangers into the village community.

5.—All this is changed. The rights of every sharer have been distinctly defined, and property in the land, which was formerly little more than theoretical, has now become a fact. Witness the natural result of the new state of things in those frequent mutations of proprietary title.

6.—I am not able to furnish any figures which would possess any statistical value, but I think there can be little doubt that although many causes certainly operate to swell unduly the number of these transfers in the manner noticed in paragraph 4 of the Board's Circular, yet that the

majority of them involve the permanent alienation of the former proprietors of the land.

7.—It ought not hastily to be assumed that the process which is now going on is one to be lamented. No great changes can be brought about without some cause for regret. That the full recognition of individual proprietary right will bring with it, as one of its inevitable results, the dissolution of the ancient village institutions of the country seems indisputable, but they were necessarily doomed to decay with the establishment of good government, and the progress of civilization. The objects which they were so admirably adapted to fulfil are gradually passing away. The power which their constitution gave them of powerful passive resistance to oppression is now no longer needed. As long as such institutions form the basis of society, any large amount of progress is impossible; and I believe that one of the greatest advantages which the proceedings connected with the last settlement conferred upon these provinces was this possibility, before almost unknown, of disposing freely of land like any other property.

8.—It has sometimes been suggested that the law should be modified to prevent the intrusion of strangers, and the consequent dissolution of these ancient communities. I believe that any attempt of the kind would be a march in a retrograde direction. No Government interference can preserve the vitality of a system which natural causes are breaking up. All that the State can do is to take care that no improper pressure from without shall unduly hasten the process.

9.—I am not aware of any reasons for supposing that the change which is in progress is going on at any very extraordinary rate. Considering the great number of agricultural proprietors, their general poverty and neediness, and the small extent of their estates, it may be doubted whether these mutations of proprietary title ought to be considered very remarkably numerous. The operation of the law of inheritance must also be taken into account. The number of proprietors has constantly a tendency to increase, and although mutations, the result of the law of inheritance, are not directly shown by the statement to which the Board have now called attention, the operation of that law must indirectly help to add to the number of transfers of proprietary title which these statements show.

10.—That in particular cases the extreme pressure of the Government demand leads to transfers of property in the soil is undeniable, but that this has little to do with the general prevalence of these changes is, I think, not less certain. The market value of land has gone on increasing; and as an investment for capital, land is more sought for than it used to be.

11.—The tendency of things at present is, I imagine, towards a diminution in the number of proprietors, and an increase in the size of estates.

hold by single proprietors or proprietary families. The *morcellement* which results from the law of inheritance is, I conceive, more than counterbalanced by the operation of the causes which act in the other direction. If I am right in this supposition, and the number of small proprietors is diminishing, there is, in the present state of this country, cause for congratulation, and not for regret.

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XXVI.—From R. H. S. CAMPBELL, Esq., *Collector of Budaon*, to R. ALEXANDER, Esq., *Commissioner of Rohilcund* (No. 229 of 1855).—Dated 24th July, 1855.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 251, of the 21st instant, calling my attention to your Circular No. 125, of the 29th September last, on the cause of the frequency of transfer of proprietary title in land.

2.—In reply I beg to inform you that I have considered the subject with reference to the remarks of the Board as pointed out in their Circular, and have made very particular enquiry, both private and local, as to the real causes to which may be attributed the frequency of these transfers of property.

3.—In the first place I may remark that the heaviness of assessment, that is in this district, has nothing to do with them.

4.—I believe that extravagant habits, the want of thriftiness, living beyond their means, is a great source of their taking place. This opinion is borne out by the most respectable of the native community, whom I have consulted on the subject.

5.—The high rate charged by the village bankers for money borrowed is another cause of the alienation of property. The inadequate bids of estates sold in satisfaction of decrees of Court often prompts the owners to part with property at a high price to another person, which liquidates their debt at once, or such part of it as enables them to redeem it in a number of years, thereby saving their property.

6.—The high rate and estimation in which landed property is now held constantly makes the creditors stipulate for the landed property of the borrower before they will give an advance as security for the loan. It generally happens that bad faith and want of punctuality in payment cause the property to be sold, and fall into the creditor's hands. I may instance that almost the whole of the valuable property in pergunnah Koto has come into the hands of Bunnias in this way. The heavy expenses attendant on marriage are also a fertile source of property changing hands.

7.—I have known, also, profitable estates sold and mortgaged to obtain large sums of ready money required for immediate necessities; but prodigality and extravagance are the chief causes of the alienation of property.



XXVII.—*From F. WILLIAMS, ESQ., Collector of Bareilly, to R. ALEXANDER, Esq., Commissioner of Rohilcund (No. 170 of 1855).—Dated 21st March, 1855.*

In answer to the Circular Order O. O. of 1854 of the Snadder Board, forwarded with your docket of the 29th September, No. 125, I have the honor to report as follows:—

2.—A careful examination of the records (the cases of 2,380 out of 3,590 Muhals have been examined) proves that the cause of three-fourths of the transfers of landed property in this district is debt.

3.—The total transfers of all sorts in three years have been 1,130. \* In 861 cases this has been ascertained to be the cause. It is either stated in the applications for registry, or proved by decrees in which the debt is proved, or presumable from the fact of the property being mortgaged.

4.—It is true all property, perhaps, is not mortgaged on account of debt: there may be exceptions. I have traced sometimes, for instance, that mortgage transactions have been entered into by parties not having ready money, to enable them to purchase valuable property, the profits of which would more than cover the interest of the mortgage; but such cases are rare, and, as before said, three-fourths of the cases originate in debt.

5.—I do not think that over-assessment is the cause of the extensive embarrassment; there is such good disproof of this.

6.—With a few exceptions, as for instance some villages on the edge of the forest which no one will take on account of the climate, but which very soon pay much more than the Revenue under kham management, one monzah, which has lately broken down owing to loss of irrigation, there is not, I believe, a monzah in the district for which farmers or purchasers would not be immediately procurable in numbers; the cases in which there is no competition, no demands are known and the cause known, and the exceptions only go to prove the general rule that the Revenue is so assessed that, under ordinary circumstances, there is profit, and not loss from landed property. Indeed, it is the favorite mode of investing money now with all classes.

7.—There have lately been unusual seasons, deficiency and excess of produce both reducing the profits of the talgoozars; but few will state, if told to tell the truth, that there has been loss, and not profit. The only complaint I have heard from truthful men has been that the profits have not been what they expected.

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\* Of course successions have not been included.

8.—There are numerous causes operating to bring a part of the population into difficulty.

9.—Total want of prudence and forethought: the mass never think of storing up in a good season to meet the chance of a bad one.

10.—Exorbitant expenditure, on the occasions of marriages is the very prevalent cause of debt.

11.—The want of the law of primogeniture is another, operating widely; what well sufficed to keep the original head of a family in comfort or affluence does not suffice for a host of sons and daughters, grandsons and granddaughters, who do not recognize the fact, and try other means of obtaining a livelihood.

12.—Again, formerly the head men of families managed the estates, often only maintaining their relations and sub-sharers, not dividing the profits. In consequence of the careful record of all rights and shares now, every sharer is able to claim and get his own, and launches out as a landed proprietor at once, and very shortly gets into difficulties. Numerous wealthy families have been ruined in this way.

13.—There are of course, here as everywhere, the two great classes into which the world is divided,—those who have and make more money, and those who have not and never make money.

14.—The high rate of interest forces on ruin rapidly. A little improvidence, the slightest heedless expenditure, can rarely be remedied: as long as there is landed property, upon which the creditors can calculate, the debt, once incurred, increases.

15.—In the most notorious instances of transfer of landed property on a large scale in this district, of the gradual but complete extinction of old property, the parties have inherited most profitable and unincumbered estates, sometimes with a considerable amount of money besides. They have run through all, and the constant sales and mortgages of their estates swell the list of transfers.

16.—That such ruin is merely induced by imprudence and great extravagance has been so successfully proved by the management of one estate by Government Officers, under which a large mass of debt has been cleared off, that many applications have been made by persons similarly embarrassed to have the same remedy applied to save them;—the cause of embarrassment acknowledged, but the pressure of Government revenue never mentioned; indeed, the fact that there was great profit over and above the revenue allowed.

17.—I believe the number of cases in which men who had nothing have since the settlement become exceedingly rich merely from the profits derived from land that might be readily quoted, would greatly exceed those in which embarrassment could be proved to have originated purely in over-assessment.



4.—I cannot, therefore, assign any peculiar reasons for the occurrence of transfers within the limits of my jurisdiction; but I would offer the following general observations on the subject, in accordance with the requisition of paragraph 3 of the Board's letter:—

5.—Land will, doubtless, be transferred more frequently in heavily than in lightly assessed districts; but I think that transfers will not, on the whole, diminish much as long as the native system of inheritance remains in force, and our laws for the award of right continue to operate with more or less certain effect. Natives of the agricultural class are, it is well known, not of thrifty habits, and they, in common with their brethren of other grades, conceive it to be their duty to maintain the establishments which their fathers kept up before them. Debt and eventual alienation of proprietary titles follow assuredly on the subdivision of property by the laws of succession; but there are specific incidental causes which also co-operate in effecting transfers. Land may be exchanged for land, on grounds of convenience, or it may pass from the hands of men who enter upon some other than the agricultural profession, or whose circumstances or disposition permit or impel them to neglect the administration of their estates. The proprietary title to real property may, with the instrumentality of the Civil Courts, be lost by illegitimate as well as legitimate means; or it may be temporarily transferred, to avoid the action of decrees of Court. Fine or imprisonment, or criminal process, may deprive a landed proprietor of the means or opportunity to retain his hold of land, or he may transfer his rights by free gift; but these are only minor causes of but partial operation.

#### ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

XXIX.—*From R. LOWTHER, Esq., Commissioner of Allahabad, to the SUBDER BOARD OF REVENUE, North-Western Provinces, Agra (No. 61).—Dated Camp, Cawnpore, 12th February, 1855.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular O. O., dated the 12th September last, calling for reports from the District Officers of the cause of the frequency of transfers of proprietary titles in land, and beg leave to submit the correspondence noted in the index.

2.—The causes to which alienation of property may be ascribed are various: extravagance, imprudence, the effects of former over-assessment, bad seasons.

3.—There can be no doubt but that extravagance, not only in marriage festivities, but in the ordinary concerns of life, is the great evil. There are several thriving and lucrative talooks in the Allahabad District, the component villages of which have either been sold outright or are deeply mortgaged, owing to the reckless conduct of the proprietors. Many estates have changed hands since the settlement,—not so much from



by the agent in "village expenses." I could give further instances under this head that have come under my notice, but forbear.

3.—Such, then, I believe to be some of the "special causes of the frequency of transfers in this district"—not that they are more frequent in this than in other zillahs. The owner's wants, public and private, legitimate and disreputable, *must* be satisfied; and land, in consequence of Regulation IX. of 1833, even with all its burdens, has become the most stable and valuable of all properties. That "the ancient proprietors"—proud, reckless, of a martial spirit, and with empty pockets—are passing away, and being succeeded by the mahajun or buccali,—sleek and impassive in countenance, corpulent, dirtily clothed, but thrifty in his habits and full of wealth,—is a fact unquestionable; but setting aside the association connected with that expression, "ancient proprietors," I, for one, should be inclined to consider such transfers, inasmuch as it is the change from insolvency to solvency, and so happily exemplified in Ireland under "the Encumbered Estates Bill," for the better, and not for the worse.

4.—As for consulting some of "the most intelligent land-owners," I could hardly venture to do so, as they are all more or less personally concerned, either by buying or selling, in this subject, and would not give me a trustworthy answer. This I know: they would open at once against the Government demand, and in that they would be sincere, but in nothing else.

5.—I have reason to believe that most of the sales and transfers that take place in this district are *bonâ fide* and permanent transactions.

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XXXII.—From T. K. LLOYD, Esq., Collector of Humeerpore, to R. LOWTHER, Esq., Commissioner, 4th Division, Allahabad (No. 262).—Dated Humeerpore, 13th November, 1854.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular Docket No. 83, of the 25th September last, forwarding copy of the Board's Circular O. O., dated 12th Idem, and in reply to submit the information required by the Board regarding the causes of the frequency of transfer of proprietary rights and interests in this district, under decrees of the Civil Court, or private transactions of sale or mortgages.

2.—Prior to the revision of settlement under Act IX. of 1833, the larger portion of the landholders of this district were either insolvent or in debt, owing to the following reasons: 1st, the Government demand was too high; 2nd, the zemindars were ignorant of the value of their own respective proprietary rights, and many were dispossessed by strangers, who purchased by private sale, or held the lands under a conditional mortgage, and many of the indebted zemindars lost their rights in satisfaction of decrees of the Civil Court against them, in favor of the creditors from whom they were

obliged to borrow money, in order to pay the Government demand, and to defray their necessary expenses.

3.—In Zillah Bundelcound the landholders are, for the most part, by caste Lodies; they are generally illiterate, and depend solely on the Putwaree of the village for the accuracy of both their revenue and private accounts and affairs. If the Putwaree is honest, then their affairs continue prosperous, otherwise he embezzles the assets of the village, and compels the zemindars to borrow money at five or six rupees interest per cent. per mensem; besides this, the Lodies generally expend much beyond their means on the occasions of their marriages; this has to be borrowed, and they are consequently sold up, sooner or later.

4.—The creditors in this district are generally Marwaries, whose principal business is lending money at a very high rate of interest; and they have shops in almost all the villages in this district. They bring the shares to sale by decree of the Civil Court, then frequently themselves become the purchasers.

5.—The assessment in this district is acknowledged by all to be well apportioned and easy, and none of the sales or permanent alienations of landed property can be laid at the door of Government; but so long as the zemindars remain in the rude state that they are, and their expensive habits continue, so long will they suffer for it by the loss of their proprietary rights.

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XXXIII.—From R. N. CUST, Esq., Collector of Banda, to R. LOWTHER, Esq., Commissioner, 4th Division (No. 53).—Dated, Camp, Mow, the 26th January, 1855.

UPON receipt of the Board's Circular O. O., of 12th September, 1854, forwarded in your Circular letter No. 83, of 25th idem, on the subject of transfers in proprietary rights, I took the subject into consideration; and, with reference to your reminder No. 11, of 12th instant, I now reply.

2.—Nothing but a very careful analysis of each case, which I would gladly have undertaken during the hot weather, would elicit any facts worth reporting, or any data on which we could act. No pains have ever been taken in this district to accumulate *registered and condensed information*, and it must therefore, when required, be extracted by a laborious inspection of the records.

3.—For the future, I beg respectfully to call the attention of the Board to the necessity, in this and other subjects, of opening registers of condensed and tabular information, which, being filled up year by year, would enable such enquiries as the present to be conducted with advantage. For instance, a register of sales by order of Court, of transfers of possession by order of Court, of private transfers (otherwise than inheritance),

if opened in each district, and filled up mechanically as the record is conveyed to the record-room, would in the course of years tell a true tale of the changes that had been made in proprietary right; and on the occasion of such a report as the present being called for, all that would be required would be to fix the period for which the enquiry was to be made,—five or ten years,—and prepare a pergunnahwar detail from the register, to be forwarded to the Tehseeldar, with an extra column, in which he would, after enquiries from the Putwarree, state whether the transfer had continued and become a permanent alienation, whether the land had again changed hands, or whether, as the Board are inclined to hope, the transfer is in reality only temporary. These registers are quite distinct from the “misl bunds,” or lumber bulco, which cannot be depended upon,—vide my letter No. 513, of 15th August, 1854.

4.—For the past, if wished, I could prepare, with much labor and trouble, such registers for the last decade, adding to the other causes of transfer the accursed influence of the Revenue Sale Law; and having prepared it, I could send the pergunnahwar detail to the Tehseeldars, and in half a year should be in possession of certain materials for my report.

5.—Banda is a special case. Property has, and continues to be, bandied about as a worthless, or, more, a dangerous, inennumbrance. On all sides I hear, with unwilling ears, of arrangements made for real or ostensible transfers for various purposes,—to evade debts, to pay the Government Revenue. The Revenue Sale Law is now in abeyance, but no season elapses but I hear, with regret, of parties having mortgaged or sold their property to meet the Government demand. The Civil Court keeps on its practice of slyly consenting to fraudulent transfers by punchayutnamals, deeds of sale or gift. It certainly is very desirable that there should be no impediments to the transfer of land freely and cheaply, and the great blemish of the draft Act of the “Law of Pre-emption” is that it shackles a man’s right to do *what he likes with his own*; but, in my humble opinion, we have arrived at a crisis when there is *too great a facility* of transfer. The Register Malgoosaroo, and Putwarrees’ No. 7 “Nukshih tubdeolee,” have become a mere shifting juggle. Names go on and off with a rapidity which astonishes, but that we know that the object is a sinister one.

6.—It is in vain to deny that the assessment in times past of this district has been so overbearing as to diminish the value of the fee-simple. In fact, the alien proprietor of an estate of doubtful profit is little better than a farmer: he gets rid of his estate without regret, trying, if possible, to swindle Government of the last half year’s revenue. So utterly shaken and ruined have the village communities become, that instances are not wanting when, within a few years after restoration to the proprietary by free gift of Government, the pntteedars have disposed of their estate by pri-



vate sale or mortgage, or allowed it to go from them by the action of the Revenue Sale Law, or the Civil Court Decree Sale Law.

7.—The community love their villages, and cling to their lands, as before, in the *capacity of cultivators*. They have taken up no new trades, and can with difficulty be tempted to take foreign service; but the "power of management" appears to have gone from them by the destruction of their credit; and in a tightly-assessed estate, the zemindaree profits are but *profits of management*. Parent has been reduced to a cypher. We cannot wonder, then, if property has become valueless.

8.—It must be remembered that, as under the fraudulent dakhil kharij system of the Civil Court, many changes of the register have taken place without change of possession; so, owing to the carelessness of the zemindars and neglect of the Putwarees, many actual changes of possession take place without corresponding changes of names in the registers. In the District of Bonares, I found names of parties who had been dead years ago still on the Malgoozaree Register; as to the state of the Putwarees' seventh paper, I had not time to enquire in that district, but in Banda I have repeatedly enjoined the Tehseeldars, Canoongoes, and Putwarees on this subject, and insisted that at the time of the filling of the Mustaganah papers all changes should be entered. I believe that the late reformation of the Putwarees' establishment will secure this; and a most efficient remedy has been found for the first and greater evil of changes in the register, without corresponding changes of possession, by the late Circular of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, No. 2474, of 15th December, 1854, prohibiting orders of "dakhil kharij" altogether, and limiting the action of the Courts to granting possession.

9.—If the enquiry is to be followed up in future years with a view of securing certain data, and tracing effects to their causes, I suggest that the careful preparation and maintenance of registers of condensed and tabular information be ordered, a reference to which will enable us to suggest remedies, *if required*.

10.—At any rate, these constant transfers to aliens of *portions* of estates are pregnant of grave consequences, and will severely test the expediency of our "village system" some quarter of a century hence. Arrangements which answer when the members of the village community are homogeneous, or related by ties of blood, utterly fail on the introduction of alien speculators. The moral control of head-men and Lumberdars is destroyed, and the village constitution breaks up; hence follows the necessity of complete partition under Regulation XIX. of 1814, and a vast increase of the number of small mohals, composed of (in many instances) fields interlaced one with the other, threatening serious inconveniences at a future period.

XXXIV.—From M. H. COURT, Esq., *Officiating Collector of Allahabad, to R. LOWTHER, Esq., Commissioner, Allahabad Division (No. 801).—Dated Allahabad, the 20th December, 1854.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular No. 83, dated 25th September, calling for a report on the cause of the frequency of transfers of proprietary title in landed estates.

2.—The Tehseeldars of the district were called upon by my predecessor to furnish their reports on this subject. In their replies, they one and all state that extravagance and debt are the causes.

3.—The enquiry ordered by the Sudder Board extended to the question how far such transfers have led to the alienation of landed property from the ancient proprietors. I have no doubt but that transfers by sale and mortgage of hereditary possessions is mainly attributable to extravagant habits, and are not now attributable to any undue pressure of assessment.

4.—Purchasers are not found for losing estates, and the fact that there are speculators constantly on the look-out for sellers is indicative of anything but undue pressure of assessment.

5.—Transfers of title by sale are partly by order of Civil Court, partly by private bargain. In either case, the title sold is most frequently bought by another member of the family, or another partner in the village. I am unable to give any correct data on this point at present, but I conjecture that three-fourths of the transfers of title are made from one member to another of the same family.

6.—In order to be able to give a more satisfactory report on this subject in my annual report, I have directed that a statement shall be kept, showing whether the persons to whom title has been transferred by sale, forced or private, are strangers and aliens, or members of the same family.

#### BENARES DIVISION.

XXXV.—From H. C. TUCKER, Esq., *Commissioner, 5th Division, to SUDDER BOARD OF REVENUE, North-Western Provinces, Agra (No. 606).—Dated 8th December, 1854.*

IN reply to your Circular O. O., dated 12th September, 1854, calling for reports of the cause of the frequency of transfers of proprietary title in land in these Provinces, I have the honor to submit in original the reports from different Collectors.

GORUCKPORE.—Mr. Chester attributes the frequency of changes to general improvidence and litigation.

AZIMGURH.—Mr. Campbell attributes them to the facility of sale of land, and the great and increasing sub-division of property.

**JOURNALS.**—Mr. LeBas considers that the Civil Courts do all the mischief.

**MIRZAPUR.**—Mr. Roberts thinks that the land is naturally passing in payments of debts, which our system permits to be realized, from the improvident landowners to the thrifty *bunias* and *kulcaras*. The principal causes are increase of population, expenses at marriages, &c., &c., and litigation.

**BENARES.**—Mr. Gubbins. Extravagance.

**GHAZEEPUR.**—Mr. Thornhill. Litigation.

2.—All the Collectors agree in thinking that the Government demand is light, and has nothing to do with the increasing frequency of proprietary changes. *Rent-free* holders are generally the poorest.

3.—All the reasons alleged apply more or less. The population is increasing enormously, and it is difficult to say what is to become of it. The extravagance at marriages, &c., &c., is absurd, leading to irretrievable debt. Our involved system of technical law leads to endless expensive and uncertain litigation; and all these evils are on the increase.

4.—But I do not think that these reasons touch the real root of the matter, which is the daily increasing legal cleverness, and consequent want of faith, amongst the natives. Every native will tell you that it is impossible now-a-days to find an honest man, those who appear so being only too great fools to cheat successfully. Our whole system of law and government, and education, tends to make the natives clever, irreligious, litigious scamps. No man can trust another. Formerly a verbal promise was as good as a bond. Then bonds become necessary. Now bonds go for nothing, and no prudent banker will lend money without receiving landed property in pledge. Thus, almost every loan, which formerly no one even heard of, generally produces a friendly suit and confession of judgment and transfer, as a prelude to a subsequent re-transfer, on repayment, with an abundant crop of intermediate suits for surplus mesne profits, &c., &c., which generally ruin one party, and enrich only the *vakeels* and *mookhtars*, and a few very knowing and unscrupulous money-lenders.

5.—The first and only cure is therefore to begin with the beginning, and instil religious principle; the old religious are tottering to their fall, and the people, with all their ideas as to what is truth unsettled, have no anchor whatever to ride by. They more or less doubt their own religions, and there is no other hold upon them. You have only to compare our new provinces with our old. From the recently-acquired Punjab, where the people have had little of our law and Government education, and are comparatively truthful and honest, the population becomes worse and worse as you descend lower and lower to our old possessions of Calcutta and Madras, being, I believe, peculiarly bad, where the native

mind has been most shaken by Missionary efforts. This transition state, and this deterioration of a simple people by contact with a lawyer-ridden one of another faith, is perhaps inevitable; but the natural result is a *want of mutual confidence*, and a *consequent increase of transfers of landed property*. There is, of course, much, as stated by Mr. Campbell, in the *facility of such transfers*, caused by a good settlement, and *very perfect registration* of all rights in the land, and a *very strong Government* to enforce all transfers. The increase of transfers is an indirect compliment to the settlement and Government.

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XXXVI.—From C. CHESTER, Esq., *Collector of Goruckpore*, to H. C. TUCKER, Esq., *Commissioner, 5th Division, Benares (No. 283)*.—Dated the 12th October, 1854.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular Docket No. 122, dated 25th ultimo, with copy of the Board's Circular to your address, dated 12th idem, relating to the frequency of transfers of proprietary titles, and in reply to report as follows:—

2.—Reference to pages 20 and 21 of the Board's Report on the Revenue Administration for 1852-53 will show that in that year the number of proprietary mutations by order of Court in Zillah Goruckpore was more than twice as great as that of any other division, except Rohilcund; and it did not fall far short of being double of that division;—the amount sale is in the same proportion. In private transfers there is not this astonishing excess, for although the number of such transfers here is greatly in excess of any other single district, yet the amount sale is greater in some of them.

3.—It is notorious that this is a lightly-assessed district, the Revenue rate being only 15 annas and 3 pie on the total cultivated area, and 7 annas 3 pie on the total area, as shown in the last Census Report, pages 344 and 345. Sales for arrears of revenue are exceedingly rare, transfer of puttees on that account never occur, land fetches a high price, and yet estates continue increasingly to pass away from their ancient proprietors, to fall into the hands of mahajans. It is true that many of these mutations made do not involve complete alienation of property, and an estate once dipped in mortgage is always in danger.

4.—The frequency of these changes is attributable, in my opinion, to the general improvidence of proprietors, to their extravagance at domestic and religious ceremonies, and, I much fear, to an unwarrantable expenditure in the litigation in all the Courts of the district.

XXXVII.—*From G. CAMPBELL, Esq., Officiating Collector of Azimgurh, to H. C. TUCKER, Esq., Commissioner, 6th Division, Benares (No. 393).—Dated the 29th November, 1854.*

As I am as yet very imperfectly informed of the circumstances of the landed tenures of this district, I should have preferred delaying a reply to your Circular Docket No. 122, dated 25th September, enclosing the Sudder Board's Circular O. O. of 12th idem; but as you have repeatedly called for an answer, I submit such as I can.

2.—It were useless to revert to the bygone circumstances which have caused so large a proportion of the landed property of these Provinces to alienate from the ancient owners; and as regards the present time, though there is no doubt considerable inequality of assessment, I do not think that, generally speaking, over-assessment can be regarded as the cause of an unnatural frequency of transfers. I attribute this frequency—*First*, to the system under which is afforded an extraordinary facility for the transfer of landed rights unknown in Native States, and I believe carried to the same extent in no other country in the world. Landed rights are here, I may say, the most tangible, the most easily seized in execution, the most summarily sold by auction, of all property. No special laws, no cumbrous forms, no entails, no rights of heirship whatever, protect them. Not only are rights to land determinable in the very lowest class of Courts, under exactly the same forms and process as the simplest debts (a practice different from that of England, and I believe of most countries), but the value being estimated according to the annual revenue, those Courts have in reality infinitely greater power in cases of land than in other cases. In all cases of debt, and liabilities of every kind, the creditor resorts to the sale and transfer of landed rights as the easiest mode of realization. If only the debtor's name be registered in the Collector's book, there is no escape, and no delay; the debtor must either himself transfer, or his "rights and interests" go at once summarily to the hammer. No wonder, then, that wherever zemindars are poor or improvident, seasons variable, and money-lenders common, transfers are of frequent occurrence.

3.—Of course, landholders liable for the payment of a large revenue are more likely to be in difficulties than if they held their lands in fee-simple, but this evil is much aggravated by, and I attribute the frequency of transfers generally, and especially in this district (*Secondly*), to the great sub-division of landed property, creating a very large class of zemindars, too proud to work, and too poor to live on their profits. I believe that this is nowhere more observable than in Azimgurh. The number of sharers is enormous, and the complication of rights great. In the case of cultivating communities, where the proprietors and cultivators are quite identical, and are of an industrious and unpretending class, the large number of the proprietors paying revenue, under a system of

joint responsibility, is no disadvantage. On the contrary, I have long found it to work admirably. But here there are vast numbers of zemindars over the tenantry, not themselves mere proprietary cultivators paying as revenue a mitigated rent, but men who consider themselves of a superior, and are generally of an unthrifty, class, and who expect to live as zemindars on their profits. The zemindaree rights become every day more and more sub-divided; a man cannot live on an infinitesimal share, and transfer results.

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XXXVIII.—From C. T. LeBas, Esq., *Collector of Jounpore*, to H. C. TUCKER, Esq., *Commissioner of Revenue, 5th Division, Benares (No. 427)*.—*Dated the 10th October, 1854.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge your Circular Docket of the 25th ultimo, No. 122; and enclosures.

2.—There is no doubt that many transfers are nominal or collusive,—that is, effected for the purpose of avoiding the execution of decrees of the Courts.

3.—Transfers often spring from the sale of land in satisfaction of such decrees.

4.—Mehals change hands by private sale or mortgage, often owing to the indigence or extravagance of the owners.

5.—Occasionally, new holders are admitted on proof of proprietorship.

6.—Mutations of names take place on the sale or farm of a mehal, or of any portion thereof, for arrears of revenue.

7.—The above *secondary* causes are obvious. The question is, do these causes themselves, or any of them, arise from over-assessment? Are proprietors often led into difficulties because the Government demand is excessive?

8.—I have consulted Messrs. Martin and Threipland, both of whom (the latter especially) are men of very considerable local experience. Neither of them appear to think that the Government demand in this district can fairly be looked upon as too heavy. Indeed, Mr. Threipland's opinion on this point is very decided.

9.—If any part of this district is over-assessed, it is the pergunnah of Murreeahoo. There is a tradition that the native agent employed by Mr. Duncan in this pergunnah was at enmity with a large class of the zemindars, and that a high rate of jumma was the consequence (of course I cannot answer for the truth of this story); several estates, too, have lately been brought to the hammer for arrears. Mr. Threipland, however, will not allow that even Murreeahoo, or any part of it, is over-assessed. He thinks the difficulty of collecting the revenue in certain estates may be explained in other ways.

10.—On the whole, then, as far as this district is concerned, I am not inclined to believe the frequent transfers of land are to be ascribed to any undue pressure of the Government demand.

11.—The origin of the evil lies in another direction; and this remark will apply, I fancy, not only to any particular district, but to the whole country. The Civil Courts do the mischief. Instead of being plain, simple, and straightforward tribunals, they are Courts of Chancery. Read the printed reports of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and the decisions of the Zillah Judges, and see how forms are worshipped, how complicated the procedure is, how often the cases are remanded, and how the trials are spun out. It is not too much to say that any member of a wealthy family who may choose to go to law with his relations has ample means of ruling himself and them through the instrumentality of the Courts of Justice, provided that he can procure funds for the war. It is not too much to say that if once a poor man has dealings with a rich man, and the two quarrel, and the latter is unscrupulous and revengeful, and wishes to ruin the former, our Civil Courts in this country afford certain and inevitable means for effecting this purpose. No wonder that estates change hands. No wonder the Board of Revenue are obliged to confess that these "mutations are effecting a rapid and complete revolution in the position of the ancient proprietors of the soil."

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XXXIX.—*From W. RONENTS, Esq., Collector of Mirzapore, to H. C. TRICKER, Esq., Commissioner, 5th Division, Benares (No. 436).—Dated the 22nd November, 1854.*

I BEG to reply to your Circular letter of the 25th September, 1854, No. 122, on the subject of the frequency of transfers of proprietary title in land in those Provinces.

2.—I had hoped to have conversed on the subject with intelligent zemindars whilst I was engaged in work out in tents; for though I have some general views on the subject, founded on observation, yet I should have preferred to have tested them by particular enquiries. As you wish for answer, I beg to communicate my views.

3.—Three-fourths of the agricultural community are in debt, the other portion are perhaps their creditors; there are few among them that do not belong to the classes of borrowers and lenders,—few who live within their means; but some there are. No doubt the great money-lenders are the city and town bankers; but among the rustic population, the bunceahs and kulwars are rapidly acquiring landed property, and gradually supplanting, not only the higher, but the middle and inferior, grade of yeomanry. By the steady operation of our system much land has been, and is, transferred from the ancient proprietors to capitalists and bankers, to bunceahs and kulwars.

4.—Under Native Governments, transfers did not take place with such frequency. I do not pretend to describe all the reasons that may be fairly adduced. I observe, however, that—

5.—Most of the sales and mortgages are on account of debts formerly and latterly incurred, and are doubtless ascribable to the grounds mentioned by the Board,—security for pecuniary obligations, temporary or permanent insolvency. There are occasional instances of speculators buying at compulsory sales, and transferring to some solvent puttedar, or of strangers selling because their position was uncomfortable. But to me these seem but effects; the causes are more remote, and not always clearly traceable. Some I would mention,—*viz.*, (1) population increasing faster than the means of easy subsistence; (2) the extravagances too frequently committed in expensive marriage ceremonies; (3) the expenses of litigation; (4) domestic feuds.

#### *I.—Increase of Population.*

6.—At the time we took the four sircars, two-thirds and more of the productive area were under cultivation; less than one-third remained to bring under tillage. During these seventy years the population has gone on steadily increasing, and there have, for the last forty years, as a general rule (I omit the consideration of favored localities, such as monzahs situate near large marts and towns), been no improved modes of tillage calculated to augment the yield of the breadth formerly under cultivation, and no large extent of waste lands to reclaim. The people have all this time striven to maintain their old habits and their former position. All from the same stock have tried to live equally well with their fathers, and in so doing have frequently involved themselves. No wonder, then, in our teeming population of the valley of the Ganges, there appear too many instances of squalid poverty, and of reduced families who were formerly well off. I would instance Bugha, Barapoor, Husowlee, Kurunjee, Neeamutpore, Shoopoor, Gangpoor, &c., of Mahadeo Doobey. Moreover, they have not been sufficiently enlightened by education to betake themselves to other pursuits.

#### *II.—Expenses of Marriages, &c.*

7.—The large sums spent in funeral, but especially in marriage, ceremonies, are familiar to us all. Families will anticipate the income of years in order to celebrate a marriage with *éclat*: they are, they know, laying the foundation of ruin, and they are content to do so. Here, then, they take loans from their banker, mortgage their lands; again take other sums, execute fresh bonds, till they either part amicably with their estates, or fight their banker through the Courts, and fail in the contest



Beer Shapoor has not passed entirely away, but the zemindars have lost much from causes here noted.

and are sold out by him. The Pandays of Kirtartara, large zemindars the Deobays of Beer Shapoor and Ukseyloo, of Chowrassoe; the Chowdhrees of Mhowaiya, of Tuppeh Kone;

all the Guhrwars, are exemplification of this.

### *III.—Expenses of Litigation.*

8.—It was a principle of the general settlement to settle with proprietors, and, where the tenure was doubtful, to give the claimant a right of suit in the Civil Court. Putteedars who had lost possession could also sue. Now, one-third of the landed property was settled in moostajuree. Very keen were contests for the proprietary rights of many of this description in the Collector's Cutcherry and in the Civil Courts, where both parties thought no sacrifice too great to attain and secure the proprietary right. Large sums were spent in keeping agents to watch the cases, the principals themselves being too often withdrawn from industrial occupations in long attendance about the Cutcherries and Courts. Large bribes again and again given to the omlah, presents to the witnesses, all conduced to saddle even the successful parties with a heavy debt, which laid the foundation of future embarrassments, and led ultimately to their estates passing away from their hands. Such is the origin of the debts of the Sidhee Baboos of Bejeygurh, of the late zemindars of Deopeera, who had a long contest for the zemindaree tenure with the Rajah of Kuntit, and their estate has since fallen into the hands of Jankee Dass, mahajun.

### *IV.—Domestic Feuds.*

9.—We know how easily feuds rise up, and we know also that revenge is considered a duty among our native subjects, and that an enemy is ever on the alert; though apparently on good terms with his opponent, to crush his adversary; and a favorite arena of strife is the Court of Justice. A man's temporary embarrassments are taken advantage of; if his tenantry oppose him, they are encouraged by his adversary in their opposition. The Government revenue falls in arrears, debts are incurred to pay it off; but the cause of enmity still exists, the same difficulties occur, till the proprietors become too far involved to save their estates. In this way, the Kirtartara Pandays owe part of their fallen fortunes to this source. The mehal of Ukorhee, of the Bais Rajpoots, renowned for the fighting character of its people, is a well-known instance; and also Boroheo, belonging to the Soerujbans: Meojehra, for similar reasons, has been sold away from ancient zemindars.

10.—The expenses of litigation have been much diminished by settlement measures. Domestic feuds do not seem to operate so much in

causing transfer of land ; but until the mass of the people are more accessible to the moral influence of a sound and beneficent system of ethics , we must expect the influence of domestic feuds to be felt in causing the transfers of land.

11.—The foolish ostentation in regard to marriage ceremonies is receiving a partial check ; but the feeling that prompts it is deeply seated in the nature of the people. Moral influence must more widely leaven the social system before the people can forego this source of present gratification and future ruin.

12.—The increase of population is a serious subject of reflection ; but if we educate the great mass of our subjects ; promote every measure that can open new sources and means of getting a comfortable livelihood ; " develop the resources of the country ; " throw open some of the higher offices to the ambition of the better classes, that are almost all held by the ruling caste, we may do much to mitigate this growing and serious evil.

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**XL.—***From E. B. GUNNINS, Esq., Collector of Benares, to H. C. TUCKER, Esq., Commissioner of the Benares Division.—Dated the 27th September, 1854.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge your Circular No. 123, of the 25th instant, annexing the Sudder Board of Revenue's letter O. O., of the 13th instant, relative to the frequent occurrence of transfers in the landed property of this country.

In reply, I have the honor to inform you that in the Dollah territory, in which I spent the most part of my former Indian life, transfer of hereditary acres scarcely ever took place, except when the assessment made by the Settlement Officer has been excessive.

In this part of the country, however, where, with very few exceptions, the assessment is absurdly low, extravagance and the expenses incurred in marriages by the proprietary body appear to me to be the cause of nine-tenths of the transfers that take place.

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**XLI.—***From R. THORNHILL, Esq., Collector of Ghazee pore, to H. C. TUCKER, Esq., Commissioner, 6th Division, Benares (No. 594).—Dated the 2nd November, 1854.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular Docket No. 122, of the 25th September last, with its annexure.

2.—The numerous proprietary changes in this zillah are occasioned by the light pressure of the Government revenue.

3.—The zemindars, naturally fond of litigation when rich, are continually in the Civil Court, where they sink the profits from their estates.

4.—This, in my opinion, is the only cause. The Tohseeldars include "marriage expenses," but this exists everywhere in India; also the nominal transfer of their property for the purpose of defrauding their creditors is not an uncommon practice.

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XLII.—From W. MUIR, Esq., *Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces*, to H. W. HAMMOND, Esq., *Secretary, Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces (No. 2192A.)*.—*Dated Head-quarters, the 3rd October, 1855.*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 7th ultimo, No. 978, with accompaniments, regarding the frequency of transfers of proprietary title in land in the North-Western Provinces.

2.—In reply, I am desired to observe that the subject is one of high interest and importance, but that the correspondence now submitted does not call for the adoption of any immediate measures on the part of the Government.

3.—The papers will be printed and circulated in a separate number of Selections, for general information; and it is hoped that the publicity given to them will lead to much useful enquiry and discussion.

4.—When the publication has been issued, different practical points for enquiry, as to the exact number of the tenures of each class known in these Provinces which have been transferred by private or judicial sale in the several districts, and as to the general character and position of the purchasers, will be indicated, by separate instructions, in order that the most complete and precise information may be made available on the subject.

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XLIII.—From H. H. GREATHED, Esq., *Commissioner of the 1st Division*, to W. MUIR, Esq., *Secretary to Government of the North-Western Provinces, Agra (Demi-official)*.—*Dated the 22nd October, 1855.*

HAVING been favored with an extract from Mr. Campbell's note on the mutations of landed rights, dated 25th September, 1855, I beg to be allowed to append my remarks on the objections offered to the admissibility of my conclusions on that subject, and to add some further statements in connection with the question.

*Extract from a note of mutation of landed rights, by the Officiating Commissioner of Customs, North-Western Provinces.—Dated the 25th September, 1855.*

THE Meerut Commissioner gives a table showing the proportion of lands sold, but, on looking into it, I find that the figures are taken from Appendix No. XI. of Board's Report for 1852-53, which gives, *not the whole sales*, but "select sales" taken to show the average sale price. It also (while it excludes Dehra Dhoon from Meerut; includes in Delhi certain large transfers of desert in Sirsah which entirely alter the real facts of Delhi Division. It is therefore incorrect.

*Remarks by the Commissioner of Meerut on the objections taken to the tabular statement in his letter No. 126; dated 1st May, 1855, by the Officiating Commissioner of Customs in his note on mutation of landed rights, dated 25th September, 1855.*

APPENDIX No. XI. of the Sudder Board's Report should not be described as taking select sales, to show the average sale price.

It exhibits all sales in which area and jumma are defined, and as the exclusion from the Appendix of sales in which undefined rights and interests are disposed of operates in all districts, and the statements from which the Appendix is compiled are all drawn upon the same principles, it is allowable to draw general deductions from the data thus obtained, and to form comparisons of the relative amount of land sold in the several divisions.

2.—The return of sales effected in Dehra Dhoon and the area of the district were excluded from the Meerut Divisional Statement, because the Dhoon includes mountainous tracts which are not alienable, and of which the area is not defined. The admission of the Dhoon into the statement would place the Meerut Division in a more favorable position with regard to the comparative smallness of the extent of land sold than has been assigned to it in the table.

Total acres sold, as per table, ...	27,504
Add acres sold in Dhoon, ...	2,439
	<hr/> 29,943

Total area of Division as per table, ...	6,390,900
Add area of Dhoon, as per Statistical Precis, ...	801,920
	<hr/> 7,192,820

The additions to the number of acres sold, and to the area of the divisions, by the admission of the Dhoon, are exhibited in the margin, and the result will be found to be that the proportion of land sold is reduced from 1 in 234 to 1 in 240 acres.

3.—As the relative extent of the land sold was alone considered in my table, its correctness is not affected by the circumstance of a large por-

tion of the land that changed hands in the Delhi Division being of inferior quality.

4.—Exceptions may, however, be justly taken to the comparisons in the tabular statement being solely based on the relative extent of land sold, and to the non-attention that has been paid to the value of the land disposed of, and to the frequency of the instances in which lands have been parted with by proprietors. The subjoined table, taken from the Sudder Board's Revenue Report, Appendices I. A., IV., XI., and XII., for 1852-53, supplies these defects, and it will be found, on inspecting the positions held by the several divisions in each column, that they stand in the following order of general comparative immunity from the operations of sales of land under the three processes of sale for arrears, by order of the Courts, and by private transfer; and with reference to the comparative value and area of such lands, and to the frequency of the instances in which sale has been resorted to :—

Agra.	Allahabad.	}
Meerut.	Benares.	
Delhi.	Rohileund.	

So that the Meerut Division occupies the same relative position, on a more comprehensive review of sale operations, that was assigned to it with reference to the relative extent of land sold. I consequently do not consider it necessary to modify any of the statements set forth in my report.

#### STATEMENT.

Division.	Centago proportion of value of land sold by order of Court, and private transfer to jumma of Division, Appendix IV.	Centago proportion of area of land by order of Court, and private transfer to area of Division, Appendix XI.	Proportion of cases of sale by order of Court, and private transfer to every 100 square miles in Division, Appendix IV.	Centago proportion of value of land sold for arrears of Revenue to jumma of Division, Appendix XI.	Centago proportion of area of land sold for arrears of Revenue to area of Division, Appendix XI.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Delhi, ...	4.23	0.37	2.90	0.11	0.42
Meerut, ...	7.30	0.41	8.91	0.005	0.001
Rohileund, ...	12.65	0.63	9.44	0.22	0.06
Agra, ...	2.18	0.42	4.75	0.01	0.003
Allahabad, ...	5.52	1.13	4.94	0.28	0.85
Benares, ...	15.47	1.18	9.42	0.05	0.01

## No. 4.

REPORT ON THE FREQUENCY OF SUITS FOR  
OUSTER.

I.—*From H. W. HAMMOND, ESQ., Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, to W. MUIR, ESQ., Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces (No. 952).—Dated Agra, the 31st August, 1855.*

WITH reference to paragraph 10 of Government Order No. 1937, dated 5th May, I am desired by the Sudder Board of Revenue to forward, for submission to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, a report from the Collector of Cawnpore regarding the frequency of suits for ouster in that district.

2.—The Collector has satisfactorily proved that the number of suits for ouster is not attributable to temporary desertion of fields in consequence of a bad season, and attempts to regain occupancy when prospects improved.

3.—The increase in the last fourteen years of this description of summary suit has been great and almost continuously progressive, and is attributable to increase of population and competition for cultivating occupancy; to the spread of knowledge amongst the agricultural classes; to the endeavours of successive Collectors to render the record of holdings more correct, and the village accountants more truthful; and, lastly, to the instruction in paragraph 278 of "Directions to Collectors," which has ruled that the landlord has no power of summary ejectment of a non-defaulting tenant, though his right of occupancy may be only temporary.

4.—The Collector alludes to a class of cultivators, locally designated “kujyars,” corresponding nearly with the shikhmee cultivators of other districts. The question whether this class is entitled to public recognition—that is, to the record of their sub-occupancy, and detail of their accounts with their landlord, or superior, in the village papers—has been decided by Government in the 26th paragraph of the Saharunpore instructions. Provided that they cultivate with their own stock, on a stipulation of paying a fixed sum or rate, in money or in kind, whether they hold from a proprietor or proprietary or non-proprietary cultivator, they are entitled to that recognition,—care being taken not to confound with them those domestic servants or retainers who cultivate with the stock of their masters.

5.—The Board propose to call attention to this rule, in order that the Collector may satisfy himself by local enquiry to which class the kujyars of his district belong.

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II.—*From R. SPANKIE, Esq., Collector of Cawnpore, to H. W. HAMMOND, Esq., Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, Agra (No. 426).—Dated Cawnpore, the 31st July, 1855.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 156A. of 1855, dated the 22nd May last, with extracts from correspondence noted in the margin, regarding suits for onster in this district.

Paragraph 3, Board's Order dated 19th February, No. 109.  
Paragraph 10, Government Order dated 15th May, No. 1937.

I beg to submit for the consideration of the Board a statement, for a period of five years, of number of suits for onster in the pergunnahs under my charge, with observations on the subject generally.

3.—*Pergunnahwar Statement of summary suits for ouster, from 1850-51 to 1854-55, inclusive, in the District of Cannpore:—*

Pergunnahs.	1850-51.	1851-52.	1852-53.	1853-54.	1854-55.	Total.
Russoolabad, ...	16	5	15	22	32	90
Sheolee, ...	6	2	4	6	13	31
Sheorajpore, ...	9	5	5	31	25	75
Secundra, ...	11	5	4	10	21	51
Ukberpore, ...	11	12	16	35	26	100
Belhore, ...	14	16	24	21	31	106
Surh Suleempore,	26	9	8	11	28	82
Bhogneepore, ...	20	7	8	20	29	84
Ghutrupore, ...	16	6	5	12	24	63
Jajhmow, ...	11	6	5	11	5	38
Bithoor, ...	10	8	15	22	21	76
Derahpore, ...	7	6	9	15	15	52
Total, ...	157	87	118	216	270	848

4.—The Board will thus observe that during the last four years there has been in the district generally a marked progressive increase.

#### OPINIONS OF TEHSEELDARS.

*Russoolabad.*—*Fureed-ooz-zuma* attributes the increase to the increasing population. Cultivators are not wanting, or, rather, persons desirous of cultivating are procurable without difficulty. The zemindars are endeavouring to oust their old tenants, in order to admit new cultivators upon a higher rate of rent. Since the settlement, the ryots are becoming better acquainted with their own rights, and are no longer so completely under the influence of the zemindars as heretofore; they make their grievances known to the Collectors.

*Sheolee, Sheorajpore: Abdool Ali.*—In 1852-53 there was a deficiency of rain; the following year the cultivators, disheartened, fearing a continuance of a bad season, abandoned their fields. The zemindars found other cultivators. Rain came at last, and the old cultivators then desired to recover their fields. Again, the zemindars are now en-



deavouring to increase the rents, and they dispossess old cultivators, to put in new at a higher rate.

*Secundra.*—*Ahmud-ool-lah* attributes the increase to plentiful rains in 1853-54 and 1854-55, after a deficiency in 1852-53. There were numerous persons desirous of cultivating, and the zemindars dispossessed the old cultivators in order to enhance rents.

*Ukberpore : Luchmun Pershad.*—There is a greater demand for fields, in consequence of the settlement of the country generally, and want of other employment. The zemindars avail themselves of this demand to raise rents and dispossess their cultivators. The Putwaree and zemindars do this in concert. The butwaras have also a certain influence in raising the number of the suits. As each zemindar gets possessed of his separate portion of an estate, he wishes to raise rents, and dispossess his cultivators. The zemindars generally rent their seer lands to cultivators (*kujyars*) whose names do not appear in the records. They dispossess them at pleasure, and these cultivators petition the Collector. The cultivators, also, from time to time, encroach on waste lands in addition to their own fields. On this, when detected, the zemindars demand rent, and in default of which they dispossess the cultivators. The zemindars, moreover, have been in the habit of receiving more than their proper rents ; as the assamees have discovered this, they have refused to pay, and have been dispossessed.

*Jajhmow.*—*Syud Allee Hussun* attributes it to a desire on the part of the zemindars to obtain higher rents.

*Bithoor ; Shaikh Khyr-ood-deen.*—The cultivators are beginning to know their rights, and they now oppose, where they formerly would have yielded to, the zemindars ; land is improving, and the out-turns are larger. He considers that before the settlement rates were higher, and that the settlement lowered them in many instances.

*Derahpore: Ahmud Allee.*—The cultivators had resigned their fields, and subsequently wished to recover them. Considers that the cultivators are in the habit of bringing groundless complaints.

Being desirous to ascertain the opinions of as many of my native officers as possible, I have also requested the Deputy Collector, Nasir Allee Khan, to state his views, which he has done as follows :—In former years, the mon-roosee cultivators alone could not be dispossessed; the zemindars could do as they pleased with the others. Since Mr. Thomason's "*Hidayutnama*" was published, the cultivators possessing no rights have also taken to preferring suits; but as the mooktears and people conversant with the customs of our Courts have spread about the fact that the claims of all cultivators will be attended to, the number of suits has yearly increased. The kujyars even who cultivate seer lands are beginning to make complaints in summary suits for ouster. I know of no other sufficient reason. In a pergunnah in which a sale-purchaser or decree-holder obtain possession, the increase would be accidental, and would cease of itself in a short time.

5.—After giving much consideration to this opinion of the Deputy Collector, as well as to those of the Tehseeldars, I am inclined to agree with him that the chief cause of the increase is the gradually spreading knowledge amongst the cultivators, not possessing proprietary rights, that greater protection has been extended to them of late than in long-past years, and that they are making use of this knowledge. The Deputy Collector formed his opinion from observation; but I have thoroughly tested the result of his observation, as far as the records of this office enable me to do so. The publication of the "*Directions*," I think, took place between 1844 and 1848. I have only been able to obtain a statement of summary suits, detailing those brought for replevin, &c., exaction and ouster, from the year 1841-42. I might, perhaps, have ascertained the

would, I conceive, follow. I would also call your attention to the startling jump from 27 salts for exaction in 1843-44, to 212 in 1844-45; and, again, to the equally sudden decrease in 1852-53 to 41, from 111 in 1851-52. I have written the words "equally sudden," but this is not quite correct, as there is a decrease after the maximum was reached in

1849-50, viz.,	...	...	...	341
1850-51, "	...	...	...	178
1851-52, "	...	...	...	111
1852-53, "	...	...	...	41

7.—After that year there is an increase again. It is difficult to account for this, especially as I find that during the three years of decrease the number of sales, &c., by order of Court, and of transfers of all kinds, exclusive of those for arrears of revenue, has rather increased than otherwise, as will be thus seen :—

Years.	Number of Suits for exaction.	Number of Mutations of all kinds.
1849-50, ... ..	341	270
1850-51, ... ..	178	369
1851-52, ... ..	111	311
1852-53, ... ..	41	270

8.—It may be that the summary suits were not so carefully looked after in 1840 as they are now, and that the labor of the last few years in correcting the village papers, and testing their accuracy, is giving confidence to the cultivators, whilst it diminishes the attempt at exaction on the part of the zemindars.

9.—In order further to test the fact, or otherwise, of the increase generally in suits for ouster, I have examined the returns of five divisions of the North-Western Provinces, exclusive of Cawnpore, and find as follows, from 1847-48 to 1853-54 :—

Years.	Delhi.	Meerut.	Rohilcand.	Agra.	Benares.	Total.
1847-48, ... ..	384	362	835	396	1,396	3,373
1848-49, ... ..	355	267	618	252	986	2,478
1849-50, ... ..	393	501	826	808	1,069	3,597
1850-51, ... ..	434	550	847	872	1,070	3,773
1851-52, ... ..	622	339	667	666	1,041	3,335
1852-53, ... ..	549	445	912	928	1,015	3,844

10.—I regret I cannot ascertain the number of suits for ouster for years antecedent ; but, judging by these returns, and those for other districts prior to 1847, I should think that the suits must have very considerably increased. At

the same time, whilst I think there is no doubt that the cultivators, probably by attendance at the Courts and the Tehseelees, and elsewhere, where the vernacular copies of the Hidayutnama are known, have acquired a knowledge that their complaints for onster will be listened to, I nevertheless consider that other causes may have been at work too. The general quiet and settling down of the people, both in our own and most of the independent territories, has no doubt had its effect. The cultivating population has also largely increased since the last census but one; cultivators have been readily found, and willing to pay higher rates; and the zemindars have been steadily attempting to increase their profits by raising the rents, which the cultivators, possessing known and recorded rights, have opposed with equal pertinacity. On the face of this apparent inclination towards increase, and not towards diminution, for so many years, I would respectfully suggest that the Board's assumption that the cultivators, fearing the continuance of a bad season, may have abandoned their fields, and afterwards attempted to recover them, is not sufficiently decisive of this question, inasmuch as, from the Tehseeldars' opinions, which I have inserted in this report, it would appear as if there had been but one indifferent season out of five years, and that I should account favorable rather than otherwise; and nearly all the Tehseeldars unite in considering that the demand for fields to cultivate is great and increasing.

11.—Amongst other causes, it might not be too much to suppose that the impetus given to vernacular education may have had some share in increasing the general knowledge of their rights which it is satisfactory to think the people are beginning to acquire. The dispersion of Hindee works regarding land and cultivation, &c., has been very great, and the teaching of Putwārees and of Omedwars from all parts of the country, have been uninterrupted now for several years. There is another fact, also, and one of no slight

importance,—that the Putwarees are becoming more the accountants of the entire village ; they are not so much the servants of the zemindars as they were formerly. We are gradually withdrawing them from the illegitimate influence that the landholders formerly possessed over them. The village accounts and papers have been so carefully looked to, and the intercourse of the District Officers on their tours with the zemindars and people has been so much extended, that, whilst the people have gained confidence to uphold their own against the zemindars, in the certainty of being listened to by the Revenue authorities, the Putwarees have experienced the danger of tampering with accounts, and the necessity of caution in exhibiting partiality on the one side or other.

12.—If these opinions are correct, there is nothing desponding in the increase of summary suits for ouster. It is to be regretted, perhaps, that the zemindars should force upon their dependants recourse to the Courts ; but it is satisfactory to find that the people know how and where to obtain redress.

13.—If the greater number have no proprietary rights whatever to protect them against oppression, and the inconvenience of being left to their own resources after cultivating for a year, they have at least availed themselves of the shelter afforded them by the general admission now-a-days of their complaints ; and it would seem as if the liberty had not been given before it was required.

14.—In conclusion, I beg to apologize for having delayed this report so long, but my time has been incessantly occupied of late by other important work. I may also observe that I have purposely avoided making any distinct reference on our own part of the kujyar cultivators of this district (shikmees\* of the district), because, although they

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\*Not exactly shikmees, who have some sort of acknowledged right to cultivate.

may be beginning to prefer claims for ouster, there are not in any way numerous complaints, for they are invariably thrown out. The position of these kujyars, and their number, might with propriety form the subject of minute investigation, and of report, too, if the Board should be of opinion that it is desirable. At present, they are an entirely unprotected body.

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III.—*From W. MUIR, ESQ., Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, to H. W. HAMMOND, ESQ., Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, Agra (No. 2045 A.)—Dated Head Quarters, the 19th September, 1855.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 31st ultimo, No. 952, forwarding a report from the Collector of Cawnpore regarding the frequency of suits for ouster in that district.

2.—In reply, I am desired to state that the letter is an interesting one, and will be published in an early number of the Selections, as bearing both on the question of the tendency to be expected towards a general rise of rents throughout the country, and on that of providing an expeditious legal procedure to landholders for the recovery of possession, on the ground of a clear and indisputable right.

3.—Both of these important general subjects are separately under discussion; the first, in connection with the enquiries which had been directed in regard to suits for enhancement of rent, and the legal procedure affecting them, throughout these Provinces; the second, as part of a general measure now before the Legislative Council, which would comprehend a case of the kind now under consideration in a wider provision for the enforcement of all rights to enter into possession of land the legal validity of which is not open to contest.

4.—The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive a further detailed report on the position of the kujyar cultivators, and on their ordinary relation to the zemindars, whose seer lands they cultivate.

5.—The Board have rightly drawn attention to the principle which will determine the entry of the name of such parties in the Revenue records, as laid down in the instructions for the Seharanpore re-settlement.

6.—The enclosures of your letter are returned, copies having been kept for record.

*IV.—From R. SPANKIE, Esq., Collector of Cawnpore, to H. W. HAMMOND, Esq., Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, Agra (No. 640 of 1855).—Dated Camp Bhutpoornal, the 5th December, 1855.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge your letter No. 296 of 1855, dated 25th September last, calling for further information regarding the kujyar cultivators of this district, and forwarding for my information the extracts of correspondence marginally noticed.

Extract paragraphs 4 and 5 of Board's Orders dated 31st August, 1855, No. 932.

Extract paragraphs 2 to 5 of Government Order dated 19th September, 1855, No. 2045A. of 1855.

2.—I wish that I could have made this report more interesting, but the returns of the tehseeldars are very meagre in details.

3.—First, as to the meaning of the Hindee word "khujeh," which is, I believe, a small field. The cultivation of a biswa here and there, or of a piece of waste land is "khujeh."

4.—Kujyars, who cultivate such lands, are of three classes.

*Class 1st.*—Those who cultivate seer land of proprietors with the stock and assistance of the owners.



*Class 2nd*,—Those who cultivate the seer land on their own account, paying for the same in money or in kind.

*Class 3rd*,—Those who cultivate either a portion or the whole of the fields of recorded tenants at a profit to the latter.

5.—The first class forms but a very small portion of the whole number. For instance, in Pergunnah Sarh Sulempoor, out of 5,381 cultivating kujyars, only 133 cultivate with the stock and assistance of the owners of seer land.

6.—The second class is much larger than the first; but the third is the most numerous, and the names of the cultivators are not recorded at all.

7.—Mr. Montgomery in 1844 directed that the putwarees should record the names of the cultivators to whom seer land was made over; but the insertion of these names in the jumabundee column of remarks depends rather on the pleasure of the holders of seer land than on the putwaree.

8.—Kujyars are of every caste.

9.—I have experienced considerable difficulty in arriving at a tolerably sound idea of their number.

10.—The cultivated area of this district in 1839-40 was 781,903 acres. Mr. Montgomery, in his printed statistical memoir of Cawnpoor, states that 555,348 acres were in the hands of cultivators. It was probably more, as some of the calculations were subsequently found to be incorrect, the returns having been prepared from the native survey record.

11.—In Appendix No. 15 of this work there is a list of the three great classes of cultivators,—proprietary, hereditary, and non-hereditary. This list was extracted from the registers furnished by the Surveyor, and the number of recorded cultivators amounted to 96,514. This gave an average cultivation of five acres to each tenant. But as Mr. Montgomery observes:—"It commonly happens that the name

of only one cultivator is entered in the engagement when two or more are in partnership, so that the above average would give an erroneous impression of the size of the farms. In order to test this, I had the cultivators of ten villages counted, and the number of persons in partnership with them taken down. The following is the result :—

No. of cultivators shown in the register, . . . 460

No. of persons in partnership, . . . 394

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854

“If this average is assumed to be correct, and applied to the whole district, it will give 168,062 cultivators, and the average cultivation 3 acres.”

12.—If according to this statement the number of cultivators then amounted to 168,062, of whom 96,514 were recorded tenants, the number of kujyars and shikhmies was 71,548.

13.—The cultivated area at the census of 1852-53 was 808,438 acres, showing a net increase of 18,535 acres. Adding this amount to the lands in possession of the cultivators, there should now be 174,240, of whom 3,389 should be recorded, and 2,789 should be unrecorded, thus :—

*Total.*

Formerly recorded, 96,514 Gained by increased cultivation, 3,389 99,903

Unrecorded, . . . 71,548 By addition, . . . 2,789 74,337

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1,74,240

This would give, . . . 71,548

2,789

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74,337 Kujyars and shikhmies.

14.—The returns from the Pergunnahs furnished by five Tehseeldars are as follows :—

	<i>No. of Kujyars.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Russoolabad, ..	4,940	1,226 cultivate seer lands.
Bhogneepoor,	266	In 22 villages.
Sheorajpoor,...	396	
Shoolce, ... ..	282	
Sarh Sulampoor,	5,381	4,976 cultivate, without aid, seer and other lands. 133 with aid. 3 are former retainers and zemindars. 227 Shikhmies. 42 pay by Kankoot.
	<hr/> 5,381	
Derapoor, ...	.612	181 With aid of zemindars. 431 Without aid.
	<hr/> 11,877	
612 Of these 371 are cultivators of recorded tenants.		

15.—Supposing that the putwarees accounted for 15,000 others in the remaining six pergunnahs, which are larger than the above five, the return would, in my opinion, be below the real number ; perhaps double the amount would be nearer the mark for there are very many more kujyars than shikhmies.

16.—I think that the assumed amount of the cultivators now must be tolerably correct—*viz.*, 174,240 for the male agricultural population, Hindoo and Mohomedan, amounts to 371,554, and to assume that 174, 240 of these worked in the fields does not appear too high a proportion with reference to the old men and male children.

17.—However, the return is sufficiently correct to show that there is a very large number of unrecorded cultivators in the district who enjoy no protection from the Revenue authorities, and whose existence is of the highest importance with regard to increase of cultivation.

18.—The number of kujyars who pay in kind is very insignificant, and is confined to one or two pergunnahs.

19.—Custom varies with regard to the cultivation of the seer land. In some estates it is only a portion that is made over ; sometimes the whole, and this in some instances after the zemindars have themselves ploughed and sown it. Such a practice is convenient, since it throws the risk of a bad season on the cultivator.

20.—Hereditary cultivators do the same with portions, and sometimes with all their fields, making over the land at a profit to the kujyars.

21.—Servants and retainers of the zemindars in kujyar occupation are very few.

22.—I have met an instance in which a man has been the kujyar of a kujyar of seer land. Such instances would doubtless be of very unfrequent occurrence. The case to which I allude came before me in a suit under Act IV. of 1840, which I had taken off the file of a Deputy Magistrate.

23.—As the Government has decided that paragraph XXVI. of the rules for the Seharunpoor Settlement meets the case of kujyars, and they are therefore entitled to be recorded, it only remains to consider how this should be done. There would appear to be two ways open. I doubt whether ordering the putwarees to record the names (which, if it could be done, would be the readiest) would have any success. The putwarees must apply to the zemindars for information, and the latter do not find it convenient to supply it. They naturally wish as little as possible to be known of those whose rents they can raise at pleasure.

24.—The two ways therefore open would appear to be,

1st.—As regards a non-proprietary cultivator paying rent for land of another non-proprietary cultivator, the names of both must be shown.

2nd.—As regards a cultivator paying rent for seer land, the name of the cultivator to be shown as sub-occupant as well as that of the zemindar.

first, to proclaim the fact that kujyars are entitled to a place in the kusreh, under the conditions laid down in paragraph XXVI. of the Rules for Seharun-

poor Settlement ; and having done this to correct the record

as claims were preferred. But this would be a long business, and the work of years.

25.—The second way would be to make over the duty specially to one Officer in the district, which would ensure both correctness and despatch in completing the record; and this plan I should be disposed to recommend.

26.—In the latter case I would select Mr. H. D. Robertson for the work, and this for two reasons (irrespective of his intelligence and assiduity); 1st, the investigation would extend his experience; and 2ndly, he holds strong opinions regarding this class of cultivators, and would do them justice.

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V.—From H. W. HAMMOND, Esq., *Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, Agra*, to W. MUIR, Esq., *Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces (No. 113 of 1856)*.—Dated Agra, the 18th January, 1856.

WITH reference to paragraph 4 of the G. O. No. 2045A. of 1855, dated 19th September, requiring further information regarding kujyar cultivators in Zillah Cawnpore, the Sudder Board of Revenue direct me to submit the accompanying letter of the 5th December last, No. 640, from the Collector of that district, together with the following observations, for the consideration and orders of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

2.—From Mr. Spankie's Report, it is established that there is a large number of sub-occupants of lands held by proprietary and non-proprietary cultivators, of whose names and accounts the village papers contain no mention.

3.—It may be fully asserted that in other populous and well-cultivated districts the result is the same. Yet in the Cawnpore District a large majority, and in other districts at least a very great number, of these sub-occupants, being of the description in paragraph 26 of the Seharan-

pore instructions, are entitled, the same as their superiors, to registry of their tenures and insertion of accounts in the village papers.

4.—The omission hitherto is partly attributable to the absence of a clear rule, and to paucity of claims; for it is an indubitable fact that in village management, private understandings by both parties are preferred to public records, and it is not with the superior only, but the inferior also, that there is a reluctance to any interference of others in the matter.

5.—To rectify this omission, Mr. Spankie suggests three, but relies more on two remedies:—

1st,—Injunction to putwarees to record names, and detail accounts of sub-occupants entitled to the privilege; 2nd, to proclaim the right of such parties for general information, and admit claims as they are made; and 3rd, to delegate to an Assistant the special duty of local enquiries, and completing the village record where defective.

6.—There is no objection to each of these measures, and to the special employment of an Assistant for the duty, where the services of such an one are available; but it appears necessary to suggest these precautions.

7.—It would be mischievous and useless to attempt to compel village registry and separate account, as a necessary sequence, when neither of these parties desire it. It will be necessary, therefore, to make the putwaree clearly understand the description of sub-occupants to which the rule applies, and that he is responsible for its observance where either party, the superior or the sub-occupant claim it.

8.—The proposed proclamation should most clearly explain the rule.

9.—And where claims are presented to the Officers of Government on the part of sub-occupants, and resisted by

the superior holders, proof should be required from the party, or on local enquiry that such claimant is a sub-occupant, according to the definition of the rule, entitled to the privilege he claims.

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VI.—*From W. MUIR, Esq., Secretary to Government of the North-Western Provinces, to H. W. HAMMOND, Esq., Secretary, Sudder Board of Revenue (No. 852).—Dated the 7th February, 1856.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 113, dated the 8th ultimo, reporting upon the “kuj-yar” ryots of Zillah Cawnpore, and the manner in which their rights should be recorded.

2.—They are divided by the Collector of Cawnpore into three classes :—

*First*,—Such as cultivate with the stock of the proprietor.

*Second*,—Such as cultivate seer land, and pay rent direct to the proprietor.

*Third*,—Under-tenants, who pay rent to the recorded tenant.

3.—The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the first class of tenants need not appear upon the putwarces’ jumabundee, but that the second and third classes should appear. The second and third classes are by far the most numerous; and it is evident from the details entered into by Mr. Spankie, that a very large proportion of the actual cultivators of the soil and payers of rent in the first instance are excluded from the village papers, and placed without the ordinary protection of the Summary Court.

4.—It is in accordance with the principles of Settlement in these Provinces, and has been distinctly prescribed in the 26th of the rules for the re-settlement of Seharanpore, that the name of the actual cultivator paying what is properly to be viewed rent, as well as those of any inter-

mediate tenants, should be recorded in the Settlement papers, and appear in the annual accounts.

5.—It is very desirable that steps should, without loss of time, be taken with such means as are available to amend the village papers throughout the District of Cawnpore, by the entry in them of all cultivators of the second and third classes. The proposals of the Board will only imperfectly secure this object.

6.—In paragraph 7 of your letter, the Board would make the putwarce responsible for entering the cultivator's name, "where either party, the superior or the sub-occupant, claim it." His Honor is of opinion that the putwaree should be so responsible for the entry, unless either party object.

7.—In your 9th paragraph, it is proposed that where claims are presented "on the part of sub-occupants, proof should be required from the parties" that the occupancy is of the kind entitled to the privilege of registration. The right principle would rather appear to be that occupancy is a *prima facie* ground of registration, and should be admitted at once, unless the claim be resisted by the superior holders. It would only be in case of such denial that a trial and adjudication of right to registration would be requisite.

8.—In order to carry out the registration of cultivators upon these principles, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that Mr. Robertson might with much advantage be deputed into the interior of the district, if it should be possible to do so under present circumstances, during the remainder of this season. Measures should also be taken to make the putwarees and malgoozars, and the cultivators themselves, as far as it may be practicable to reach them, acquainted with the purpose of the proceedings to be held by Mr. Robertson, and with the rules by which he will be guided.



9.—Where the cultivator who is registered may be, either as the member of a family or otherwise, the representative of several cultivators whose names do not appear, and who do not claim registry, it will not be necessary to bring the names of all such sharing cultivators upon the jumabundee.

10.—The Board are requested to issue instructions without delay for carrying out these orders as soon as practicable throughout the Cawnpore District.

11.—After the record now prescribed has been carefully completed, the Collector will make it his duty to see that it is kept up with due accuracy by the putwarees from year to year.

12.—The enclosure of your letter is returned, a copy having been kept for record.

## No. 5.

REPORT ON THE TENURES OF PERGUNNAH  
BUDOHEE.

I.—*From W. R. MOORE, Esq., Ex-Joint Magistrate of Mirzapore, to H. C. TUCKER, Esq., Commissioner of the 5th or Benares Division (No. 543).—Dated Mirzapore, the 25th October, 1855.*

WITH reference to paragraph 68 of the reply of Government to the Police Report of last year, and your letter of reminder No. 111, dated the 11th October, 1855, I have the honor to submit the following remarks on the tenures existing in Pergunnah Budohee :—

2.—Formerly the pergunnah was held by Mounus Rajpoots, who divided it amongst themselves into talookas; but there were other parties holding monzahs by gift, purchase, or prescriptive right under the Mounus.

3.—When Bulwunt Singh got the pergunnah, his object was to get rid of the Mounus Talookadars, and to encourage the smaller holders. He accordingly dispossessed the former, but did not interfere with the latter, who come under the description of village “zemindars;” their rights were not acknowledged until the time of settlement by Regulation VII., 1828.

4.—Under the said Regulation, Section 10, the Rajah having been declared “sole zemindar” of the pergunnah, it became necessary to find some other term for these proprietors, who were accordingly termed “munzooroodars.” Estates in Budohee, therefore, are generally “munzoorce” and “namunzoorce;” the former answering to the zemindaree, putteedaree, and other proprietary estates in other pergunnahs; the latter to the non-proprietary ones, farmed, leased, or otherwise settled with various parties.

5.—Looking upon the whole family domains as one large talooka, and the Rajah as Talookadar, paying a fixed amount in one sum to Government, the munzooreedars may be considered as the biswahdars or inferior holders in the talooka. Unlike other Talookadars, however, the Rajah is empowered by Section 10, Regulation VII., 1828, to bring to sale, after sanction by the Superintendent, all proprietary estates or portions of them which may fall into arrears. He is in fact vested with the powers of a Collector as regards them.

6.—The reason of his being vested with such powers is, that up to the year 1795 the Rajah had a concurrent jurisdiction with the Resident in all Revenue and Settlement matters; all puttās, &c., bore his seal as well as that of the Government Officer (see Sections 1 and 2, Regulation I., 1795, and Section 1, Regulation II., 1795). After 1795 this right was waived, on condition of the revenue regulations not being introduced into the domains, and of Government paying to the Rajah one lakh of rupees yearly. This arrangement being found not to provide sufficient security to the people was, on Mr. Bird's report, done away with, and replaced by Regulation VII., 1828, by which, as above mentioned, the Rajah was confirmed in his powers of Collector.

7.—On a munzooree estate being sold for arrears, it becomes, if bought in by the Rajah, as it usually is, namunzooree; and the defaulting proprietor loses all his proprietary rights, except so far as regards his seer land, to which the same rules apply as in other pergunnahs. There is in fact no material difference between a munzooree estate in Budohee and a proprietary estate anywhere else, as far as the proprietors are concerned. So also the namunzooree estates are precisely similar to non-proprietary estates elsewhere.

8.—In both kinds of estates, however, the ryots or cultivators differ considerably from the same class of people in

other places : they possess proprietary rights in their respective holdings, which are transferable as well as heritable.

9.—This right appears to have been established by long prescription, originating no doubt in the great encouragement given by the Rajah Bulwant Singh to this class of people, who thus came to consider themselves proprietors of their land, and have continued to be acknowledged as such. Clause 1, Section 6, Regulation VII., 1828, which confirms to all proprietors of land the power of alienating their land, subject to the rules in force, has been construed to apply to these cultivators, but it may be doubted whether the original meaning of the clause was not intended to apply merely to the "village zemindars," now "munzoorcedars;" at the same time, every man, cultivator or otherwise, possessing a right of property in the soil, was of course entitled to have that right defined and acknowledged.

10 —Briefly, then, the only material difference between an estate in Budohee and elsewhere is the difference caused by the possession by the cultivators of rights not possessed by the same class in other places.



## No. 6.

*From W. H. LOWE, Esq., Officiating Secretary, Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, to C. B. THORNHILL, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces (No. 1358).—Dated Agra, the 10th October, 1856.*

In continuation of the Sudder Board's address, No. 1341, dated 7th October, 1856, submitting the Administration Report of the Allahabad Division for 1855-56, I am directed to submit the enclosed copy of a Memorandum, drawn up by the Officiating Member of the Board, regarding the previous history and present condition of Talooka Kote, Zillah Futtehpore.

2.—The Government orders of the 29th December, 1855, paragraph 34 (No. 3854A.), and Nos. 529A., dated 21st May, and 586A., dated 27th May, 1856, are disposed of by the present address.

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*Memorandum regarding Talooka Kote, Pergunnah Ehdilla, Zillah Futtehpore: By W. MUIR, Esq., Officiating Member, Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.*

THIS talooka consists of sixteen mouzahs, assessed at the late settlement at Rs. 18,805.

2.—The tenure is extremely intricate and perplexing. The tradition of the proprietary body, a Pathan tribe called Khokurs, is that they came about 700 years ago with the army of one of the Ghoree dynasty, who took the Fort of Kote, and placed them, with an ample surrounding territory, in charge of it. They maintained a long struggle with the neighbouring Hindoo communities, by which their domains were reduced to the sixteen villages now found in their possession.

In process of time, the Khokur body multiplied into numberless branches, and in the same degree the shares of each

family have become sub-divided. To such an extent has sub-division reached, that some of the proprietors are responsible for an assessment, not of a rupee or an anna, but of a pie, or even a fraction of a pie.

3.—The most embarrassing of all the monzalis is Kote Khas. The tenure is very peculiar, and the Deputy Collector, Hikmut-ool-lah, says he has seen none similar to it anywhere else in the Doab. The land is not divided, but the title and interest in the several fields is. Thus, ten, fifteen, or twenty proprietors may share in a single field. The cultivator is responsible to each proprietor for a fixed portion of the rent. These minute sub-divisions of the title to each field do not follow any apparent principle; they are entirely arbitrary, and have originated apparently in some very ancient rule or partition. The division, too, varies in a strange and unaccountable manner, being entirely different in different fields. The distribution of the rent among the several sharers in each field is known, but the principle on which it is founded has long ago been forgotten.

4.—Similarly, each sharer has his portion of the jumma determined by some old arrangement. The distribution of the demand, whatever it may originally have been, is now utterly arbitrary,—large shares paying proportionately little, and small ones much; while in some cases revenue is due from parties who have little or no income to pay it from. This may have arisen either from the strong oppressing the weak, or from sales, mortgage, or other transactions which were not followed up by a due equalization of the demand, and the memory of which no longer exists. Even now sales and mortgages create much perplexity. Perhaps half-a-dozen proprietors will club together to purchase another proprietor's share, or half of it. Each pays what he can, and each becomes a sharer *in the proportion of his payment*.

7.—The position of the "Jumokdar" is peculiar. Sometimes the Canongood has been nominated to the post; at other times an officer unconnected with the Tehseldars. The party so appointed has always been paid by the zemindars; he acts for them, and on their behalf. The position thus partakes partly of a sort of representative village officer, put forward by the zemindars to determine the responsibilities and collect the payments of each; and partly of a Government authority. It is something between that of a Lumberdar and a Suzawal.

8.—At the time of the collections, each sharer used to give to the "Jumokdar" his *jumoke* of the amount for which he was responsible. This would be composed of a large number of items on account of shares, or fractions of shares, in all, or nearly all, the villages of the talooka. The account of each proprietor had then to be adjusted for shares mortgaged, or held in mortgage. The net amount was the sum to be collected by the Jumokdar, and to it was

added a proportionate share of the village expenses. If any of the sharers thus assessed were bankrupt or ran away, the deficit had to be proportionately assessed on every one of the innumerable shares throughout the talooka, and the eventual realization of the balance always occasioned solicitude and great labor.

9.—The settlement did not mend matters. the talooka was broken up, indeed, into sixteen mouzals, for each of which a separate assessment was fixed, and the ordinary papers drawn out; but they were prepared without advertence to the peculiar circumstances and liabilities of the tenure. The details of the khuteonce and the khewut showed holdings which did not in the slightest degree correspond with the actual state of right and possession. The attempt to enforce mouzahwar collections utterly failed. The old Jumoke system continued, and the Jumokdar, in making his collections, had no means of saying on account of which mouzah any particular sum was paid. The whole talooka continued in effect *one village*. When arrears were due, it could not be said that any single mouzah or mehal was either solvent or in balance. The only hold of Government was upon the Jumokdar, working through the arbitrary and perplexing machinery above described. The *whole* talooka might have been sold, farmed, or held kham; but probably no revenue processes, besides those of the dustuck, imprisonment, or distraint, could have been brought to bear upon each sharer or each mehal.

10.—Impressed with this very unsatisfactory state of things, when Officiating Collector in 1844, I made arrangements for commencing a new record of the holdings, and of the distribution of proprietary right in them throughout the talooka. Careful khuteonces were drawn up for five of the sixteen villages; the shares and liabilities were connected with the specific lands which they represented; the demand upon each proprietor for each mehal was fixed;



and the collections were made accordingly. Each of these five mehals has ever since stood upon its own footing. Consequently there has been since that period no occasion for the interference of any Jumokdar in the concerns of these five villages.

11.—The same process has lately been carried out in nine out of the eleven remaining mouzahs, by Hikmat-oollah Khan, who spent above a month last cold weather in the talooka. The result was that the collections of the late Rubbee were effected in fourteen of the sixteen villages, precisely in the same manner as in any other villages. Every proprietor brought to the Tehseeldaree the amount of revenue due from him for each mehal, and nothing, it is reported, could have been more successful.

12.—The Jumoke system was thus confined to two only of the mouzahs: Kote Khas assessed at Rs. 4,514, and Khurkhur assessed at Rs. 786. The former has already been described. The latter is peculiar simply from having a more than ordinary multitude of minute shares, and an extreme irregularity in the apportionment of the assessment upon them. The Deputy Collector reports that, after extraordinary difficulty, and the settlement of a thousand disputes, the paper of proprietary holdings and shares for Mouzah Khurkhur has been drawn up, and that the khewut is now being prepared.

13.—In Kote Khas the way to a clear settlement is still enveloped in some doubt. It has been stated that the demand is distributed by an immemorial arrangement in an arbitrary and irregular manner; still all admit and stand by this distribution of the assessment, unequal as it is. It was therefore proposed to take the proportional share of assessment as the standard of proprietary right, and to adjust the holdings accordingly. Most of the proprietors agreed to this; but many refused. It is so complicated a question, and the proprietors are so powerful and

so self-willed, that no Panchayet would dare to approach the question. It was at last agreed that there should be an accurate record of possession—a *tukhmeena*; that wherever a proprietor was found clearly in possession of any land, he should be retained in possession; that inequalities of assessment should be made up, as far as possible, from the common lands; and that fields in the cultivation of proprietors, hitherto rented at inadequate rates, should be assessed at their full value. The *tukhmeena* is now in progress; and it is hoped, through the address, skill, and industry of Hikmut-oollah Khan, that in the ensuing cold weather both Khurkhur and Kote Khas will be satisfactorily settled, and the Jumoke system entirely abolished.

14.—I am of opinion that Hikmut-oollah Khan deserves very great credit for the labor he has bestowed on this perplexing and tedious business.

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*From C. B. THORNHILL, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to W. H. LOWE, Esq., Officiating Secretary, Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces (No. 2007 A).—Dated Head-quarters, Nynce Tal, the 23rd October, 1856.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter  
 Revenue Department. No. 1358, dated 10th instant, forwarding a Memorandum by the Officiating Member of the Board on the history and present condition of Talooka Kote, Zillah Futtehpore.

2.—In reply, I am desired to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the very peculiar intricacies of the tenure in this talooka have been clearly and satisfactorily adjusted in so many of its villages. This has been done throughout, as the Lieutenant-Governor understands, on the right principle of assessing on each sharer

only such an amount of revenue, however minute, as the land already in his possession, or assigned to him under the new arrangements, will fairly bear.

3.—The reports of the completion of the adjustment in the two remaining villages—Khurkhur and Kote Khas—are awaited.

4.—The Deputy Collector, Hikmut-oollah Khan, is entitled to much praise for the labor and success with which he has conducted so difficult a duty.

5.—Copies of your letter, with enclosure, and of this reply, will be printed in a number of the Selections.

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## No. 7.

REPORT ON THE BHEJ BURRAR TENURES IN  
ZILLAH BANDA.

*By the late H. ROSE, ESQUIRE, Collector of Banda.*

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TO R. LOWTHER, ESQUIRE,  
*Commissioner of the Allahabad Division.*

SIR,

IN accordance with the orders recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor in a note, dated the 12th April, 1845, I have the honor to submit the following report regarding the BHEJ BURRAR TENURES in the Banda District.

2.—Mr. W. B. Wright (page 22 of his Settlement Report) says,—“ The peculiarity of this tenure was that the owner of a parcel of land paid his quota of the jumma according to a *baach*, applicable to the whole estate; which *baach* was liable to alteration whenever a sufficiently powerful party could be got together on the estate.”

3.—He then goes on to show the evils of this system, and the advantages to be expected from his proceedings; which, instead of acknowledging the principle of change, in the rate or *baach*, defined the holdings of land and portion of jumma, which each sharer should occupy and pay, without alteration, till the end of his 30 years' lease.

4.—Mr. Wright represents these arrangements as having been very acceptable to the people; but, when the new system began to be enforced, numerous petitions were presented, representing on the part of the whole, or a portion of the sharers, their dissatisfaction with the settlement arrangements: and on enquiry it was found that in several cases the sharers had themselves resorted to the old system, in

the face of the settlement record. The result was that a general investigation into the settlement proceedings, as regards the Bhej Burrar villages, was ordered, with the view of revising Mr. Wright's arrangements where they had already been set aside by the people themselves, or where good cause for dissatisfaction was found to exist.

5.—Mr. Elliot, in page 60 of his Glossary, has given a very good description of the Bhej Burrar Tenure. “A  
“tenure frequently met with in Bundelcund, in which the  
“sharers of the brotherhood are liable to periodical or  
“occasional adjustment, and in which balances of revenue  
“and village expenses, occasioned by the fraud or insolv-  
“ency of a sharer, are made good by a rateable contribu-  
“tion from the other sharers. Strangers are often intro-  
“duced in over-assessed estates on condition of paying  
“the Burrar; but their admission by no means, as is  
“sometimes supposed, forms a necessary incident of the  
“tenure, of which the chief characteristic is the re-ad-  
“justment of the Burrar. At the late settlement of Bun-  
“delcund it was stipulated in many instances that this  
“liability to re-adjustment should cease, and practically  
“for some time previous the re-adjustment had not been  
“demanded except upon occasions of a new settlement.  
“It is probable that in a short time, as the value of pro-  
“perty increases, the Bhej Burrar Tenure will altogether  
“cease to exist.”

6.—The peculiarity of the tenure, then, is that the jumma is liable, under certain circumstances, to a re-adjustment or fresh distribution within the term of a settlement, and that the balance of a defaulter is occasionally made good by a rateable contribution from the solvent sharers.

7.—It is impossible to trace back this peculiarity of tenure to its origin. It may have been adopted by the people themselves, as the simplest mode of administration; or it may have been forced upon them by high assessment;

or it may have originated in the former way, and have been continued by the latter cause.

8.—If a colony or a few individuals were suddenly to settle down in an uncultivated tract of land, their first step would naturally be to spread themselves over the lands, as choice or chance directed them; and the next process would be to distribute the Government tax on the fields which each had brought into cultivation. During the earlier years of their location, whilst the uncultivated area was extensive, the changes in the condition of each cultivator would be great. Superior industry, or skill, sickness, the good fortune of hitting on a genial soil, or the reverse, would advance or retard the prosperity of each cultivator; and as the cultivation varied, so of necessity would the portion of jumma which each was able to contribute fluctuate. Here we can easily suppose an annual distribution of the jumma over the cultivation to be introduced, as the simplest and readiest mode of village administration. It is equally easy to perceive how, in this state of things, cultivators (separate from the original stock) would afterwards be introduced and allowed to possess the same advantages as the original colonists. Let us suppose three original colonists holding each 100 cultivated beegahs—the jumma being Rs. 300. It is clear that if these three can introduce six strangers, and each of these strangers cultivate 50 beegahs from the previously waste land, the original three colonists will thereby be relieved of exactly half their burden. Before the introduction of the strangers each original holder would pay Rs. 100. After the introduction of the strangers, with the same extent of cultivation, each would only pay Rs. 50.

9.—It is not improbable that the other peculiarity of the tenure, *viz.*, the custom of getting rid of a balance, by a rateable contribution from the solvent sharers, may have had its origin in the extravagantly high assessment

of the district, and the mode in which the revenue was realized. The *tahseeldars* ascribe much of the difficulty, which has been experienced in collecting the revenue since the settlement, to what they call the *ekjacc* system of collection being abolished. The *ekjacc* system was nothing more or less than this: at the end of the year the *tahseeldar*, with a large party of *chuprassees*, went the round of the villages in arrears, and, after seizing the whole of the sharers, proceeded to exact the arrears from the entire body, without distinction or reference to any division of responsibilities. It is not unlikely that this indiscriminate enforcement of the Government demand may have often compelled the solvent sharers to relieve their defaulting brethren without an equivalent.

10.—The *kham tahseel* administration of the district must also have tended to disturb and confuse the land tenures. From 1237 *Fuslee* to 1241 *Fuslee* more than two-thirds of the district remained under *kham* management. During that period the proprietary communities were treated as mere cultivators, the fields changed owners, new land was broken up, and old cultivated land became waste; so that when the estates were again restored to the proprietary communities, all vestiges of the former holdings were effaced, or had become so complicated as to make it impossible to trace them back without innumerable disputes. In such cases, to get rid of all difficulty, the sharers almost invariably adopted the *Burrar* system; that is, they held the *bunjur* land in common, and equally distributed the *jumma* over the cultivated land, as then held, without reference to the changes of occupancy, which might have occurred under the *kham* management.

11. However the peculiarity of tenure may have had its origin, it appears to me, in tracing its progress, that it has long been regarded by the people themselves more

as a necessary evil, which they would throw off if they could, than as a custom which they are interested in maintaining. For instance, a new distribution of jumma is seldom made pending the term of settlement when it can be avoided, and, generally, not until long after it is demanded. When it is made, there is no stipulation for its renewal; on the contrary, every distribution is supposed to be the last that will be necessary, and remains in force until certain circumstances compel a new one. The circumstances which compel a new one, are,—a balance which cannot otherwise be got rid of; disputes regarding inequalities of rate, which threaten to lead to a balance; a measurement of the land, which shows any great inequality in the existing rates and a settlement.

12.—We will suppose that a distribution of the jumma has been made in a village over the holdings of cultivation; the sharers make a fresh start under an arrangement whereby each has to pay a portion of the jumma suited to his circumstances, or (what is much the same thing) to his cultivation; matters proceed smoothly at first; and all are pleased so long as the holdings of cultivation remain nearly as they were when the last distribution of jumma was made; but, in course of time, and particularly if there be much bunjur land, material changes take place. One man extends his cultivation, another keeps his stationary whilst a third, perhaps, allows his to become waste: and, as the division of jumma remains unaltered during these changes, the equality of rate on the cultivation which at first existed soon becomes lost. Discontent then begins to show itself, and increases with the inequality of rate, until at length the less successful sharers form a party, and demand a new distribution of jumma suited to their diminished holdings of cultivation. This demand is at first strenuously resisted by the party who have increased their cultivation, and the contest continues until the appearance of a balance, and the dread of a transfer, force upon all



the necessity of making some arrangements whereby the Government demand will be secured.

13.—It by no means follows, as a matter of course, that the balance shall be got rid of either by a rate on the solvent sharers, or by a new distribution of jumma, provided the lands then cultivated by the defaulters possess sufficient value to procure a transferee amongst the sharers, they are frequently transferred for a time in mortgage, or in perpetuity by sale—just as in ordinary putteedaree estates. But when the defaulters' lands are so worthless that no solvent sharer can be found who will pay the balance and take them off his hands, *then* the whole community unite, and either levy the balance by a rate amongst themselves, or make a fresh partition of the jumma. In the first case the process is a temporary arrangement for getting rid of a pressing difficulty; in the latter case the arrangement is permanent, until a similar necessity compels a new distribution: in both cases the integrity of the coparcenary mehal is preserved.

14.—The mode of distributing the jumma varies. Most generally the cultivated area of each sharer is ascertained, and one rate is applied to the whole: but sometimes regard is paid to the soil; and 1 beegah of *Mar*, or rich land, is held equal to 2 or 3 beegahs of the poorer soil. The beegah employed in Burrar cultivation also varies; but generally a measure of land equal to three local beegahs is the standard adopted. The distribution of jumma is sometimes made by the people themselves assisted by the putwaree; sometimes by a punchayet: and the extent of land is ascertained by a measurement, or assumed as an estimate, as the people are able or not to bear the more expensive process.

15.—Having attempted to show what may have been the origin of the Bhej Burrar Tenure, and to explain the circumstances under which a new distribution of jumma

takes place, and the mode in which it is conducted, I shall now proceed to notice the late Settlement Officer's proceedings, and to explain the causes which in part led to their failure.

16.—In the note of the Lieutenant-Governor it is explained that perfect putteedaree, imperfect putteedaree, and zemindaree, are all included in the Bhej Burrar Tenure. The fact is that in this district every village, which is still in the possession of the old coparcenary communities, is termed Bhej Burrar. In most of these the liability of the jumma to re-adjustment can be traced ; but in several the division of jumma had undergone no change for many years previous to the present settlement. The success which attended the attempt of the Settlement Officer to abolish the liability to change was, of course, in a great measure influenced by the stage to which the tenure had arrived. Where all the land was already divided, and the portions of jumma had not fluctuated for twenty or thirty years, there was little if any change required. Where, on the contrary, the whole land was undivided and each paid according to his cultivation for the year, a complete revolution was necessary to attain what the Settlement Officer desired.

17.—In perfect putteedaree villages, where the whole of the lands are divided, the liability to variation in the cultivation is much less than in villages where there is an extent of culturable land held in common ; and, consequently, the causes which induce a new distribution of jumma are less frequent in the former than in the latter. In few of the perfect putteedaree villages which I have found had there been any change for several years preceding the settlement, and in the great majority the jumma had not been altered since the previous settlement, or since the estate had emerged from kham management, or had been restored to the old community from the possession of a stranger.

18.—But, although no change had taken place, the liability to change was universally admitted under certain circumstances, and one of these circumstances was invariably allowed to be a measurement and settlement of the estate.

19.—There was therefore nothing anomalous, or contrary to the principle of the tenure, in a distribution of the jumma, in accordance with the holdings at the time of settlement. All that was necessary was in the first place to decide whether the inequality, between the land-holdings and existing partition of jumma, was such as to call for a re-adjustment ; secondly, if so, to see that the re-adjustment was fairly made ; and, thirdly, to take care that the alteration made was understood, and acted on.

20.—Occasionally the officers conducting the detail of the settlement do not seem to have exercised a sound discretion on the first of these points. The case of Bumkhete (No. 2 of the *Appendix*), for instance, affords an example of failure resulting from the former partition of jumma *not* having been altered.

21.—Again, there are cases where the adjustment was made on such irrational grounds as made it impossible that it could be enforced. Take for instance the case of Khujooreea (No. 3 in the *Appendix*) where a punchayet distributed the assessment according to shares invented by themselves, although the latter and the land-holdings by no means corresponded.

22.—The upholding and enforcing of the Settlement proceedings was, in a great measure, beyond the control of the Settlement Officer, being dependent upon the exertions of the tehseeldars and their superior. The tehseeldars were chiefly men temporarily employed, the best of the old tehseeldars being engaged in the settlement. These temporary officers were utterly ignorant of settlement matters ; and, indeed, with some few exceptions little better

instructed in revenue duties. Without imputing to them wilful misconduct, they were incapable of doing justice to the settlement; and, accordingly, in several cases when the new arrangements were unexceptionable, some interested parties were allowed to set them aside, and to reintroduce the old Burrar, to their own advantage, and to the detriment of the great bulk of the village community.

23.—The foregoing remarks regarding perfect putteedaree tenures are equally applicable to imperfect putteedaree villages; in the latter, as well as the former, there were several cases in which the division of jumma had undergone no change for many years before the settlement. The only material difference in the settlement proceedings was that, in imperfect putteedaree tenures, a partition of the common land was made previous to the new distribution of the assessment; and as this partition was frequently either not understood, or not acted on, the liability to failure was greater in imperfect putteedaree than in the former class.

24.—The success or failure which attended the attempt to divide the common land was mainly dependent on the existing tenures. Where ancestral shares were previously known, and the common land at the time of settlement was divided in accordance with these, the partition has very generally been adhered to: but where the division of common land was made according to the existing Burrar, or according to the extent of divided land, or rather where shares were created on the extent of divided land, or on the existing Burrar, and those newly created shares were made the basis of a division of the common land, the partition has been invariably disregarded, and the people have continued to hold the previously undivided land in common, as before, either adhering to the old Burrar, or making a new distribution, as was most convenient.

25.—The zemindaree tenure in no way differs from the usual custom where the zemindars cultivate at seer rates,

throw the whole into a common stock, and divide the profits according to ancestral shares. The Settlement Officer, in dealing with these tenures usually divided the land and jumma according to ancestral shares, and I have not met with a single instance in which his arrangements in that respect has not been carried out and acted on.

26.—In the perfect and imperfect putteedaree tenures which I have just noticed, the liability of the jumma to distribution is occasional and dependant on contingencies. But there is a class of Bhej Burrar villages, in which it is the custom to make an *annual distribution* of the jumma over the cultivated area: this distribution is made twice in the year,—once at the end of the Khureef sowing, and, again, at the end of the Rubbee sowing, by the application of an equal rate to the cultivation. The extent of cultivation of each sharer is sometimes ascertained by a measurement, but is often determined by an estimate (*tukhmeenun*). The only fixity of property there is, on villages governed by this tenure, is that a sharer having once cultivated a field retains possession so long as he continues to cultivate it, and pay the rate; but having once ceased to cultivate, and pay the rate, his ownership to the field ceases, and it becomes the property, on similar terms, of any sharer who chooses to plough and sow it. The getting rid of a balance from an insolvent sharer by a rate on the whole may be said to be the rule instead of the exception in these villages. The lumberdar may, if he chooses, pay the balance and take into his own possession the lands of the defaulter; or he may, if he can transfer them to a solvent sharer, on payment of the arrears; but much more commonly he pays the balance in the first instance, leaves the land with the defaulter, and at the end of the year throws the balance into the village expenses, and levies it by the rate of the year from the whole community.

27.—The attempt to determine the holdings and portions of jumma in these villages was generally made by taking the cultivation as it stood during the year of measurement, dividing the common land in accordance with the cultivation and determining the jumma which each puttee so constituted should pay. In every instance which I have seen this attempt has failed, and the people have reverted to the old system of administration.

28.—There is one form of the Bhej Burrar Tenure in this district, which, as far as I am aware, has not been noticed elsewhere. The tenure is called *Pouth*, and its peculiarity consists in the custom of a certain portion of the lands changing its owner every year by regular rotation, the payments of the sharers included in that rotation increasing and decreasing yearly by the jumma put upon the field, or fields, as they come into or pass from their possession.

29.—The derivation of the term *Pouth* is not known, nor have I obtained a plausible conjecture as to its origin. The origin of the custom is thus explained by the people themselves. The villages in which the tenure exists are on the banks of the Jumna.\* The soils vary much in quality, the higher lands being very poor; whilst the terai and cutchar lands in the villages are unusually fertile. When the area of a village came to be divided, it sometimes happened that the low-lying lands were not sufficiently extensive to admit of every sharer having a portion; whilst, on account of the superior productiveness of such lands, no one was willing to take an equivalent out of the inferior soils. In this difficulty the sharers divided the coveted land into as many fields as its area conveniently admitted of; and, having put a value on each field, they

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\* NOTE.—The *Pouth* villages are not on the Jumna only but on other rivers also,—Cane, Chundrawul, and Baghin.

agreed that the lands so valued should pass by regular yearly rotation through the possession of the parties interested—the sharer in possession making good the jumma of the field for the year of his occupancy.

30.—This account is merely traditional, but I have no doubt that it is correct; and that the *Pouth*, like the Khetbut Tenure, has been resorted to as a means of equalising the holdings in regard to soils.

31.—This peculiarity of tenure would appear not to have been noticed, but is at all events understood by the officers who prepared the settlement record. In some instances the *Pouth* fields are represented as being held in *partnership*, but the nature of the partnership is no where explained. In other instances, the *Pouth* field is entered under the name of the sharer who was in possession during the year when the record was prepared, without any mention of other interests; and, as the value of the *Pouth* fields was added to his portion of the jumma, and no provision was made for his payment decreasing when the field left his possession, he very naturally refused to give it up; and, as may be supposed, disputes and balances ensued.

32.—A paper has now been filed in each misl showing the number of the *Pouth* fields, the amount of jumma which they bear, the names of the sharers through whose possession they pass, and the year of possession of each sharer. It is only I believe in the six villages mentioned in the margin that the *Pouth* Tenure now exists.\*

33. The preceding remarks will serve to show the nature of the errors committed in the settlement proceedings.

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\* Others have been since detected.

I will proceed to notice the extent of those errors, and to consider the effect which these may have had in causing the financial disorganization which followed the settlement.

34.—The total number of villages which have come under my notice for revision of the record of holdings and liabilities amounts to 198. Out of that number there were found to be 104 cases in which the settlement arrangements had been set aside by the people themselves, or which required alterations; and out of the 104 cases so altered, or requiring alterations, the errors in 31 cases arose from the holdings being wrongly entered in the khuteonee, and had nothing to do with the Burrar question further than that a distribution of jumma made upon false data could not of course be upheld. In the remaining 94 cases, the objections urged by the people, were either dismissed as untenable, or were removed, by the permission to adjust their village expenses as usual at the end of the year according to the village Burrar.

35.—The proceedings of the Settlement Officer may be divided into *what he did* and *what he attempted to do*. *What he did* was to adapt the rate to the actual holdings, and this was nothing more than what, according to the nature of the Bhej Burrar Tenure, it was his duty as Settlement Officer to do. There were errors in the manner in which this was done; but these were not difficult of remedy, and were in several cases remedied by the people themselves. When the holdings were wrongly entered in the khuteonee, a Burrar based on these wrong entries was of course erroneous; but these erroneous entries did not alter actual possession, and it was impossible to prevent the people, if they desired it, from making a new distribution of jumma in accordance with their real holdings. Again, when the settlement proceedings were objected to, on the ground that the old and unequal Burrar had been maintained, it must be remembered, that the people were not thereby worse-



placed than they were before. The only difference was that the measurement had, by developing the inequality, given cause for discontent. Although, therefore, the errors which I have already noticed were calculated to cause some temporary confusion, I do not think that they were sufficient of themselves to occasion any actual loss of revenue: because, what is looked upon as the defect of the Bhej Burrar Tenure, *viz.*, its liability to change, afforded a ready remedy where the desire to apply it existed: and had the administration which followed the settlement been strong and efficient, I believe that the people would have applied that remedy, and would of themselves have made the necessary changes, instead of, as they did, encouraging confusion for the purpose of withholding the revenue.

36.—What the Settlement Officer *attempted to do* was to abolish the liability of the rate to change, and it is to this attempt, or rather to the misunderstanding which arose from this attempt, that in my opinion any difficulty in collecting the revenue which had its origin in the settlement proceedings is to be ascribed. I shall proceed to explain how.

37.—The distinctive feature of the Bhej Burrar Tenure is a closer system of joint responsibility and mutual combination than marks co-parenary tenures in general. The tendency of the Settlement Officer's proceedings, or, at all events, the effect of the interpretation put upon them, was to loosen, if not dissolve, this close bond of union, and hence, in my opinion, has arisen this mischief.

38.—Mr. Wright (in his remark on this tenure, page 23) says,—“ The amount which every man has to pay from the year of settlement to the end of his 30 years remains neither in doubt nor with the chance of alteration, whether his lands are cultivated with the utmost skill or allowed to fall off into waste;” and, again (page 24), “ now a man stands or falls by his own industry.”

39.—These remarks cannot, I think, be applied with strict correctness to any system of village administration, whilst the principle of joint responsibility, which is both the custom of the tenure and the law of the country, remains in force. If A falls into arrears and cannot pay, B, however industrious, must pay for A, or fall with him.

40.—However, the principle thus announced by the Settlement Officer was diligently instilled into the mind of the people and native officers, and was literally understood. A statement of his liability was given to each sharer, and he was led to believe that when he acquitted himself of that he was free from all further demand. Instead of paying through the lumberdar, as before, he carried his kists to the tehseeldar, and received his own receipts; and, when his receipts covered his individual liability, he considered all his troubles for the year to be over, and refused to pay any remuneration to the lumberdar, on the ground that the interference of the latter had not been required. The lumberdar, deprived of his perquisites, naturally ceased to concern himself about any interest except his own; whilst the tehseeldar, acting on the same principle, restricted his demand to the individual defaulters. The result of the system of administration was that almost every co-parcenary village in the district fell more or less into arrear. The defaulters could not pay. The broken-down pnttees held out no sufficient inducement to strangers to buy or farm; and the solvent sharers, unmolested on account of the balance, never troubled their heads about the difficulties of their insolvent brethren.

41.—Eventually, when the solvent sharers were summoned, and desired to make arrangements for the arrears, they produced their receipts, and said that they had nothing to do with the balance. They were asked what they would have done previous to the settlement in a similar case.

They admitted that previous to the settlement they were bound to make good the deficiency of their defaulting sharers; but they said, "All that has been changed now:" in their own words, "*Tub gaon Bhej Burrar tha; ab thoke puttee hoga*" "Then, the village was *Bhej Burrar*; now it has become *(thoke puttee)*". It was in vain to tell them that no settlement arrangement could abrogate the law: so impressed were they with the conviction that the effect of the settlement had been to abolish the custom of joint responsibility, that it was not until several mehals were transferred, and the transfers were confirmed, that they discovered their mistake; and when they did discover their mistake, the rapidity with which the balance was forthcoming when a farming tender was procured showed that there was no want of funds amongst the community.

42.—Before concluding this report, I will state the impression which the present investigation has left on my mind regarding the working of the Bhej Burrar system, and the expediency of attempting to abolish it.

43.—After a careful consideration of the whole subject, I cannot help thinking that those officers who see nothing but evil in the Bhej Burrar Tenure take a one-sided view of the question, and commit a mistake in regarding it as a custom adopted by the people of their own free will, instead of what I believe it to be, a necessity to which the people have been reduced by circumstances beyond their control.

44.—A brief review of the effects of our Revenue administration of the Banda District will, I think, bear me out in saying, that the Bhej Burrar system has had its advantages as well as its disadvantages, and, therefore, in questioning the expediency of attempting to introduce any sudden change.

45.—In the early part of our rule, a false idea of the fertility of the soil, and of the profits derived from the

land, caused numerous speculators to flock into the district, and gave origin to a spirit of competition which soon raised the demand for land much above its value. In the struggle which ensued between the old proprietors and the new speculators, the former must often have experienced the benefit, or rather necessity, of a system of combination which enabled them to resist intrusion so long as any capital remained amongst the community.

46.—Amidst the innumerable sales and transfers which followed the extravagantly high assessment of the fifth settlement, and which after the general introduction of kham tehseel management ended in a reduction of assessment to the amount of 5,00,000 rupees, the peculiarity of the tenure was admirably adapted to enable the old proprietors to regain possession when any favorable opening presented itself. It is a common complaint amongst the sale purchasers (*mooshturees*, as they are called) that the reduction of jumma given by Mr. Begbie has rather embarrassed than benefited them; and they explain this by saying that the proprietors, who were forced by the extravagantly high rate of the fifth settlement to abandon their own lands and cultivate elsewhere as ryots, returned to their own villages after the reduction, and thus caused a dearth of cultivators on the estates owned by single proprietors. Under ordinary circumstances, a proprietor having once left his holding would experience much difficulty in re-establishing himself amongst the community; but under the Bhej Burrar Tenure, however long a sharer may have been absent, if more favorable prospects induced him to return to his village, he was welcomed back, and allowed to help himself to what portion of the common bunjur he could cultivate. His cultivation became his holding; every beegah he ploughed relieved his brethren from a portion of their burden; and if he was industrious and successful, he might, in a few years, by his own efforts become the largest proprietor on the estate.

47.—In the same manner, after kham management, or after the restoration of a village to the old community, the custom of the tenure did away with all difficulty and delay in taking re-possession. The jumma was distributed over the cultivation; the cultivable land was common; and if the absentee sharers, who in the interim had scattered themselves over the country, chose to return and break up the bunjar, a new distribution of jumma took place, and the whole were benefited, because the rate, or Burrar, became lighter as the cultivation increased. In short, the pliancy of the Bhej Burrar Tenure enabled the people to bend before any calamity, and when the storm was over to stand up again, if not exactly in the same place as they before occupied, at all events on the same ground.

48.—One objection which has been urged against the custom of the tenure is, that the lumberdar, with the aid of the putwaree, very often levied a larger amount under the head of village expenses than was actually incurred on that account. There is no doubt that in favorable seasons the lumberdar does occasionally collect more than the village expenses of that particular year, but then it must be considered that in years of distress and difficulty it is the lumberdar who has in the first instance to bear the loss. If a sharer becomes insolvent, the lumberdar makes good the deficiency. If he can, he repays himself by a rate at the end of the year; but if the season is a bad one the sharers may be unable to make good that rate; and this may happen for several successive years. It is only reasonable to suppose that when a good harvest does come, the lumberdar will take advantage of it, and endeavour to recover his past losses; and the cause of the increase in the village expenses on such occasions is perfectly understood, and its fairness acknowledged by the other sharers. The lumberdar, in fact, in these villages, is,

what he should be, a person comparatively of influence and capital, to whom the community can look for help in times of distress; and one of the disadvantages of the settlement arrangements certainly was that, by giving a false idea of their own independence to the inferior sharers, it tended to destroy the good feeling which formerly existed between them and the head of the community.

49.—But the strongest objection of all to attempting to abolish the peculiarity of the Bhej Burrar Tenure is, that the attempt must fail, unless the people are prepared to receive the change. Undoubtedly, favorable seasons and an increased population will tend to make land more valuable, and consequently property in land more fixed; but this change will be the work of time and circumstances, and cannot be suddenly introduced by the wording of a record. The settlement record says in future every man's land and jumma is to remain as here recorded, and if a man does not pay his portion of the jumma he is not to be relieved by the other sharers, but his land is to be transferred. But suppose that A's cattle should die, and that he is unable to cultivate the land recorded under his name, and that B, C, or D, with A's consent, take his waste land off his hand, and, having restored it to cultivation, make a fresh distribution of jumma,—how is such a transaction to be prevented? or if it could be prevented, why should it? and, if it is not prevented, what becomes of the clause ordaining that there shall be no further change in the holdings and jumma? Again, suppose that A cannot pay his jumma, and that B, C, or D do not choose to take his deteriorated land, but that, to prevent their own land from being transferred along with his, they raise A's balance amongst themselves, and take it to the tehsildar,—is the tehsildar to say, "No, I will not take A's balance from you, unless you take A's land?" or if he is to say so, how can he prevent B, C, and D from paying A's balance in A's name? If the system of joint

responsibility were to be discontinued, the official enforcement of the settlement arrangement might be practicable. Under a system of joint responsibility it becomes a mere nullity, except in so far as the people themselves are pleased to exercise it.

50.—In many cases the settlement arrangements have been successful, in so far that there has been little or no deviation from them hitherto ; but it must not therefore be inferred that these arrangements have become permanent. The Bhej Burrar Tenure is a shift to which the people are occasionally reduced to enable them to fulfil their joint engagements and retain their possessions. Its tendency is to be concealed in seasons of prosperity, and to reveal itself in times of distress. It may be dormant for many years if the seasons are favorable, and when to all appearance it has become extinct, one bad harvest may bring it back into full operation. If the Settlement Officer records things as he finds them, I believe he will do all that he can do with advantage. He must leave to those who follow to watch and record the changes which the tenure will afterwards assume.

51.—I beg to refer to the Appendix, where I have given a brief account of the tenures and effect of the settlement arrangements in five villages, with the view of illustrating the foregoing remarks.

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## APPENDIX.

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### No. I.—MOUZAH TOORA, PERGUNNAH BUDOSA.

THE village is held by a co-parcenary community of Brahmins. The tenure cannot be traced back beyond 1863 Sumbut. In that year a measurement of land and distribution of the jumma was made. The bhyachara becgah

then used was equal to three of the common or paemashee beegahs.

2.—There is no record of this measurement. At this time there were two thokes,—one held by Bheekum, the other by Lulloo and Pershaud ; each thoke had its portion of jumma assigned to it, which was levied by an equal rate annually distributed over the cultivation.

3.—This continued till 1241 Fnslee, when the zemindars resigned, and the village came under kham management. It remained kham for three years.

4.—On being released from kham management in 1244 Fnslee, a measurement was made, and considerable changes took place in the administration. Lulloo and Pershaud split their thoke into two. The result was as follows :—

<i>Thoke.</i>	<i>Land.</i>	<i>Jumma.</i>
Bheekum, ... ..	912	1,800
Lulloo, ... ..	536	1,400
Pershaud, ... ..	3,500	1,200

5.—The bhyachara beegah employed on the calculation was equal to two of the paemashee beegahs. In Bheekum and Lulloo's thoke only the cultivated land was taken into account. In Pershaud's thoke, which had become much deteriorated, the land thrown out of cultivation was also calculated.

6.—The jumma on the thokes of Bheekum and Lulloo continued to be levied as before by a Burrar calculated on the cultivation ; *but this Burrar was declared not to be liable as before to annual revision.*

7.—In Pershaud's thoke a great change took place. The Burrar sharers, it appeared, had previous to the introduction of the kham management become largely indebted to the thokedar, and being unable to repay him, they were declared to have forfeited their rights to the privilege of a



the result of ignorance, nor so disadvantageous to the interests of the proprietors as they try to make out, now that they are desirous of regaining those rights. If a perfect butwarrah was to be executed in such a village, the kisanan-qudeem must either be deprived of many of their clear rights, without obtaining adequate compensation, or they must be admitted to share in the land. In the latter case, they would have the power of sale and mortgage, and why should they not have it now?

10. There is no provision made in the ikrarnamah for the partition of the bunjur land of the village. The kisanan-qudeem possess the right of cultivating it the same as the proprietors, and on this they found their claim. If on the division of the common land of the village the proprietors alone are to share, the kisanan-qudeem lose the right to make use of the land, and receive no compensation; they may even be dispossessed from land which they have cultivated for years. In the "Directions for Collectors," it is implied that the common land should be divided according to the share which each co-partner may possess in the village, and according to this the kisanan-qudeem should obtain a share. What was stated in the last paragraph as the result of a complete division of the whole village applies also to the division of the common land: if they share in the former, they must in the latter also.

11. The rights of the bolehdars of the bund-shuruh are to cultivate land (amount not specified) at a fixed rate per beegah *during the present settlement*, to be exempt from contributing to the expenses of the village, not to be affected by the baach of the proprietors becoming either greater or less, to transfer their tenure to a son, or brother, or a nephew.\* Those of the bolehdars-bil-mooktah are precisely

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\* This right extends only to period of settlement.—J. S. DUMERGUE.

similar, except that they cultivate a fixed amount of land at an annual quit-rent.

12.—These hereditary bolehdars are subordinate to the village as a whole. There are of course other bolehdars, tenants-at-will, who cultivate either the common land of the village or that of some individual proprietor or kisan-qudeem.

The Deputy Collector has included both these descriptions of hereditary bolehdars under one head, but, from the villages detailed in paragraph 5, it will appear evident that they are distinct classes.

W. BALMAIN.

*February 1st, 1851.*

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Since writing the above, the omission of one class of bolehdars has been brought to the notice of the Deputy Collector, and he has entered them in the margin of his report.

W. BALMAIN.

*February 4th.*

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No. IV.—*Letter No. 425 of 1851, dated 29th July, from W. MUIR, Esq., Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, to the address of the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

SIR,

IN the Revenue Index for the first quarter of the present year submitted by the Commissioner of Delhi, the Board's attention was attracted by a correspondence on the subject of the rights of a certain class of hereditary cultivators in Zillah Hissar called "kisanan-qudeem," and they accordingly called for the correspondence.

2.—They find upon perusal that it contains an interesting enquiry into the anomalous position of these *quasi*-proprietors. It appears, however, that, although respecting most of their rights a satisfactory adjustment has grown up either by prescription or agreement, the question of right to a partition of the waste lands is unsettled. This question the Board think ought no longer to be left open, and they enquire what should now be done to decide it.

3.—It appears to the Board that if certain cultivators have been admitted to all the privileges of ownership, such admission intended both a share in the waste lands and the right to vote for a partition of them.

W. MUIR.

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No. V.—*Government Order communicated in letter No. 503 of 1852, dated 2nd February, from J. THORSTON, Esq., Secretary to Government, to the address of the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.*

SIR,

IN passing through Hissar, the Lieutenant-Governor had under his special consideration your predecessor's letter No. 425, dated 29th July last, regarding the rights of the *kisanan-i-gudeem* in that district.

2.—It is evident that twelve years ago, when the settlement of the district was made, the proprietors in a large number of villages voluntarily admitted numerous cultivators who were not proprietors to certain rights of the property. It is needless now to enquire what were the motives which influenced the act, or whether the proprietors were fully conscious of what they were doing. Not only was the village administration paper carefully drawn up so as to convey the rights, but the rights so conveyed have had practical operation during a long course of

years. Had the whole been a mere inoperative declaration on paper, it might have been open to the Government to declare the record erroneous, and to order its correction. But this is evidently impossible. The kisanan-i-qudeem were entered as such at the time of settlement, and their heirs and assignees are possessed of a heritable and transferable right commensurate with the extent of their cultivation. The principal right of these proprietors, from which they are expressly debarred, is that of becoming lumberdars, or of voting for the election of a lumberdar. The kisanan-i-qudeem are said also to be free from liability to fines on account of police matters. If the biswahdars are inclined to insist on the maintenance of this distinction, and themselves to pay all such fines, there may be no good reason for preventing them; but the payment of a fine is not in general a voluntary proceeding, and no man can refuse to pay a just and legal fine which a Magistrate sees cause to impose upon him. \*

3.—The question for immediate consideration is whether, in case of the division or partition of an estate, the kisanan-i-qudeem have any right to their share of the common lands. It may be here remarked that the proprietary rights of this class of cultivators depend entirely on the voluntary declaration of the biswahdars, and that there is no express bestowal of this right. Participation in the benefits of common land does not necessarily imply the rights to appropriate any portion of the land, and it may be presumed that if a biswahdar and a kisan-i-qudeem both desire to cultivate the same piece of common land, the latter would have to give way to the former. It may therefore justly be ruled that, when the biswahdars desire partition of the common land, the kisanan-i-qudeem have no right to claim a portion of it. On the division taking place, they will be restricted to the possession of the land which they may cultivate, of which they will become in-

ferior proprietors (*vide* paragraph 118, Directions for Settlement Officers), paying by *baach* through the *lumberdar*.

4.—It is unnecessary to advert particularly to the position of the *bolehdars-bil-mooktah*, and of the *bund-shuruh*. They are evidently non-proprietary cultivators possessed of usual and well-understood rights.

J. THORNTON.



## No. 1.

REPORT ON THE RIVER JUMNA BETWEEN AGRA  
AND OOREAH.

*Submitted to Government, North-Western Provinces, by  
LIEUTENANT C. DOUGLAS, Artillery, with his letter dated  
Agra, 6th May, 1840.*

HAVING been appointed to the important duty of improving the navigation of the River Jumna, and a certain portion of its course having been pointed out to me as at present most needing attention, I proceeded on the 16th March last to make such observations on it as would enable me to propose means towards effecting the object in view. The portion of the river pointed out to me was that lying between the city of Agra and the River Chumbul, including in its course no great natural obstructions, but very many of a minor character. As the season was advanced, I satisfied myself with a cursory examination of the state of the river, noticing the sands, rocks, and other obstructions, the direction of the main channel when it branches, and the depth of water when less than four feet. In the annexed report on these subjects, I somewhat exceeded the limits assigned me, having proceeded as far as Bludeyk.

2.—I shall now proceed to a general description of the appearance of the river when I visited it.

3.—The river, as far as I examined it, flows as a smooth navigable stream of little declivity, having neither rocks nor rapids, nor any other serious impediment which would require the expensive aid of locks, &c.; and were a little of the care bestowed in turning off the large portion of its water to fertilize the deserts of Bikaneer employed in rendering the remaining portion of it navigable, its importance and value as a commercial and military way through the country would of course be much increased.

4.—Throughout this portion it receives four nullahs,—two, the Jhirna and Utungan, at present dry; the other two being the Chumbul and Sindé, affording a considerable reinforcement to its volume.

5.—Every appearance leads me to imagine that the bed of the river is in a nearly permanent state. I mean by this that the high banks which bound the river during the rains are undergoing no material change. Between these banks, which are in some places a mile and a half apart, the small stream of the river, during the dry weather varying in width from 50 to 250 yards, and in depth from 10 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet, finds its tortuous way, at times divided into several channels, at times spread over a considerable space, and generally in both cases unable to retain sufficient depth for navigation. Its declivity is small. I had neither time nor instruments for ascertaining the amount of this; but from the velocity and body of water, I find it by calculation to be at the Taj, when I took *Section A*,\* 1 in 11,390, or 5.56 inches per mile. At a mile below Bickrampore, where I took *Section B*, I found the slope by calculation to be 1 in 18,407, or 3.44 inches per mile; and immediately above the junction with the Chumbul, where *Section C* was taken, I found the slope of surface 1 in 5,417, or 11.69 inches per mile. These calculations refer of course to the particular point in question where the section was taken and where the channel was straight, but the slope at the ends, &c., must be more considerable to overcome the resistance to motion at these parts. The surface velocity is generally about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile an hour.

6.—On comparing the above results, we observe that the declivity follows the usual law, being less as we descend; but there is a considerable anomaly in the slope just above the Chumbul, which is, however, entirely local,

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\* For these sections *vide* lithographed sketch appended to this document.

and accounts for the numerous sands and shallows there. This will again be reverted to.

7.—The banks are, on one side at least, invariably perpendicular clay cliffs; in some places 1-10 feet in height. The river during the rains rises so as to admit of no *goon-ing* path at the foot of the cliffs, which obliges boats to cross to the opposite side, sometimes occasioning a considerable delay should the winds be unfavorable, and generally a loss of about half a mile in distance from the strength of the current.

8.—The channel during the rains is comparatively straight, it being thus enabled to deliver a greater body of water in equal time, because of its increased slope and consequent greater velocity. On the falling of the river it makes for itself a new channel, which winds from side to side across the old one. It appears not to have continued always as at present, there having been to my knowledge two great deviations—one at Buttaisar, where the river, I believe, 150 years ago, turning off to the right of its present bed, flowed over the ground on which the fair is at present held, re-entering its present bed at Noringy Baia. The other is below the confluence on the Sind, the river formerly having left its present channel at a point near Beejwapoor, to re-enter it again at Bhndeyk.

9.—The dry-weather current is much intersected by sand-banks, which render the main channel intricate: none are individually longer than half a mile, or of greater height above the water than two feet; so that during the rains they are completely covered, and the source of much annoyance. Instances of some formed by a sunken boat are given in the descriptive catalogue annexed.

10.—The character of the river varies throughout the portion of its course examined by me, and may be divided into three different portions.



11.—The first portion lying, between Agra and Buttaisur, has a surface velocity at its head of 1·34 miles per hour, and a mean discharge of 1,922·76 cubic feet per second, with a depth seldom exceeding six feet. A section of the bed of this portion, taken opposite the Taj, the breadth being 320 feet, is given at *Figure A.*, with the depth taken at intervals, and affording by calculation the discharge given above. This is the portion most obstructed by sands and shallows, and has no kunkur rocks or shoals.

12.—The next portion, lying between Buttaisur and the Chumbul, has greater depth, and a slower current than the first portion. It is also much more free from sands, shallows, and other obstructions to the navigation, than the former portion, but has many difficulties peculiar to itself, arising from kunkur rocks and shoals. Its mean depth seldom exceeds seven feet; its surface velocity, taken at its head, is 1·203 miles an hour, and its discharge 1,671·864 cubic feet per second. A section of the bed of this portion, taken when the breadth was 250 feet at a mile below Bikrampur, and from which the above velocity and discharge were calculated, is given in *Figure B.*

13.—A section of the lower end of this portion was taken a quarter of a mile above its conjunction with the Chumbul, where the breadth of the river is 195 feet. It is represented in *Figure C.*: it gives by calculation a surface velocity of 1·771 miles per hour, and a discharge of 1,215·542 cubic feet per second.

14.—The third portion, lying between the Chumbul and the extreme point of my inspection near Bhudeyk, differs much from either of the preceding. It appears to be composed of a string of lakes having a depth in some places of 25 feet, and joined together by shallower parts. The deeper parts had no perceptible currents. I found, from the short time I had at my disposal, and from the nature of the river, no opportunity of making a section which I could depend upon in calculation. I attempted to get a

section of the Chumbul which would show me the value of the addition of its waters, but having gone about seven miles up that river, and finding it a long continuous lake of half a mile in width, with a depth in some places of 25 feet, and no current, I gave up the attempt. The wind was very strong in the direction of the current, but even then the surface velocity was barely half a mile an hour. The bed of the Jumna below the conjunction has quite the character of this part of the bed of the Chumbul.

15.—On comparing the above discharges, &c., at these three points, we observe that the distance from Agra to Bikrampoor is by the river 84 miles, and from Bikrampoor to the Chumbul 92 miles—both nearly equal. Secondly, that the loss by evaporation and other causes is in the former portion one-eighth, and in the latter one-fourth of the whole quantity with which each commenced its course—the proportion in the latter part being doubled. Now, this loss, arising from evaporation, must depend upon the time of exposure of the water of the current, which must necessarily have in the latter portion only half the velocity of the upper. This satisfactorily accounts for the statement put forth in the 11th paragraph of this report, which gives a greater depth and a freer channel to the lower portion, although it contains on an average of its two extremes one-sixth less water.

16.—Many interesting subjects of enquiry were necessarily omitted by me which would have been of great assistance : in particular, the slope of the surface of the stream under different circumstances of width or curvature of the channel, which must be the foundation of all exact knowledge on the subject of rivers.

17.—I will now proceed to notice the objects I had in view in forming the descriptive catalogue.\* It will serve

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\* The catalogue here referred to contains a detailed description of all the obstructions and difficult passages between Agra and Bhudeyk, and is accompanied with a running sketch of the survey made to Government by Lieutenant Douglas ; but it has not been deemed of sufficiently general importance for insertion in the Selections.

as illustrative of my views, as I have generally for each difficulty proposed what I considered an appropriate remedy. It will show, by comparison, the permanency or otherwise of the dry-weather bed of the river, and (as it may be expected, at any rate, that, if not always the same, there will at all times be a pretty equal amount of shoals and sands) it may give an idea of the quantity of clearance that will generally be necessary. It can scarcely be considered an assistance to any one employed to remove obstructions, as he, being necessarily on the spot, would not require to refer to it. I have framed my remarks on the sands on the supposition that a channel of four feet in depth is sufficient for the largest boats frequenting the river in the dry weather, as it will admit of boats drawing  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet without any difficulty. This depth, I am confident, can be secured in all parts of the river, by a proper application of the principles here following.

18.—In a running stream we must consider the area of section, the velocity of the current, and the fall or slope of the surface.

19.—There is in all rivers a certain mean velocity, which, if distributed over the whole course of the river, would cause the water to be delivered in the same time as in nature. This is the perfection of a river, and our endeavours should be to imitate it.

20.—The earthy matters in suspension vary, increasing in proportion to the increase of the velocity of the current, and *vice versa*, and the effect of an equable velocity is to prevent the deposit of these matters where the current is slow, and to take up fresh matters when the current increases. It appears that, in nature, a species of equilibrium always exists between the velocity of the current and the resistance of the bed: hence no deposit can take place in a state of undisturbed nature; but when, to serve any purpose of our own in improving or altering the channel of the river, we unsettle this state of permanency, we may

cause deposits to take place, and produce more inconvenience than originally existed, unless guided by the principles of nature.

21.—In fact, success can never be expected in any operations relative to the course of rivers if we do not act strictly in accordance with these general rules of nature. Should we, for instance, deepen or widen any part of a river without making any other corresponding change, we would soon find our alteration choked up with a deposition of sand, because we had enlarged the section without increasing the supply.

22.—The faults which it may be desirable to correct in rivers may concern the velocity or the section of the stream, or we may wish to remove or avoid existing impediments, as rocks and sands.

23.—The current may be too strong. This arises from a greater slope in the stream than usual, and may be corrected by increasing the length of the channel, making a straight channel winding, or a winding one more so, till we have reduced the slope of the surface to the proper and usual amount. In doing this, we can always take advantage of the offsets from the principal stream, and, choosing one of those best suited, make it the principal channel. We should, in choosing a new channel, examine its bed, to see if there are any natural impediments to its acquiring a sufficient depth, such as rocks or kunkur reefs, across its channel.

24.—But an increase in the strength of the current often arises from the nature of the stream above. Should the stream, for some distance above, be spread over a large space, it has but little depth. The increased friction retards the current, causing deposits which raise the bed of the wide part, giving it consequently less slope. This increases the slope, and consequently the velocity of the lower portion; whereas, were the whole fall distributed

equally through both portions, the velocity of the upper part would be increased, while that of the lower would be diminished, and both would be improved. Now, to improve such a channel, all that would be required would be to contract the width of the upper channel by bandels, &c. The immediate effect of this would be to obstruct the passage of the water; but as the whole of the river must pass, the surface above the artificial contraction must be raised, till the head of water affords sufficient pressure to increase the velocity to the necessary amount. This increased velocity must deepen the channel at the contraction, till its section be as great as before, and will remove all that portion of the bed which, though adapted to its originally slow channel, interferences with the slope now required for its greater velocity. The slope at the upper part will thus be increased, and the fall of the lower decreased, as was desired.

25.—Sometimes, from natural causes, the channel is narrowed, and a rush of water ensues from the decreased section. This increased velocity will continue under any circumstances of the river, above or below it, and the only means of getting rid of it is by widening or deepening the channel. If merely a gorge, as at Noringy Baia, or if a continuation of rocks, &c., for any considerable distance, and if the channel cannot be rendered deeper, it should have its slope diminished by being conducted in as winding a direction as possible among them.

26.—The current may be too slow; this is no impediment, but, on the contrary, an advantage, did it not generally happen when, the section continuing the same, the river is spread very considerably. This may be cured by simply contracting the breadth by bandels, &c., without making any other alteration in the direction or length of the channel, except; if requisite, making it take a more direct path, which would of course give it increased velocity, if sufficient could not be obtained by contraction to enable it to make and

retain sufficient depth. A slow current may also arise in consequence of an increased area of section, as in the case of the Chumbul for the last 8 or 10 miles above its conjunction with the Jumna, and in the case of the Jumna below this point (see paragraph 14).

27. When the section continues the same, but the velocity increases, the slope of the channel must be greater than usual. In this case, when there is a scarcity of water, and the depth is inconveniently diminished, we may correct this by increasing the windings of the river, or may take advantage of the most winding branch of the river, conducting the body of the stream into it.

28.—I will now give a description of the different sorts of impediments to the navigation, such as sand, shallows, rocks, old buildings, sunk boats, trees, abrupt turns, &c., with the treatment for each particular sort.

29.—Sands may be prevented from forming by attending to the rules already mentioned. Where so numerous as to impede the navigation, a channel should be selected from among the number into which the river is divided with reference to the previous rules, and by it should the whole stream be conducted, or as much of it as is required. The most important sand in the part inspected by me is just above the junction of the Chumbul and Jumna, and I can only thus account for it: The section of this place (see paragraph 13) gives a considerably greater slope of channel than that usual in the river, which can only happen by the Chumbul being on a lower level than the Jumna; and should it be found that the freshes of the Chumbul arrive at the point of junction sooner than the corresponding one of the Jumna, which, from its shorter course, may probably be the case, it will act as a dam to the Jumna, obstructing its waters, causing them to let fall a considerable amount of the sand held in suspension. That this may easily occur, a little reflection will show, as the slope of the Jumna being 11·69

inches per mile, the Chumbul has only to rise that amount to render stagnant a mile of the Jumna above it, which would include all these sands. The only motion the Jumna could have would then arise from the *vis a tergo* of the stream above. Should the fall of the Chumbul, like its rise, also precede that of the Jumna, the usual difference of level between them would be increased, and it would account for the great rapidity of the Jumna above its junction at the close of the rains, and in fact till it has resumed its dry-weather bed. It is worthy of notice, and is in favor of the above idea, that this great velocity at the close of the rains is only above, and does not extend below, the junction, the water being there comparatively slow. There are some sands for about a quarter of a mile below the junction, but they arise from the washed down particles of the sands above the junction here deposited in consequence of the loss of velocity in the Jumna by its meeting so slow a stream as the Chumbul, and at an angle of about  $120^{\circ}$ , which must destroy a considerable amount of motion. The Chumbul brings no sand into the Jumna, the large and deep lake forming the last 10 miles of its channel acting as a filter to its waters, allowing its sands to be deposited in its own bed.

30.—The general methods of improving such parts of the river are already pointed out, and consist in this instance of decreasing the slope of the current by causing it to wind as much as possible among the sands, and closing the direct channels, which, being the readiest exit for the water, would prevent the formation of a good winding channel. In general, and in this instance, the requisite operations are already planned and partly executed by nature, as may be seen by a reference to the figure, and all that is required is to modify her plans to suit our particular wants in depth, &c.

31.—The motion of sands may be ascertained by observing the motion of ripples. These are formed transverse to the current, and are moved forward by the current

rolling the particles up the exposed side of the ripples, whence they fall over on the lee side. The ripples by these abstractions from the upper and additions to the lower side move forward in the direction of the current, and do not rest till they arrive at the lee of the sand-bank, where the current has no effect on them. This operation takes place at the surface of all sands at the rate of about two feet per hour, sand being thus abstracted from the upper to be added to the lower end. The following is an attempt to deduce from the motion of the surface ripples the amount of motion in the sands to which they belong:—Should the ripple be considered half an inch in base and one-fourth in height, the sectional area of each ripple will be  $\cdot 125$  square inches, and as there are 24 of these contained in the distance of a foot, the area of section of these contained in a foot will amount to  $1\cdot 5$  square inches, which requires half an hour to progress one foot in advance of its last position. If we suppose the average height of the sand above the general bed of the river to be four feet, the area of the vertical section of the ripple sand (by which such a sand will require to be increased to enable it to advance one foot is 2,304) square inches, which, divided by the area protruded that distance per hour by the advance of the ripples, or three square inches will give the time (768 hours, or 32 days—about one month) required to enable such a sand-bank to advance one foot in the direction of the stream. This, I think, must gradually alter their position, driving them lower down the river at the above rate. The descriptive catalogue will afford data for any future comparison to elucidate this subject.

32.—The worst description of impediment is that arising from kunkur rocks, where they occur, which is very rarely, and more generally as spurs from the bank; they are noticed in the catalogue. They usually occur on the concave side of the river, where it is more difficult to avoid them, or to alter the direction of the current. In this case,



they should be blown up ; at any rate, their situation should be indicated, a mode for doing which will be pointed out subsequently.

33.—Kunkur reefs, or beds of kunkur gravel, are, in the portion of the river between Buttaisur and the Chumbul, of very frequent occurrence. They sometimes occupy the whole of the main channel, with a small depth of water over them, which no effort of the river can increase. Their importance depends much on the position they hold, as to whether, when in a bend, they are on the concave or convex bank. When in the former, the loaded boats of the descending trade find it difficult to avoid them ; in the other case, there is no difficulty. Should there be a choice of channels, it will be as well to examine one of them, and, should it prove free of this sort of obstruction, make it the principal one.

34.—A few old buildings and their fragments, old wells, &c., occur in all situations in the river ; they are all noticed in the catalogue, and should, when possible, be removed by blasting ; but if this be not expedient, their position, if liable to be covered during the rains, should be pointed out by beacons in the manner explained hereafter.

35.—Sinuosities may be considered advantageous by their diffusing more widely the advantages of rivers. But the contrary must be thought of. Thus, at Buttaisur, where the sweep of the river causes great delay to boats, with no counterbalancing advantages, it has been considered an object to restore the ancient channel, which would allow of accomplishing in one hour what now requires six. The river, once in every three or four years, runs, in the height of the rains, in small quantities along its old bed. But it would require very careful levelling to enable me to give an opinion of the practicability of causing it to re-occupy its old bed. The river itself would be employed in cutting its new channel after a method which is hereafter pointed

out. The current is exceedingly slow at the bend in question, which may give us hopes that the more direct channel would not have too much slope.

36.—A sinuosity, when in the shape of an abrupt turn, is a considerable inconvenience; for by it the force of the current is thrown on the concave bank, conveying with it the boats of the descending trade, and rendering it difficult for them to avoid serious collisions with the banks.

37.—Sunk boats, trees, &c., are the most dangerous of impediments. There are at present many of the former in the river, as pointed out in the catalogue, but none of the latter. This may be accounted for by the consideration that trees, being valuable property, and belonging to whoever chooses to secure them, are speedily taken out of the river, whereas a sunk boat is the property of an individual, who, knowing he cannot be dispossessed of it, is in no hurry to remove it. Such boats as are whole are, on the rising of the river, taken out by the owners; those which are seriously injured are left in their places, being scarce worth the trouble of removing, from the difficulty of clearing the sands away from them. If they remain in one place, they become known and less dangerous; but should they become loosened and drift down the river, they may occasion much mischief, as they slide along the bottom of the bed of the river, and cannot always be noticed.

38.—I now come to the methods I propose to be used for improving the navigation. They resolve themselves into closing up old channels and forming new ones, contracting the breadth, deepening the bed, and directing the bed by various constructions.

39.—None of the works undertaken for these purposes can be permanent, as in the rains they would cause more inconvenience than the faults they would be intended to correct, and would run the risk of being swept away. Besides, as most of the operations refer to sands, which can-

not be expected to remain in successive years in the same place, the works of one year could not be expected to be useful the next, and would in all probability create harm. Such operations must be repeated annually, but the expense need not be much after the first year, as the materials may be used in succeeding years, being during the rains stored up near the spots on which they are required. The works in one place may effect their object in a few days, when the materials composing them may be removed and applied at some other station lower down the river, to which they may be floated. They may thus be usefully employed, performing the journey from Agra to the lowest point of the river requiring improvement; by which time use may have rendered them unfit for the purposes required of them, and they may be discarded, a fresh supply being always in receipt at the highest point of the river under improvement, where, besides, their expense of purchase will be less.

40.—Should it be advisable to change the channel of the river, it may be done by throwing the body of the stream into some minor branch, and obstructing the old channel. The old channel may be obstructed by bandels, or by an earthen bund. The bandels may consist of stakes forced into the sand, wattled by brushwood, which may be cut from the banks, or by long grass, sugar-cane leaves, or such other materials. When wattled with brushwood, the twigs should point up the stream, as by this they are enabled to catch and retain straw, &c., floating down, which will assist in rendering them more impervious. The length of the stakes, if placed perpendicularly, need not exceed the depth of the water by more than the length required to give them a firm hold of the sand; but if placed at the slope the sands naturally assume (which is their best position, and will favor the deposition of sand on them, and prevent the current guttering their foundations, rendering them less pervious), a greater length will be necessary. The current may be obstructed by a mound.

This can only be required when the new channel is exceedingly small, or when it requires to be formed artificially. The bund should be constructed, as shown in the next paragraph, of the most tenacious earth procurable.

41.—A nucleus of some sort will be required to construct the bund: this may consist of a double row of bandels, placed standing, so as that they may be considerably apart below, and nearly meeting above; or it may consist of a small row of gabions, made in the usual way, placed close together and nearly filled with earth, &c., the interval between each pair being filled up with fascines, and earth being thrown on their upper side.

42.—Protection of the nature of an embankment is sometimes required to protect buildings from the force of the stream, which tends to undermine them—an evil which very little can be done to palliate. A line or lines of strong bandels, gabions, &c., may be placed, or stones or bricks, when available, may be thrown in, and allowed to find their own slope. This latter is the best description of palliative. But the correct mode of treatment, when we are at liberty to avail ourselves of it, is to direct the river above so as to cause it to fall on some point of the bank above the building to be protected, and at such an angle that the stream may be reflected clear of it. Here the evil is transferred to other points of the bank where erasions are of less consequence.

43.—When it may be necessary to cut a new channel (as would be the case did we wish to cause the river at Buttaisur to resume its former more direct course, or the stream at the city of Agra to run along the city strand), the labor and expense of forming the channel may be considerably lessened by digging, in the line of the new bed, a series of ditches running parallel to each other, in the direction of the new bed through which the water may flow; and the increased velocity given it by obstructions placed

in its old channel will cut up and carry away the intervening ridges of earth or sand—an effect which quickly takes place in times of flood.

44.—The breadth of a river may, when necessary, be contracted by forming piers or dykes of bandels, &c. The object of the contraction is to prevent or remove bodies of sand, which it effects by increasing the velocity. The upper portions of the stream being retarded, the level rises until the slope becomes sufficient for the discharge. With the increased velocity, the stream will have sufficient force to carry away the earthy matter it before deposited, and a permanent improvement in its depth will be made.

45.—As a stream tends to continue of uniform section even in an increased channel, it is not necessary that this contraction should be effected by continuous and parallel lines of dykes or bandels. It is sufficient that piers or spurs be built out alternately from each bank or in opposite pairs, the distance between each line being equal to the breadth it is proposed to give the stream. The heads of these piers should be arranged, if possible, in two parallel straight lines, in order that the stream may assume a straight course, in which it will of course have the maximum velocity. The deposits which were formerly distributed uniformly along the bed will now be taken up, and left in the dead waters between the piers, rendering the centre of the channel deeper.

46.—There is still a means of deepening the beds of rivers, but which is only applicable to tidal rivers. I mean dredging. I have seen a newspaper notice of the expense of dredging the River Clyde at Glasgow, which mentioned that it was three-halfpennies per ton. But when we can cause the river to remove its own impediments, it will not be necessary to have recourse to manœuvres of force, which, besides, where machinery is concerned, must be very expensive in India.

47.—Haul-dredging may, if required, be had recourse to, as follows:—Let a series of *fouras* be attached to a long rope, by lashing their handles to it. This chain of *fouras* may be suspended, at a distance below the surface equal to the depth we may require to give the channel, by buoys attached at intervals along the chain of *fouras*, by means of small ropes of the necessary length. This, when drawn down the stream by some contrivance, employing the strength of the current as the motive force, will stir up the sand, and assist a contracted channel in carrying it off, thus shortening the time that would otherwise be required to deepen the channel.

48.—It is often requisite to give a new direction to the current, as in the instance of the strand previously referred to. This may be effected by piers or spurs made of boulders, or by rows of gabions lined with mats, filled with earth or sand,—each succeeding row, as we leave the bank, consisting of one fewer than the last. They will require to be laid somewhat slanting, so as to approach the natural slope of the bank, and may form any angle with the bank, according to the object in view; that of maximum effect being an angle of  $45^{\circ}$ . They are apt, however well constructed, to form eddies and whirlpools, and this effect should be as much as possible avoided, by making them form with the stream as small an angle as possible, making up for the decreased effect by removing the pier further up the river; but in this case its projection into the stream must be proportionably increased.

49.—I have in some places referred to beacons to be used for indicating the position of rocks or other dangers. They should, I think, be constructed of masonry, and always in pairs, the pair being parallel to the direction of the current, and on a part of the river's bank nearest the impediment, but above the reach of the highest floods. They will be placed directly opposite the impediment,

and by there being two, they can be placed at a distance apart equal to their common distance from the danger, which will afford a simple and perfect means of ascertaining its position.

50.—Buoys will form a very efficient sort of beacon, but should never be employed if other means are applicable, as the materials they must be made of are too great a temptation to theft to permit of their being long-lived.

51.—Should a steamer be sent up the river, the channel might be laid down by buoys placed at impediments; those on the right side being known from those on the left by being painted of a different color.

52.—A *gooning* path is very necessary in many places, as during the rains the river runs at the very foot of the high clay cliffs forming its banks, leaving no room for *gooning*. Boats are hence necessitated to cross the river, which is not always practicable, and when so, it entails a loss at times of half a mile from the strength of the current.

53.—I have already, in paragraphs 5, 8, and 39, given reason for the opinion that the works will necessarily be of a temporary description, requiring renewal each year at the close of the rains, when the river has so far fallen as to allow of a definite idea being formed of what channel it intends occupying during the dry weather. The necessary works which will then be commenced need not, I think, occupy more than a month, during which time the river, though falling, will not do so to such a degree as to impede the navigation before the good effects of the works are produced. The person superintending will proceed down the river in a fast boat, taking with him a supply of men and materials sufficient to last till an opportunity again occurs of replacing them. A portion of these will be left where desired, with directions what to do. The superintendent will in this manner proceed down the river,

and, when the whole line has been supplied, will return in the most expeditious manner to Agra, again to proceed down the river by boat, to examine and correct the works, which it is expected will by that time have nearly effected their intended objects. The men may be then discharged, except a small establishment and native writer (Lalla) left at intervals on the river to make reports and keep the works in order. When the operations are all completed, and a good channel secured, the materials may, generally speaking, be removed, and laid up in store in the neighbourhood of the spots whence taken, ready for the operations of succeeding years. The river will afford means for the carriage of materials, and as they decay or are lost, others to replace them may be floated down the river from higher stations, where probably they are cheaper. It is probable that in each season a small quantity of materials may be made subservient to the operations required over a considerable space of river, as the time required to effect the object in one place may admit of their being removed, and repeatedly re-applied elsewhere lower down. But this experiment should not be tried the first year, lest the saving of expense be counterbalanced by a more than equivalent sacrifice of time.

54.—The last consideration is whether the necessary expense be warranted by the advantages, supposing them gained. The advantages may be estimated by the value of the merchandize on the river during the eight dry months, when only the boats have any difficulty, and by the saving of time consequent on the operations. I have instituted an enquiry regarding the trade of Agra, which I shall shortly be able to submit, but in the meantime will take an hypothetical case,—*viz.*, that the total merchandize received by Agra from below, and sent from Agra down the river, amounts during the above eight months to one lac of rupees; and also that the present detention, on an average, of the descending or ascending trade amounts to



one-fourth of the whole passage,—that is, that goods conveyed in eight months might by the improvements be conveyed in six months. The advantages will therefore consist, first, in the interest of one lac of rupees for two months at 10 per cent., 1,666 rupees; second, the hire of the boats necessary for transporting this amount of goods, which, if cotton at ten rupees per maund, or 10,000 maunds, will require for carriage ten boats of 1,000 maunds each. The hire of these ten boats for two months each, at two rupees per 100 maunds, will amount to 400 rupees. And, third, the wages of the crews at eight men per 1,000 maunds, and three rupees each per month, will for two months amount to 480 rupees. Thus, we see the saving effected by the improvements will, on one lac of rupees worth of cotton, amount to  $1,666 + 400 + 480 = 2,546$  rupees,—equal to, for the whole dry season,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the whole merchandize received and despatched. This would admit of an equal tax being levied for the expense of improvement, and the balance of advantage would still be in favor of the merchants, both from the time saved and from the smaller crew required for boats in the improved state of the river. The above is merely a formula of the method I would employ for making the comparison of advantages and expense, and to this it will be easy to apply the proper numbers.

C. DOUGLAS, LIEUT., ARTLLY.,

*Ex. Officer, Jumna Improvements.*

*Agra, 6th May, 1840.*

*Letter regarding the above Report, from MAJOR E. SMITH, Superintending Engineer, Central Provinces, to CAPTAIN H. DEBUDE, Officiating Secretary, Military Board, Fort William (No. 105).*

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit the result of my examination of a report by Lieutenant Douglas on improvements contemplated in the River Jumna.

2.—This memoir is long, but a brief analysis will permit of my distinguishing the parts which are of most interest, or which particularly require the notice of the Board. Many pages of the report are occupied by statements of the usually-received theories and rules on the nature and treatment of rivers, but which expositions are not of consequence, except in indicating an acquaintance with the subject by Lieutenant Douglas sufficient for the regulation of such practical operations as may be committed to him. Paragraphs 15 to 27, 29 to 31, 35 and 36, are given chiefly, if not entirely, to the theoretical matter mentioned, and therefore have no direct reference to the present questions. Another considerable portion of the paper contains a general description of the river between Agra and Bhudeyk, or Kurrim Khan, with the introduction or application of some theory to the observed appearances. The general nature and more evident characteristics of this part of the river are correctly stated, though with the occasional defect of a mistake of annual and changeable for permanent conditions of the stream and bed, and, in consequence, with some erroneous conclusions on the supposed circumstances. Paras. 3 to 14, 28, 32 to 34, 37, 38, and 54 are mostly of the nature explained,—of description accompanied by theory; and other portions are of miscellaneous matter of the same tendency, but which have little close concern with the practical objects of the report. The part chiefly of utility is found in paras. 39 to 53, in which Lieu-

tenant Douglas sets forth measures he recommends for the improvement of the river; and here, having dropped much of the previous theory, his suggestions become of a feasible and simple character,—being, in short, propositions for enlarging the body of water in, and consequently deepening, certain sandy and obstructed channels, the mode of operation being the ordinary one of throwing up spurs and dams. In regard to this work, the Executive Officer's views are sufficiently true, except in the sanguine announcement which he makes of the facility of removing obstructions, and his confidence in the adequacy of small means for accomplishing work of such extent. In his list no fewer than 88 spots are mentioned at nearly the whole of which some labor is projected, and in most of the cases constructions of considerable size, while the means calculated are on an inconsiderable scale, and the time for accomplishment is equally limited.

3.—This power of quick and easy execution cannot be surely depended on; for there is little experience of such work to give a pledge of success, and the attempts proposed must, too, be somewhat uncertain in their results, from the temporary nature of the works, and from their being based on mere sand. But though these considerations should dictate caution and temper—promises of great consequences—it by no means follows that the intended efforts are to be relinquished. The plain measures indicated are those offering the best prospect for an amendment of the channels, and they certainly should be tried, but at first only on a moderate and experimental scale.

4.—Instead, therefore, of undertaking numerous works of every grade of urgency, attempts should at the outset be limited to three or four of the most obstructed passages; and on the results attending these first essays, improvements may be undertaken upon safer grounds than now exist or are to be perceived. I do not find it expedient to

specify the places at which the experiments should be made, but three or four of the worst between Agra and the Chumbul or Bhudeyk may at the close of the rains be selected, and proceedings at these spots be entered upon. The exact situations are not named, because it is not certain that obstructions will present themselves next year at the spots where they now exist, but the confluence of the Chumbul, it may be concluded, will be enumerated among the difficult passes, as that part of the bed is almost annually one causing detention.

5.—To bring the projected work and expense within more defined limits than it now appears in, the Executive Officer may at once frame an estimate for a full trial of improvement at four places, and, after an examination of that preparatory document, he may be authorized to proceed with these first labors as soon as the state of the river admits and calls for progress. He should not undertake work on any particular part which this season has been obstructed, under the idea that it will next season also be shoal, for that would be to anticipate a state of the stream that might prove of no real occurrence, but should fix on spots at which difficulty of passage is actually encountered; and if the measures adopted prove efficacious in a remedy of the condition of those places, there then may be placed trust in assurances of the general utility of such management of the river.

6.—Some of the observations mentioned by the Executive Officer are kunkur shoals, and these he speaks of removing; but that work, if sanctioned, should not be entered upon, except upon closer evidence of its necessity, as also on proof of the power of effecting it thoroughly. Some of these kunkur beds are troublesome, but they have not hitherto been found to be the most serious obstacles in the navigation of this part of the river, and they should not be meddled with, except with caution. A partial re-

moval only aggravates the evil, and a complete clearance is of serious labor, and ought not to be commenced except upon the production of plans on scale, showing the entire dimensions of the obstruction, and the amount of the work to be undertaken. Kunkur shoals, too, should not be removed without a knowledge of their usual effects extending over more than one year; for a mass which is of inconvenience in one season is not unfrequently of more than proportionate benefit in another, by defining channels which otherwise would become expanded and shoal.

7.—Upon other points the Executive Officer speaks in terms of certainty which longer experience might have shown him the necessity of measuring. His proposed masonry marks or beacons on the edge of the river, for instance, are of the nature of some of those which were erected under my directions eight years since, and certainly, when properly understood by the boatmen, may become of great service; but it is not so easy to determine the arrangement of the pillars in such a manner as to be at once comprehended by the native crews. Floating buoys, again, of a nature to be depended on, are not to be fixed so generally as he supposes, unless great expense is to be incurred. Numerous trials have shown that there is but one kind of buoy or mark which will meet the various objections found to attach to the greater number of those patterns which at various times have been proposed and tried, but a determination upon even the most promising description can only be made with some reservation, and its application should be carefully studied.

8.—In the removal of portions of masonry, too, which may be somewhat dangerous in themselves, guarded forbearance should be used, as in this case also the disappearance of an obstacle might be attended with the production of a larger extent of obstruction; and, at least, many of such spots should be worked on only after the expediency

of the projected clearance has been shown on distinct plans, or proved by mature examination of the locality.

9.—There will unquestionably be advantage in cutting towing-paths on those parts of the bank in which the communication is interrupted by bluffs or other impediments, and the Executive Officer can include such work in the estimate which he is to furnish. Carefully-made paths are not requisite, but merely such tracts as the boatmen are in the habit of traversing. The removal of wrecks and submerged trees will also be a continuation of the original operations on the river, which cannot but be approved; and for such work Lieutenant Douglas may estimate, recollecting that such clearances should be complete, and that the remnants of these sunken bodies, if any be left, are productive of greater danger than the entire and more conspicuous mass.

10.—In going through the Executive Officer's report, it will be perceived that I have for the time confined myself to recommendations and suggestions for that part of the projected work which is of the most consequence,—*viz.*, the schemes for deepening the channels which are obstructed by shoals. The immediate measures which I conceive desirable for the furtherance of this project are mentioned, and the propositions for the other branches of the contemplated work can be better entertained in detail when I am in possession of the Board's sentiments on these general observations on Lieutenant Douglas's report.

11.—By that officer's accompanying letter I am promised an account of the result of the attempt on which, under the authority specified, he has been engaged for bringing a branch of the Jumna back to the edge of the strand at Agra, and the purport of his communication, when known, shall be submitted to the Board.

12.—Lieutenant Douglas's report, herewith transmitted, evinces intelligence and active research on the part of that

officer, although, as pointed out, its utility would have been greater had its contents been modified by that experience and abstinence from wide speculation which appear to me to be wanting in it. His sketches, also, though of service as illustrations, cannot be relied on as indications of facts, as they do not seem to be drawings on scale, whereas, as I have mentioned, real dimensions are necessary to a judgment on the more difficult operations in altering the channels of rivers.

I have, &c.,

E. SMITH, MAJOR,

*Supdt. of Engrs., C. P.*

SUPDG. ENGR.'S OFFICE,  
C. PROVINCES: }  
*Allahabad, 11th July, 1840.* }

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## No. 2.

SURVEY REPORT OF THE JUMNA RIVER BETWEEN  
DELHI AND AGRA.

I.—*From E. BATTIE, Esq., Asst. Supdt. of Irrigation, &c., to  
LIEUT.-COL. R. BAIRD SMITH, Supdt. of Canals, N. W. P.  
—Dated 19th July, 1856 (No. 45 of 1856-57).*

I HAVE the honor to forward plans and sections of the River Jumna between Delhi and Agra, made agreeably to the instructions contained in your memorandum No. 30A., dated the 12th October, 1855. The plans consist of ten sheets, chart, longitudinal and cross sections, and two plans of kunkur shoals and reefs on an enlarged scale,—total twelve.

2.—The beach-mark fixed upon for the commencement of the longitudinal section is the  
Beach-marks, sections, &c. well-known Fakeer's Rock, nearly in the centre of the river, opposite the Nagnmbode Gate of the city of Delhi, and about half a mile above the bridge-of-boats. From this beach-mark (No. 2 on plan) the longitudinal section is carried continuously down to a short distance below the Taj at Agra. Cross sections have been taken at about one and a half mile distances, or oftener, where the bed of the river was found to change in feature: these cross sections have been connected with pukka beach-marks, where such could be found, sketches of which are given showing the position of the rod.

3.—The bed of the River Jumna immediately above  
Bed of river. Delhi is very broad, along which in the dry season the stream occupies two or three distinct channels down to the Jumna causeway (bridge-of-boats), from whence the stream generally occupies but one channel. The river, after passing Delhi, has considerable fall, and consequently follows a tolerably straight course for about 20 miles. The features of the river have begun to change from the wide waste of sand to a more clearly defined bed, the surrounding country being



slightly elevated. The soil appears to be a rich sandy loam, and cultivation is carried down to the edge of the river's bed, which does not average more than three-quarters of a mile in breadth. The *set* of the stream has during the past season been most decidedly against the west bank, and this appears to be generally the case, as the encroachment of the stream westwards is in some places very great. The village of Badpore, Zillah Goorgaon, is said to have been upwards of two miles distant from the river when the revenue survey was made; it is now not half a mile distant. Near Goorwarrie, Zillah Goorgaon, the bed of the river again changes,—high banks appear; and near Baloochpore, eight miles south of Goorwarrie, kunkur begins to appear, which increases as we proceed southwards, until black kunkur is met with near Seearrah, Zillah Muttra. The course of the river also begins to be more tortuous, making considerable bends, the most considerable of which commences near Sheregurh, Zillah Muttra; the natural bed of the river is also much more contracted: this continues throughout the District of Muttra. In the District of Agra the same features continue—ravines, high banks, and the course of the river twisting and turning very considerably down to the city of Agra.

4.—Where the banks of the river are not very high, cultivation is generally carried down to the edge of the sand. The high banks and ravines are barren of even brushwood. The only jungles that were met with on the banks of the river are *jun*, or grass. No *chak* jungles were found, or wood of any other kind that could afford a supply of fuel for a single steamer.

5.—When I have marked as similar places where the river was less than two feet deep at the time the survey was made the river was not in its bed, and the longitudinal section will show that while six inches less water flow very numerous

the shoals would become, and offer insurmountable obstacles to navigation, excepting to boats of the very lightest draught. The kunkur shoals commence near Beloochpore : the kunkur varies in breadth,—in some places extending only a few yards into the stream ; in others, nearly half-way across. The shoals have been formed by the washing down of earth and kunkur from the high banks during floods. The most formidable shoal of this description was met with between the villages of Muhañullee and Choundruss (sheet No. 5), and of which a plan, marked A., on an enlarged scale, is given. Further south, the kunkur becomes more compact (block kunkur), which is in many places broken down in masses ; they extend, however, only a few yards into the stream, and offer no obstruction to navigation, the stream being generally deep and rapid at such places. This line of block kunkur, running along the foot of the high bank, is seldom found more than a few feet in breadth, making a convenient “ tow-path ;” in some places it is a little broader, and at one particular part, in a sudden bend of the river between the villages of Akbarra and Saince (sheet No. 9), it forms a reef of considerable breadth, and about three feet above the surface of the water, as shown on enlarged plan marked B. It will be observed that this reef at present offers no impediment to navigation ; but on a rise of the river taking place sufficient to cover it with water, it would become very dangerous for a steamer. These kunkur shoals do not offer the most serious obstacles to the navigation of the river, as they seldom extend more than half-way across the channel, and they could be removed by dredging. The sand shoals offer the most numerous, and, I fear, insurmountable, obstacles to navigation by boats drawing more than eighteen inches of water ; they constantly altering in form and shifting their position. On the River Ganges, poles and mats, fixed so as to contract the current, have been found to succeed in scouring out a deeper channel. This system might be partially

successful on the Jumna; but I fear the volume of water in the river will be found too small to give an efficient scour. On the Ganges, the shoals are, I believe, within a distance of 25 or 30 miles of each other (known as the Sirsa Flats); on the Jumna, shoals would be found at every mile, for boats drawing more than two feet of water. Over these shoals, the navigable passage is sometimes very intricate,—rendered more so by their constantly changing. The actual distance traversed by the boat which accompanied the survey (and from which the soundings of the river were taken) was certainly not less than 300 miles, between Delhi and Agra.

6.—The accompanying three statements are copies of Water-gauge registers, the registers of the rise and fall of &c. the river, kept at Delhi, Muttra, and Agra, from the 1st March, 1855, to the 29th February, 1856. The Delhi return was not referred to the gauge pillar, which was high and dry on the eastern ramp of the causeway, and some distance from the stream. On the 17th November, levels were taken from the pillar to the surface of the water, to ascertain its reading on the punsal, which was found to be 4 feet,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches; but from the above date, the decrease noted in the return, when compared with the other statements, appears to be excessive. The observed fall during the process of the survey was 1 foot,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches. These observations, however, were only made during a few hours in the day and during the night. During the 5th and 6th of February the river rose 1 foot, 3 inches. The Agra register shows the rise to be, from the 4th to the 7th February, 1 foot 7 inches; so that very little difference occurred in the surface level of the river between the beginning and end of the survey. On the cross sections (Nos. 2, 63, and 99), the different heights of the river have been noted.

I have, &c.,

E. BATTIE,

*Asst. Supdt. Irrigation, &c.*



16.—At any rate, the above observations confirm the assertions that have been made before, that the subtraction of a supply for the canals only affects the Jumna River during three months in the year,—that is, from the middle of December to the middle of March, at which latter period the melting of the snow on the mountains has a visible effect upon the river.

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END OF VOL. IV.

